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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

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POOR (ENGLAND AND WALES);
POOR (METROPOLIS); POOR (SCOTLAND).

Session

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1866.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 June 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORTS of *Robert Rawlinson*, Esquire, C.B., Government Engineer, to the Right Honourable *Charles Pelham Villiers*, M.P., on the subject of the PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ACTS (1863–4), and dated respectively the 12th day of January 1866, and the 12th day of May 1866."

Poor Law Board,
25 June 1866.

HUGH OWEN,
Chief Clerk.

REPORT of *Robert Rawlinson*, Esquire, C.B., Government Engineer, to the Right Honourable *Charles Pelham Villiers*, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Office of Public Works, St. Peter's Square, Manchester,
12 January 1866.

Sir,

DURING the last nine months of 1865, the progress of works in course of execution under these Acts has been somewhat retarded, owing to a scarcity of skilled labour, the resumption of work in cotton mills, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of stone, bricks, paving sets, and other materials.

The following facts may be instructively repeated with respect to these works; namely, that in every instance some form of necessary and useful work has been devised by the Local Authorities, and not by a Government Engineer. Ample security for the amount advanced has been given; and in the rate of progress each Local Authority has been unfettered. The result is, general satisfaction. The variety of works undertaken and successfully executed may be gathered from Tables Nos. 1 and 2, accompanying this Report, and from the details as under narrated. Plans and estimates have been examined, and reported upon, as they have from time to time been submitted, and without any unnecessary delay.

At Adlington, Brindle, and Euxton, in Chorley Union, works of road-making have been finished; at Cuerden, land drainage for Townley Parker, Esq.; at Darcy Lever and at Denton, street-paving and road-forming; at Handforth and Offerton, in the Stockport Union, road-forming; at Horwich, Little Lever, and West Houghton, in the Bolton Union, street-paving and road-forming; at Skerton and Poulton, in the Lancaster Union, waterworks; at Reddish and at Romiley, road-forming; and at Tintwistle, water-supply.

At Glossop, Lord Edward Howard found work of the most appropriate kind on his estates for about 400 labourers during the worst period of the distress, in breaking up some 69 acres, and in draining about 1,000 acres of land, as also in forming new embankments and other works for waterworks reservoirs. In the Manchester district many streets have been sewered, formed, and paved. About 12 miles of large water-pipes have been provided and laid; a large storage reservoir is nearly completed; and in a cemetery of 40 statute acres roads have been laid out and formed, and the chapels are nearly finished. In Oldham, besides several miles of streets having been sewered, formed, and paved, 35 mills have been drained. The Alexandra (public) Park of 72 statute acres was opened 28th August 1865. At Preston and at Salford, in addition to other works, cattle markets have been constructed. These are also examples of works executed.

The amount of money devoted to the purposes of these Acts was 1,500,000 *l.* (Act 1863) and 350,000 *l.* (Act 1864); total 1,850,000 *l.*

Upon the expiration of the borrowing powers conferred by these Acts (1st January 1865) the sum of 1,846,082 *l.* had been appropriated by the Local Authorities in 155 separate loans.

Table I. annexed to this Report shows that out of this sum of 1,846,082 *l.* appropriated, a sum of 1,251,449 *l.* had been advanced, up to the 30th December last, in 331 instalments, each of which instalments has been authorised by your special order.

The residue to be advanced, as the works progress, if the whole of the sums are taken up, is 594,633 *l.*

I have received information that the following loans and balances of loans will not be taken up, viz.:

	£.
Brindle (Chorley Union)	600
Glossop	7,500
	2,330
Horwich (Bolton Union)	800
Lancaster	7,000
Little Lever (Bolton Union)	470
Macclesfield Union	6,530
Rusholme	3,000
TOTAL	£. 28,230

Deducting this sum of 28,230 *l.* from the residue above mentioned will reduce the amount remaining to be advanced to 566,403 *l.*; and although it is possible that other renunciations may occur, yet I think it probable that the whole or very nearly the whole sum named will be required for the completion of works now in course of execution.

Table II. annexed to this Report shows quantities and costs of works executed to the 30th December last, and the total amount of money expended upon them up to that date. This table furnishes satisfactory evidence of the beneficial operation of these Acts.

Main sewerage and drainage works as at first devised are nearly completed. Up to the date of this Report, 515,833 lineal yards, or 293 miles, have been satisfactorily laid, and are in working order. The Local Authorities are now engaged completing house-drainage. In order to stimulate progress in this respect, the following notice was issued last summer from this office, to all Local Authorities engaged in the execution of sewerage works under the provisions of these Acts:

"Local Authorities and their surveyors are recommended to make as rapid progress with the drainage of houses and wet middens as is compatible with the efficient and economical execution of the works, in order that the main sewers constructed under the provisions of these Acts may be, to the fullest possible extent, beneficial to the public health."

The total area of paving and other surface works of street and highway improvements completed at the close of the past year measure 1,913,685 superficial yards, or about 395 acres, the total length of these streets and highways being 286,326 lineal yards, or about 162 miles.

Of waterworks, several are already completed.

Of public parks, that at Oldham, the Alexandra Park, was opened during the past year, and affords much gratification and sanitary benefit to the inhabitants of that borough. The public park at Bolton will probably be opened during the present year.

Of the public cemeteries, that at Macclesfield is now ready for consecration, and those in Manchester and in Dukinfield are rapidly progressing towards completion.

No work has been executed under the provisions of the Public Works Acts which was not desirable as a work of permanent utility and sanitary improvement, altogether independent of the circumstances which, during the existence of the cotton famine, gave rise to the special Acts of Parliament, and during the dearth of employment in this district, their beneficial operation was even more signal than I was able to convey to you by report.

It has been observed, that while up to the time of the passing of the Public Works Act, the district had been disturbed by suggestions of large and imperial measures of emigration, as also by other less peaceful occurrences, subsequently to its coming into operation, no other measure has been suggested as necessary or expedient, nor has disturbances or tumult troubled the peace and order of the district. The numbers of distressed factory operatives which I reported to you as being engaged upon these works, large as they were, did not convey a just idea of the total number who passed through a course of training fitting them for other outdoor labour. For example, in the case of Manchester cemetery works, the largest number reported as being engaged upon these works was 130; but up to the end of last March there had been not less than 453 factory operatives so employed during varying intervals, of whom only 28 had been engaged upon more than one occasion.

From the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, the numbers from time to time returned as being "out of work" were much exaggerated, and the numbers engaged upon the public works much more nearly represented the entire number of really able-bodied men out of employment capable of useful and practicable labour than was at the time supposed.

I am informed, on the authority of Poor Law Officers in the district, that the prevention of pauperism by means of the Public Works was at least to the extent of three times the number of men employed upon them.

These works relieved the district of direct imposture to an extent which cannot be calculated. When useful work could be tendered in place of relief, all men who would not attempt work were struck off the relief lists, and were disposed of, so far as any requirement for charity was concerned.

It is not pleasant to give such an example of the working of the Act, but it is much the best to know and to understand the truth. If makeshift works had been devised on which to place every applicant for relief at a low rate of pay the result would have been disgraceful failure. The good and honest would have taken no interest in test labour, and the example of the idle and worthless would have influenced the whole mass of labour. The works devised were, however, *bonâ fide* works, and the men were, to a considerable degree, self-selected, and were consequently earnest and honest workers.

No form of labour on a large scale to be executed by untrained men alone has ever been found to be economical, whether used as a test for relief or as a punishment. During the Irish famine this was proved to be the case in that country; similar results have been developed in other countries, under other circumstances. Large masses of men, such as were thrown out of employment in Lancashire during the cotton famine, cannot be organised into efficient workers on a grand scale, as the evil influences of the worst men appear to leaven the mass, and idleness will then inevitably prevail. The gangs of labourers attempted to be organised in Lancashire before the introduction of the Public Works Act, as at Stockport, at Preston, and at some other places, proved utter failures. However little the men were paid, the work performed represented much less. Idleness soon verged into mischief, and mischief soon became actual riot.

Under the Public Works Act, as previously stated, all the men were, in a degree, volunteers; they were divided into small gangs directed by skilled men, and every possible encouragement was offered to honest industry. So soon as any gang of men wished it, they were placed on "piece work," and every encouragement was given to induce self-reliance and independent action. Sewer trenching and earthenware sewer pipe laying required manipulative skill, but more care; the trenches had to be "timbered," to preserve the deep sides upright

right and in place; the bottom had to be formed truly in line and in gradient, so as to receive the sewer pipes, and these required to be laid so as to prevent breaking or crushing. Before three months had passed over, some of the cotton operatives, at their own solicitation, commenced this form of work, and they very speedily became, to all intents and purposes, "skilled workmen." Many of these men selected themselves into gangs, and contracted for trenching and sewering street after street, to the satisfaction of themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of their employers. The men chose to become responsible agents, and this induced interest in their work as also earnestness and care.

Sewer work, where the excavations are deep, is necessarily attended with some degree of danger to the men engaged in the work, and to house and building property on both sides of the sewer trench. It is greatly to the credit of the local surveyors and foremen, as also to the men themselves, that so few accidents have taken place. This is another instance showing the value of self-induced thought and care, arising from a feeling of personal responsibility.

The following analysis of the expenditure in the more important towns and districts indicates some of the benefits which have been conferred upon these localities, as well as the skill and ability with which the several surveyors have designed and executed the works committed to their charge.

Name of Place.	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	29,602 2 4	14,904 9 8	5,471 – 6	- -	188 12 11	2,585 6 2	52,751 11 7
Ashton and Staleybridge Waterworks - -	3,793 1 5	15,237 6 2	879 4 11	5,000 – –	286 15 –	25 9 1	25,221 16 7
Blackburn - - -	46,643 7 8	33,707 4 9	7,146 3 4	- -	465 – –	1,500 – –	89,461 15 9
Bolton - - -	22,049 5 2	35,372 15 7	2,815 19 3	21,389 – –	- -	- -	81,627 – –
Burnley - - -	11,626 19 5	11,431 17 10	and team work	129 3 6	8 – –	115 16 6	23,311 17 3
Glossop - - -	3,010 17 1	13,492 18 11	1,845 10 –	- -	- -	966 15 4	19,316 1 4
Macclesfield - -	6,664 8 2	10,256 16 3½	696 18 2	- -	- -	23 10 2	17,641 12 9½
Oldham - - -	26,555 2 11	30,770 15 7	8,255 10 6	16,325 12 1	389 18 9	3,477 14 7	85,774 14 5
Over Darwen - -	7,416 10 –	5,390 – –	716 – –	- -	300 – –	320 – –	14,142 10 –
Preston - - -	22,140 16 9	18,728 – 2	3,089 – –	717 14 –	- -	- -	44,675 10 11
Staleybridge - -	4,970 5 7	3,792 18 2	1,340 15 7	- -	- -	632 4 4	10,736 13 8
Stockport - - -	13,593 17 3	10,004 15 11	1,497 12 7	7,772 18 9	106 3 10	1,615 18 1	34,591 6 5
Wigan - - -	18,092 4 4	23,794 4 5	2,079 19 11	2,018 3 5	- -	69 10 –	46,052 2 1
£.	216,158 18 1	226,884 3 5½	35,831 14 9	53,352 11 9	1,744 10 6	11,332 14 3	545,304 12 9½

This extract from Table II. shows that in a total expenditure of 545,304 *l.* 12 *s.* 9½ *d.* only 1,744 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* has been paid under the head of "compensation," while not less than 226,884 *l* 3 *s.* 5½ *d.* has been paid for labour. The sum of 216,158 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* expended in materials includes local labour to the extent of 50 per cent. at the least. Up to the end of the year 1865, the quantity of stone (squared paving sets, &c.) used in the execution of the works amounted to 508,441 tons, exclusive of a considerable weight of rough unsquared stone used for street foundations. The whole of this stone (squared paving sets, &c.), with the exception of small quantities imported from Wales and Scotland, has been quarried, squared, and dressed by working men resident in the district.

The several works have been, from time to time, inspected under my superintendence by R. Arthur Arnold, Esq., Resident Government Inspector, with one clerk, at a total cost for such inspections, up to the close of the past year, of less than one-sixth per cent. upon the amount devoted to the purposes of these Acts.

Five hundred and seventy-four inspections of the works have been made, and 375 reports written, preliminary to advances of instalments, which reports have been regularly transmitted to the Poor Law Board.

The

The local surveyors have given unvarying attention to the requirements of this office, in making monthly returns of work and labour, and have also furnished the materials necessary to the preparation of Table II. of this Report.

The amount and variety of the works executed in the distressed cotton district show that, during the rapid growth of these towns, works necessary to health, comfort, and trade, such as main-sewering, street-forming, paving, channelling, house-draining, river-cleansing, and other works of a like character, had not been executed as rapidly as they were required; several reasons may be offered to account for this apparent neglect. Local Improvements Acts were generally defective, in not providing easy means to carry out such improvements; and, consequently, newly-formed streets were utterly neglected. Large cotton mills, and other buildings connected with the trade of the district, were from time to time constructed, to be surrounded by new streets set out without plan or level, in which houses were built without control or order, the natural surface of the ground being, in many instances, left to form the road. As such streets and roads were carted over, they became broken and rutted in wet weather to an extent which rendered them, as stated in my first reports, impassable to wheeled vehicles. It was not uncommon to have waggons broken down and stuck fast in the mud, the load having to be removed at great cost before the broken and imbedded waggon could be hauled out again; and I have seen a load of coals deposited at the end of a long street because it was impossible to cart them to the house where they were required. These coals had consequently to be carried by hand, causing excessive additional labour and great inconvenience to the inhabitants. As respects trade, railway companies had found it necessary to give notice that they could neither fetch goods from nor deliver them to some of the mills and warehouses, in consequence of the mud on these neglected streets and roads.

As there was no main sewering in such streets, house-draining was, for the most part, impossible; foul water, and other refuse, consequently added to the evil. Where there was a natural fall, slops and fluid refuse from houses on the higher ground flowed down and over the surface of adjoining yards at a lower level, causing anger amongst neighbours, and sometimes litigation. It was distressing to see a cottage floor newly washed, but surrounded, and only approachable, by roads of the filthiest possible character. These clean floors generally belonged to recent occupiers, older residents having given in to the state of dirt in which they were imbedded. This general filth tended, in time, to produce apathy, and occasionally dissipation and despair. Consumption prevailed in excess, and when any form of epidemic disease set in, the poors' rates had to bear the cost of the sickness; and if the head of the family died, such family (widows and children) frequently had to be removed to the union workhouse, to become, for the most part, paupers for life. This round of sanitary neglect, producing filth, misery, drunkenness, disease, pauperism, and sometimes crime, is as consequent and certain as any other form of cause and effect.

The state of things faintly described not only existed in the distressed cotton district at the commencement of the recent cotton famine, but also existed, and now exists, more or less, in such towns as Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Brighton, the suburbs of London, and in many lesser towns and places throughout Great Britain. Any owner of land is at liberty to lay out a new street. Speculating builders, or individuals, run up houses upon such streets, whilst the local authorities either do not possess the necessary legal powers to compel systematic sewering, draining, road-forming, and paving; or, they neglect to enforce such powers, in deference to obstructive ratepayers and objecting speculators.

The Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, offered legal powers specially designed to meet the requirements of towns and districts. The care, skill, and special knowledge with which this Act was prepared have been proved by its general working. Private property has been frequently interfered with by notices under the Act, but the results are so self-evident in clean streets and good roads, where formerly all was mud, and the terms of repayment are made so easy, as to have converted, what formerly was opposition, into acquiescence and even into approbation. Additional public and private improvements have been

been taken up in the several towns and districts, and will be further taken up to such an extent as to make the amount of the loan sanctioned by Parliament, form only an item in the ultimate total expenditure for public and private sanitary purposes which the Public Works Acts have initiated. The advantages of well-formed streets and properly drained houses are now so self-evident in Lancashire, as giving an additional money and rent value to mill, warehouse, and cottage property, that owners of land and houses follow the examples afforded, and, as a first necessity, sewer, form, pave, and channel new streets as they are set out for building purposes.

One of the most injurious forms of nuisance, discomfort, and disease, namely, the cottage midden or cesspit, has not been materially affected. I have previously drawn attention to these cesspits in former reports, but as very little has been done to abate this form of nuisance, and as discredit may be brought on the works executed if they are allowed to remain, at the risk of repetition, I again bring the question of intercepting sewers and proper house-drainage under notice, as main sewers will be of little avail if masses of putrid refuse remain beneath rooms which are inhabited, and soaking through walls and subsoils, to the destruction of health. These middensteads and cesspits are crowded in amongst and behind cottage houses, where the refuse ferments, and gives off gases of decomposition. Vast numbers of cottages are also of faulty construction; placed back to back, with no means of through ventilation provided; they are also crowded in courts and alleys, narrow passages, and confined yards, where external means of ventilation is difficult, and where sunlight, in numerous cases, is impossible. The objections to abolishing cottage cesspits are "the first cost," "want of water," and the present foul state of the several streams and rivers, which would, by such cesspit and soil-pan drainage, be rendered still more foul and abominable.

Wholesale draining into rivers causes a terrible nuisance. This, however, is by the utter waste of sewage and total neglect of the true principles of town sewering. Sewage must be taken to land for agricultural uses, and rivers must be purified, if only for manufacturing purposes. At present, many streams, in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, during dry weather, are so discoloured and fouled as to become noxious and unfitted for any washing operations, manufacturing or domestic. Such streams, during the continuance of dry weather, are practically destroyed.

River purification can only be accomplished by an efficiently constituted River Conservancy Board, having jurisdiction over an entire river area, and armed with powers to compel the collecting of cesspool, soil-pan, water-closet, and waste water into intercepting sewers, and conveying such fluid refuse to land for agricultural uses. Isolated action will not avail for this form of work. Salford cannot purify the River Irwell by any separate intercepting sewers without Manchester joins at the same time; and not only should Manchester and Salford join in constructing main intercepting sewers for the purification of the several streams and rivers, as the Black Brook, the Irk, the Medlock, and the Irwell, but all towns and villages situate above, as also all mills, dyeworks, bleachworks, printworks, and other manufactories, should be required to cease pouring contaminated water down such streams. Foul water of every kind can be rendered comparatively innoxious by precipitation, by chemical treatment, or by filtration, and if it is compulsory so to purify refuse water before discharging it back into a stream, all the persons below must experience the benefit of such operation. The several streams in Lancashire are now rapidly being destroyed, even for purposes of trade, because it is not the special business of any constituted local body to conserve or see to the prevention of such pollution for the benefit of the whole community.

A considerable amount of fever has prevailed throughout the country during autumn and winter, not only in many Lancashire towns; but, as set forth in the Registrar General's weekly returns, in most of the large towns, and in many of the villages throughout England. Main sewers, house drains, water supply, street-forming, and paving form only parts of an efficient sanitary system; there must be an immediate and entire removal of cesspit matter from the vicinity of dwelling houses; as, also, proper house accommodation, room ventilation, and an increasing cleansing by scavengers.

In

In many towns and villages there are seats of disease in damp, undrained, badly constructed, and overcrowded houses, where more parish money is regularly paid in relief, year after year, than would cover the rent of such properties. A remedy for this state of things is required, and must sooner or later be provided on a scale of sufficient magnitude to overtake the evil Private benevolence cannot accomplish this task; the evil is of national magnitude, and will have to be met by some form of aid and of national control.

The public works in Lancashire are being gradually and rapidly brought to a close. They have afforded useful work to several thousands of earnest, sober, striving men. Many of these men have learned new occupations, and whilst doing so, by labouring in the open air, have found that they rapidly improved in health, and gained bodily strength. Some have gone back to their former occupations, some have moved into other parts of the county to find work as skilled out-of-door labourers, and others, though remaining in the district, prefer to follow their new form of occupation, rather than return to the cotton mill, even when larger wages have been offered.

The local authorities, as per agreement, have regularly paid the stipulated interest for the money advanced by Government; and in due course of time, the entire amount of borrowed capital will be returned into the national Exchequer, leaving Lancashire richer by the full money value of all the works undertaken, under the powers of the Public Works Acts, 1863–64, and executed in the time of her deep distress.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

TABLE setting forth the NAMES of TOWNS and PLACES, as also TOTAL AMOUNTS borrowed by each such TOWN

Names of Towns and Places which have received Loans and executed Works.	Total Amounts arranged to be borrowed by Towns and Places.	Amounts of separate Loans.	1st Instalment.		2d Instalment.		3d Instalment.	
			Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.
	£.	£.		£.		£.		£.
1. Accrington	39,100	3,000	10 Oct. 1863	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
		24,200	5 Dec. –	5,000	- -	-	- -	-
		11,900	29 Jan. 1864	6,000	- -	-	- -	-
2. Adlington (Chorley)	1,900	1,900	21 Sept. 1863	1,000	18 Aug. 1864	900	- -	-
3. Ashton-under-Lyne	125,032	6,343	9 Oct. –	2,000	23 Dec. 1863	4,343	- -	-
		59,489	17 Mar. 1864	15,000	2 July 1864	10,000	1 Feb. 1865	10,000
		1,700	30 Aug. –	1,700	—	-	—	-
		57,500	8 Oct. –	20,000	- -	-	- -	-
4. Ardwick (Manchester)	30,000	30,000	9 Jan. –	10,000	30 Dec. 1864	5,000	12 Oct. 1865	3,000
5. Atherton	13,885	5,216	20 June –	1,500	21 Feb. 1865	1,000	2 Sept. –	2,000
		8,669	24 Aug. –	3,000	- -	-	- -	-
6. Bacup	19,600	14,600	24 Mar. –	4,000	18 Feb. 1865	4,000	31 Oct, 1865	4,000
		5,000	29 Aug. –	2,000	31 Oct. –	2,000	- -	-
7. Barton and Eccles	3,000	3,000	26 Aug. –	1,000	27 May –	1,000	- -	-
8. Bedford	10,893	10,893	11 Apr. –	2,000	18 Nov. 1864	1,000	11 Mar. 1865	1,000
9. Blackburn	144,125	78,300	19 Aug. 1863	10,000	22 Feb. –	20,000	22 Aug. 1864	10,000
		65,825	28 Oct. –	10,000	22 Aug. –	10,000	19 Jan. 1865	10,000
10. Bollington	9,859	9,859	31 Aug. –	3,000	5 Oct. –	3,000	9 Mar. –	1,500
11. Bolton	177,934	55,000	5 Oct. –	10,000	23 Sept. –	20,000	12 May –	15,000
		66,000	29 Apr. 1864	8,000	12 May 1865	15,000	- -	-
		4,934	10 May –	2,000	12 May –	2,934	—	-
		52,000	13 Oct. –	15,000	12 May –	10,000	- -	-
12. Bowdon	2,750	2,750	9 June –	1,000	25 Jan. –	1,750	- -	-
13. Bradford	5,000	5,000	17 June –	2,000	25 Oct. –	1,500	- -	-
14. Bredbury (Stockport)	2,240	400	11 Jan. –	400	- -	-	- -	-
		1,840	18 May –	1,000	16 Aug. 1865	840	—	-
15. Brindle (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	5 Oct. 1863	600	- -	-	- -	-
16. Broughton (Salford)	12,600	9,500	4 Mar. 1864	2,500	11 Aug. 1864	3,000	4 Feb. 1865	4,000
		3,100	2 May –	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
17. Burnley	37,800	37,800	28 Nov. 1863	2,000	11 Aug. 1864	10,000	10 Jan. 1865	8,000
18. Bury	48,259	23,259	11 Mar. 1864	5,000	- -	-	- -	-
		10,000	11 Mar. –	5,000	27 May 1865	5,000	—	-
		15,000	29 June –	10,000	27 May –	5,000	—	-
19. Charnock Richard (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	2 Dec. 1863	600	- -	-	- -	-
20. Cheadle (Bulkeley) (Stockport)	2,500	1,802	25 May 1864	600	28 Aug. 1865	800	- -	-
21. Cheadle Moseley (Stockport)	- -	698	25 May –	698	—	-	—	-
22. Cheetham (Manchester)	18,260	18,260	9 Jan. –	6,000	21 June 1865	6,000	- -	-
23. Chorley (Cheshire)	12,500	2,500	9 Oct. 1863	1,500	3 Feb. 1864	1,000	- -	-
		10,000	24 Oct. –	2,000	15 Nov. –	2,000	- -	-
24. Chorley (Lancashire)	14,250	14,250	21 Nov. –	4,000	21 Jan. 1865	5,000	22 Dec. 1865	2,000
25. Chorlton (Manchester)	17,000	13,000	11 Jan. 1864	4,000	4 Nov. 1864	4,000	14 Aug. –	5,000
		4,000	13 May –	1,000	4 Nov. –	1,000	14 Aug. –	2,000
26. Clayton-le-Moors	10,709	10,709	9 Apr. –	2,000	15 Feb. 1865	3,000	13 Dec. –	2,000
27. Crompton	2,330	2,330	9 June –	600	16 Feb. –	600	- -	-
28. Cuerdon (Chorley)	750	750	5 Dec. 1863	375	14 Apr. 1864	375	- -	-
29. Darcy Lever (Bolton)	1,400	1,400	22 Oct. –	700	6 June –	700	- -	-
30. Denton	5,778	2,222	30 Sept. –	1,000	29 Jan. –	1,222	- -	-
		2,035	29 Jan. 1864	1,000	11 June –	1,035	—	-
		1,521	18 Aug. –	750	2 Mar. 1865	771	- -	-
31. Didsbury (Chorlton)	7,500	7,500	30 Oct. 1863	2,000	27 Dec. 1864	2,000	14 June 1865	3,500
32. Droylesden	14,221	2,800	9 Feb. 1864	1,300	25 Nov. –	1,500	- -	-
		11,421	14 Apr. –	3,000	25 Nov. –	2,000	- -	-
33. Dukinfield	35,110	2,010	24 Aug. 1863	2,010	- -	-	- -	-
		9,000	21 Sept. –	2,000	22 Oct. 1864	3,000	- -	-
		8,400	10 Sept. 1864	1,500	25 Oct. 1865	2,500	- -	-
		6,700	1 Oct. –	1,500	25 Oct. –	2,000	- -	-
		9,000	29 Dec. –	4,000	- -	-	- -	-
34. Edgworth (Bolton)	1,500	1,500	12 Oct. 1863	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	500	- -	-
35. Euxton (Chorley)	566	566	22 June 1864	566	- -	-	- -	-
36. Failsworth	6,500	6,500	5 Apr. –	1,500	26 Aug. 1864	1,500	7 Mar. 1865	1,500
37. Farnworth	17,500	17,500	26 Jan. –	5,000	28 Feb. 1865	4,000	17 July –	6,000
		3,500	18 Sept. –	1,000	17 Nov. 1863	1,000	6 Jan. 1864	1,500
		1,138	12 Feb. –	500	25 May 1864	638	—	-
38. Glossop Union	29,031	5,317	12 Feb. –	2,000	25 May –	2,000	19 Sept. 1864	1,317
		5,092	25 June –	1,500	13 Oct. –	2,000	15 Dec. –	1,592
		1,354	25 June –	500	19 Sept. –	854	—	-
		5,130	8 Dec. –	2,000	30 May 1865	500	28 Aug. 1865	300
		7,500	22 Dec. –	2,000	- -	-	- -	-
39. Gorton	25,000	25,000	1 Mar. –	4,000	12 Oct. 1865	5,000	- -	-
40. Great Harwood	8,780	8,000	29 Dec. 1863	2,500	17 Nov. 1864	2,000	29 Apr. 1865	2,000
		280	26 Sept. 1864	280	—	-	—	-
		500	5 Oct. –	500	—	-	—	-
41. Halliwell	3,250	3,250	14 June –	500	- -	-	- -	-
42. Handforth (Stockport)	400	400	24 Aug. –	400	- -	-	- -	-
43. Harwood (Bolton)	1,614	1,614	12 Nov. 1863	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	614	- -	-
44. Hazel Grove (Stockport)	3,700	2,000	30 Sept. –	1,000	9 Mar. 1864	1,000	- -	-
		900	25 June 1864	300	14 Mar. 1865	600	—	-
		800	23 June –	400	- -	-	- -	-
45. Heaton Norris (Stockport)	2,583	2,583	3 Mar. –	1,000	14 Sept. 1864	1,000	25 Jan. 1865	583

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

and PLACE; PARTICULARS of BOARD'S ORDERS, INSTALMENTS, and AMOUNTS remaining to be ADVANCED.

4th Instalment.		5th Instalment.		6th Instalment.		Total Amount of Instalments advanced.	Residues of separate Loans to be advanced.	Total of Residues to be advanced.
Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.			
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,000	2,000	27,100
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,200	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,900	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,900	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	79,043	- -	45,989
4 Aug. 1865	8,000	6 Dec. 1865	8,000	- -	- -	- -	8,489	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,500	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,000	12,000	12,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,500	716	6,385
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,669	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,000	2,600	3,600
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	1,000	1,000
18 May 1865	2,000	13 Sept. 1865	1,000	6 Dec. 1865	1,000	8,000	2,893	2,893
19 Jan. –	10,000	2 Oct. –	10,000	- -	- -	100,000	18,300	44,125
5 Oct. –	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,825	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,500	2,359	2,359
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97,934	10,000	80,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	43,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,750	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,500	1,500	1,500
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,240	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	600	600	600
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,500	- -	2,100
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,100	—
13 Dec. 1865	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,000	7,800	7,800
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,000	18,259	18,259
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	600	600	600
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,098	402	402
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,000	6,260	6,260
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,500	- -	6,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,000	3,250	3,250
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,000	3,709	3,709
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,200	1,130	1,130
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	750	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,400	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,738	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,500	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,800	- -	6,421
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,421	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,510	- -	16,600
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,400	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,200	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	566	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,500	2,000	2,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,000	2,500	2,500
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,201	- -	7,830
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,330	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,500	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,000	16,000	16,000
7 Nov. 1865	1,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,780	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500	2,750	2,750
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,614	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,300	- -	400
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,583	—	—

TABLE I.—Table setting forth the Names of Towns and Places, as also Total Amounts borrowed by each such

Names of Towns and Places which have received Loans and executed Works.	Total Amounts arranged to be Borrowed by Towns and Places.	Amounts of Separate Loans.	1st Instalment.		2d Instalment.		3d Instalment.	
			Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.
	£.	£.		£.		£.		£.
46. Heywood	30,000	30,000	30 Aug. 1864	5,000	24 Feb. 1865	5,000	26 July 1865	5,000
47. Horwich (Bolton)	1,600	1,600	18 Nov. 1863	800	- -	-	- -	-
48. Hulme (Manchester)	7,600	7,600	13 May 1864	2,000	21 June 1865	3,000	14 Aug. 1865	2,600
49. Hurst	1,000	1,000	31 Oct. 1863	400	26 Sept. 1864	600	- -	-
50. Hyde	28,990	14,200	28 Mar. 1864	3,000	26 Oct. -	3,000	8 Feb. 1865	3,000
		14,790	22 June -	2,000	3 Aug. 1865	2,000	7 Nov. -	2,000
51. Lancaster	7,000	7,000	31 Dec. 1863	5,000	- -	-	- -	-
52. Little Lever (Bolton)	1,670	1,670	9 Oct. -	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	200	- -	-
53. Macclesfield (Borough)	46,530	33,500	14 Sept. -	10,000	- -	-	- -	-
		7,500	12 Oct. -	2,000	17 Nov. 1865	1,500	- -	-
		5,530	30 Dec. 1864	1,500	- -	-	- -	-
54. Macclesfield Union	12,530	5,530	25 Sept. 1863	1,000	11 July 1864	750	17 Jan. 1865	500
		5,000	13 Oct. -	1,500	11 July -	750	17 Jan. -	500
		2,000	26 Feb. 1864	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
55. Manchester	155,000	25,000	11 Jan. -	12,500	26 April 1865	12,500	- -	-
		130,000	14 Jan. -	50,000	24 Sept. 1864	50,000	29 June 1865	30,000
56. Marple (Stockport)	2,130	730	9 Jan -	400	16 May -	330	- -	-
		1,400	14 Jan. -	700	- -	-	- -	-
57. Middleton and Tonge	6,000	6,000	17 Nov. 1863	2,000	27 Sept. 1864	1,000	26 July 1865	2,000
58. Mossley	5,000	5,000	9 Nov. 1864	1,000	4 Jan. 1865	1,500	8 April -	2,500
59. Newton-in-Mackerfield	20,500	9,000	5 Mar. -	2,000	- -	-	- -	-
		1,000	11 Mar. -	200	1 April 1865	800	—	-
		3,620	7 May -	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
		6,880	24 May -	2,000	28 Nov. 1865	2,000	- -	-
60. Offerton (Stockport)	500	200	28 Sept. 1863	200	- -	-	- -	-
		200	12 Mar. 1864	200	—	-	—	-
		100	29 Aug. -	100	—	-	—	-
61. Oldham	120,180	18,000	28 Sept. 1863	18,000	- -	-	- -	-
		5,700	13 Jan. 1864	2,000	10 Dec. 1864	3,700	—	-
		75,000	10 May -	15,000	26 Oct. -	15,000	6 Mar. 1865	15,000
		4,200	29 June -	2,000	9 Dec. 1865	2,200	—	-
		3,000	27 Dec. -	1,000	31 July -	2,000	—	-
		14,280	30 Dec. -	3,000	30 Sept. -	11,280	—	-
62. Openshaw	20,000	20,000	21 June -	2,000	8 Sept. -	2,000	28 Nov. 1865	2,000
63. Oswaldtwistle	22,738	22,738	12 Oct. 1863	5,000	27 Sept. -	10,000	- -	-
64. Over Darwen	34,000	2,000	28 Sept. -	1,000	1 April -	1,000	- -	-
		32,000	5 Dec. -	6,000	1 April -	6,000	3 Nov. 1865	6,000
65. Pendleton (Salford)	16,505	1,000	25 April 1864	500	- -	-	- -	-
		15,505	18 Aug. -	3,000	11 Feb. 1865	6,000	- -	-
66. Pennington	11,685	11,685	19 Feb. -	3,000	13 Feb. -	3,000	16 Dec. 1865	3,000
67. Poulton	4,500	4,500	31 Dec. 1863	4,500	- -	-	- -	-
68. Preston	63,239	28,500	24 Aug. -	10,000	18 Aug. 1864	10,000	28 Aug. 1865	5,000
		19,739	24 Oct. -	5,000	18 Aug. -	3,000	28 Aug. -	5,000
		15,000	18 Oct. 1864	5,000	28 Aug. 1865	5,000	- -	-
69. Quarlton (Bolton)	460	460	9 June -	460	- -	-	- -	-
70. Ramsbottom	8,500	8,500	26 Aug. -	1,500	4 May 1865	1,500	9 Oct. 1865	1,500
71. Reddish (Stockport)	300	300	17 June -	300	- -	-	- -	-
72. Rochdale	29,600	5,000	14 Jan. -	2,500	11 Aug. 1864	2,500	- -	-
		10,600	14 April -	6,000	18 Oct. -	4,600	—	-
		14,000	29 June -	5,000	- -	-	- -	-
73. Romiley (Stockport)	300	300	9 June -	300	- -	-	- -	-
74. Royton	4,000	1,000	30 April -	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
		3,000	31 Aug. -	700	21 June 1865	800	- -	-
75. Rusholme	3,000	3,000	29 Feb. -	1,000	- -	-	- -	-
76. Salford	40,760	40,000	3 Mar. -	8,500	11 Aug. 1864	8,000	- -	-
		760	2 May -	760	—	-	—	-
77. Sharples (Bolton)	2,100	2,100	20 May -	500	21 Feb. 1865	600	- -	-
78. Skerton (Lancaster)	600	600	31 Dec. 1863	300	21 June -	300	- -	-
79. Spotland (Rochdale)	3,000	1,000	29 Feb. 1864	500	2 July 1864	500	- -	-
		2,000	24 Aug. -	500	16 Dec. -	500	21 Jan. 1865	500
80. Stalybridge	74,288	2,954	9 Oct. 1863	1,000	9 Jan. -	1,000	20 Feb. 1864	954
		3,000	6 April 1864	1,000	26 May -	1,000	11 June -	1,000
		5,834	26 Aug. -	1,000	23 Nov. -	1,000	4 Jan. 1865	1,000
		62,500	8 Oct. -	20,000	- -	-	- -	-
81. Stockport	59,376	25,493	11 Jan. -	5,000	10 May 1864	5,000	11 Nov. 1864	5,000
		883	13 May -	883	—	-	—	-
		2,000	26 May -	750	16 Dec. 1864	1,250	—	-
		31,000	25 June -	5,000	17 July 1865	7,000	- -	-
82. Tintwistle (Ashton)	400	400	30 Oct. 1863	400	- -	-	- -	-
83. Tyldesley	15,750	7,100	26 Jan. 1864	2,000	26 Oct. 1864	2,000	- -	-
		8,650	19 Sept. -	2,000	9 June 1865	3,000	- -	-
84. West Houghton (Bolton)	1,560	1,560	19 Dec. 1863	500	8 June 1864	1,060	- -	-
85. West Leigh	5,312	5,312	19 Feb. 1864	2,000	8 Oct. -	1,500	29 June 1865	1,812
86. Wheelton (Chorley)	700	700	19 Dec. 1863	700	- -	-	- -	-
87. Wigan	48,070	30,270	21 Oct. -	10,000	15 July 1864	10,000	15 July 1865	10,270
		17,800	11 Jan. 1864	4,000	15 July -	4,000	21 Feb -	4,000
TOTALS £.	1,846,082	1,846,082	- -	517,832	- -	423,196	- -	207,928

Town and Place; Particulars of Board's Orders, Instalments, and Amounts remaining to be advanced—*continued.*

4th Instalment.		5th Instalment.		6th Instalment.		Total Amount of Instalments Advanced.	Residues of Separate Loans to be advanced.	Total of Residues to be advanced.
Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.			
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
8 Nov. 1865	5,000	11 Dec. 1865	5,000	- -	- -	25,000	5,000	5,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	800	800	800
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,600	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	—	—
4 May 1865	3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,000	2,200	10,990
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,790	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	2,000	2,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,200	470	470
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,000	23,500	31,530
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,030	—
- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,000	3,280	6,530
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,250	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,430	- -	700
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	1,000	1,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,000	7,000	12,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,620	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,880	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	105,180	- -	15,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Sept. 1865	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,000	14,000	14,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,000	7,738	7,738
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	14,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,500	500	7,005
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,505	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,000	2,685	2,685
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,500	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	48,000	3,500	15,239
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,739	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	460	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,500	4,000	4,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,600	- -	9,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,500	- -	1,500
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,900	2,000	2,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,260	23,500	23,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,100	1,000	1,000
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	600	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	—	—
9 June 1865	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,954	- -	43,334
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Mar. 1865	1,000	23 Sept. 1865	1,000	- -	- -	- -	834	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,500	—
15 Dec. 1864	5,000	7 Mar. 1865	5,493	- -	- -	40,376	- -	19,000
—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,000	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,000	3,100	6,750
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,650	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,560	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,312	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,270	- -	5,800
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,800	—
- -	71,000	- -	30,493	- -	1,000	1,251,449	594,633	594,633

TABLE II. - - - - - - - - - - - -

TABLE setting forth the TOTAL QUANTITIES of all WORKS, together with the TOTAL

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Names of Local Surveyors who have devised and superintended the Works.	SEWERAGE WORKS. Total Length of Earthenware Pipes. Diameters of Earthenware Pipe Sewers and Drains. Under 12 in., Lineal Yards.	12 in. to 20 in., Lineal Yards.	20 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Length of Brick Sewers. Diameters of Brick Sewers. Under 2 ft. 6 in., Lineal Yards.	2 ft. 6 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Number of Houses drained.	STREET WORKS. Total Number of Superficial Yards of Street Works. Paving.	Flagging.	Lineal Yards of Channelling.	Kerbstone.	Total Length of Streets, in Yards.
Accrington - - -	Mr. J. Bell - -	1,906	3,260	–	157	–	–	17,793	5,330	3,609	3,315	2,569
Adlington (Chorley) - -	,, J. Derham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ardwick (Manchester) -	,, J. G. Holt -	10,000	1,960	–	–	–	–	12,554	6,984	–	4,021	2,580
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	,, J. Robinson -	10,950	420	–	10,138	1,740	1,465	97,490	41,876	790	18,518	12,104
Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge Waterworks - - -	,, J. Emmett, C.E. - ,, J. L. Blackburn, C.E. - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atherton - - -	,, J. Sharples -	–	115	–	1,466	–	–	18,204	1,718	–	4,203	–
Bacup - - - -	,, J. Brierley, C.E. - ,, T. Le Bun -	1,165	3,565	–	144	1,697	120	673	6,857	18	3,385	5,162
Barton and Eccles - -	,, R. W. Barnes, C.E.	11	1,707	–	494	309	60	–	–	–	–	–
Bedford - - -	,, E. Pritchard -	3,539	472	–	2,153	–	290	7,794	4,744	5,210	5,278	2,700
Blackburn - - -	,, F. Smith, Borough Engineer. ,, J. Brierley, C.E., Consulting Engineer - -	82,340	23,874	1,384	2,435	1,458	3,656	98,852	59,855	25,100	25,100	13,320
Bollington - - -	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,200	500	400
Bolton - - - -	Mr. H. Baylis, C.E. -	14,935	7,352	–	23,673	253	2,136	41,404	29,460	14,560	17,800	34,526
Bowdon - - -	,, J. Newton, C.E. -	3,125	3,467	–	654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bradford - - -	,, R. J. Lawton -	–	1,223	–	–	180	148	2,245	1,316	964	489	1,388
Bredbury (Stockport) -	,, J. Whitaker -	335	2,218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brindle (Chorley) - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Broughton (Salford) -	Mr. J. W. Rielly -	4,323	2,943	–	98	1,115	–	791	444	10,534	2,749	6,503
Burnley - - - -	,, W. H. Colbran - ,, J. Emmett, C.E. -	9,307	774	102	–	–	840	36,153	17,087	8,723	8,343	4,598
Bury - - - - -	,, J. Farrar - -	–	5,945	–	3,518	–	–	4,339	2,532	1,050	1,146	–
Charnock Richard (Chorley) - - - - -	,, J. Derham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cheadle (Stockport) -	,, J. Whitaker -	–	1,810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cheetham (Manchester) -	,, H. F. Young -	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,270	7,000	–	1,000	1,986
Chorley (Cheshire) - -	,, S. C. Trapp -	584	1,422	–	1,532	2,134	–	2,802	806	796	710	504
Chorley (Lancashire) -	,, J. Derham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,866	5,853	–	3,695	2,696
Choriton (Manchester) -	,, J. Langtry - -	–	–	–	–	647	–	50,740	28,830	–	7,479	5,699
Clayton-le-Moors - -	,, J. Brierley, C.E. -	1,095	4,611	576	–	43	117	6,172	2,590	–	1,313	754
Crompton - - -	,, W. Blackburne -	350	130	–	–	–	45	6,530	485	–	354	300
Cuerden (Chorley) - -	,, J. Derham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Darcy Lever (Bolton) -	,, J. Brown - -	872	–	–	–	–	–	9,736	80	1,000	1,000	–
Denton - - - -	,, T. Wharam -	9,763	3,101	–	–	884	460	253	102	–	310	328
Didsbury (Chorlton) -	,, R. J. Lawton -	314	174	–	–	2,608	–	–	–	–	–	–
Droylsden - - -	,, S. C. Trapp -	130	1,126	–	920	2,128	–	4,195	2,676	2,250	2,250	–
Dukinfield - - -	,, J. Cartwright -	2,954	1,084	–	531	1,336	800	19,084	8,077	4,531	4,540	3,426
Edgworth (Bolton) - -	,, J. Walker - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,983	–	2,200	2,200	–
Euxton (Chorley) - -	,, J. Derham -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Failsworth - - -	,, S. C. Trapp -	676	2,139	–	–	–	35	8,010	5,035	4,398	2,464 3,890	–
Farnworth - - -	,, J. Lomax - -	3,650	2,018	–	3,921	3,195	894	24,974	11,261	6,113	6,113	7,327
Glossop - - -	- - -	2,301	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,063	4,392	6,440
Gorton - - - -	Mr. T. Mayor - -	655	147	–	357	212	120	5,900	3,663	–	1,991	2,437
Great Harwood - -	,, J. Brierley, C.E. - ,, R. Chippendale -	5,119	2,855	931	–	–	282	7,645	2,651	–	1,784	1,080
Halliwell - - -	,, J. Dawson - -	181	25	–	272	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
Handforth (Stockport) -	,, J. Whitaker -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harwood (Bolton) - -	,, C. W. Hopwood -	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,289	–	–	–	–
Hazel Grove (Stockport) -	,, J. Whitaker -	–	820	–	625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heaton Norris ,, -	- - -	–	1,000	–	1,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE II.

EXPENDITURE in respect of all WORKS executed up to the 30th December 1865.

Road Works. Total Length of Works, in Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF ALL WORKS.						REMARKS.
		Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	TOTAL.	
	Tons.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	7,460	4,875 16 11	2,844 11 7	189 13 7	4,229 – –	– –	385 5 3	12,524 7 4	Market-place in course of formation.
1,220	2,857	1,032 2 3	392 – 9	396 10 6	– –	– –	72 17 –	1,893 10 6	Works completed.
7,470	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	17,830 – 10	
–	37,269	29,602 2 4	14,904 9 8	5,471 6	– –	188 12 11	2,585 6 2	52,751 11 7	
–	–	3,793 1 5	15,237 6 2	879 4 11	5,000 – –	286 15 –	25 9 1	25,221 16 7	
3,612	3,217	1,634 1 4	1,248 13 6	1,019 8 –	– –	– –	– –	3,902 2 10	
–	2,501	3,379 3 2	6,232 13 –	490 – –	1,109 12 9	3 3 –	152 6 8	11,366 18 7	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,666 16 –	
–	3,343	4,402 8 2	2,158 17 9	315 15 2	– –	18 2 –	98 17 –	6,994 – 1	
–	50,106	46,643 7 8	33,707 4 9	7,146 3 4	– –	465 – –	1,500 – –	89,461 15 9	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,714 17 10	7,417 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, expended in the construction of gasworks.
–	33,000	22,049 5 2	35,372 15 7	2,815 19 3	21,389 – –	– –	– –	81,627 – –	Waterworks, in course of construction. River Croal improvement completed. Recreation ground completed. Fish market completed. Public parks in course of formation.
–	123	1,385 – –	987 3 1	113 – –	– –	5 5 –	252 18 8	2,743 6 9	Works completed.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,270 – –	
683	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,240 – –	
336	–	120 1 –	235 3 9	– –	10 – –	1 10 –	42 8 –	409 2 9	Works completed as far as intended.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	11,737 8 1	Macadamizing 35,072 yards. Cinders and asphalte, 24,214 yards.
540	14,260	11,626 19 5	11,431 17 10	and team work	129 3 6	8 – –	115 16 –	23,311 17 3 2,000 – –	Gas tank completed.
–	–	7,527 19 7	7,867 19 7	220 3 5	8,354 13 9	217 16 –	208 – 8	24,396 13 –	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	No works executed.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,098 – –	
–	5,953	8,494 8 –	1,418 11 9	691 17 –	– –	– –	– –	10,604 16 9	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,067 – –	
1,573	11,637	4,003 14 4	3,737 – 10	1,541 9 5	183 13 6	– –	315 1 5	9,780 19 6	
–	11,800	10,242 3 6	3,577 4 11	586 13 7	– –	– –	– –	14,406 2 –	
159	2,833	2,465 18 7	2,094 12 2	180 17 8	– –	– –	296 19 4	5,038 7 9	
1,050	2,285	635 17 4	400 6 3	80 14 6	– –	– –	50 – –	1,166 18 1	
–	–	239 11 10	451 16 9	32 9 –	– –	– –	25 5 10	749 3 5	Land drainage 114 acres, works completed.
1,632	–	578 3 5½	570 2 2½	235 11 3½	– –	12 – –	11 5 9	1,400 – –	Works completed.
–	210	2,100 – –	3,460 – –	360 – –	– –	12 – –	– –	5,778 – –	Works completed.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6,135 13 5	
1,500	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,016 – –	Macadamizing 1,050 yards.
17,047	10,320	5,964 14 7½	3,248 18 1	1,286 19 3½	– –	– –	174 6 9	10,674 18 9	
2,200	4,500	932 13 9	363 17 10½	185 17 3½	– –	– –	41 9 –½	1,500 – –	
330	935	159 9 –	122 15 5	115 16 5	43 7 –	– –	4 18 8	446 6 6	Works completed.
2,190	2,285	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,922 15 11½	
–	10,100	6,426 2 3	4,896 10 –	2,069 13 4	50 – –	30 – –	250 – –	13,722 5 7	
–	35,000	3,010 17 1	13,492 18 11	1,845 10 –	– –	– –	966 15 4	19,316 1 4	Moorland broken up, &c. 68 *a.* 3 *r.* 5 *p.* Land drainage, 1,000 acres. Six reservoirs for water supply completed. Works are very close on completion.
–	2,148	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	4,202 6 5	Office for Local Board erected.
–	2,722	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	8,005 1 8	Pumps for water supply erected. Slaughter-houses nearly completed.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	331 10 4	
330	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	400 – –	Works completed.
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,341 14 10	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,300 – –	
–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,583 – –	

TABLE II.—TABLE setting forth the Total Quantities of all Works, together with the Total

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Names of Local Surveyors who have devised and superintended the Works.	Sewerage Works.						Street Works.				Total Length of Streets, in Yards.
		Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of				
		Diameters of Earthenware Pipe Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Drains.		Total Number of Houses drained.	Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of		
		Under 12 in., Lineal Yards.	12 in. to 20 in., Lineal Yards.	20 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Under 2 ft. 6 in., Lineal Yards.	2 ft. 6 in., and upwards, Lineal Yards.		Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstone.	
Heywood	Mr. J. Farrar	–	8,936	–	4,343	–	60	1,670	957	529	529	264
Horwich (Bolton)	„ W. Rawsthorn	–	–	–	277	–	–	5,827	–	1,260	1,260	1,260
Hulme (Manchester)	„ H. Royle	932	1,701	–	780	–	–	14,877	967	–	526	–
Hurst		140	140	–	380	275	71	1,500	1,000	–	690	655
Hyde	Mr. R. J. Lawton	2,235	3,638	–	–	4,120	–	7,214	5,421	2,239	2,590	2,123
Little Lever (Bolton)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macclesfield (Borough)	Mr. H. S. Aspinwall	7,359	3,818	–	90	190	563	5,467	9,672	5,671	6,380	3,342
Macclesfield Union	„ A. Carswell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manchester	„ J. J. Lynde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marple (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	–	–	–	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middleton and Tonge	„ J. Lees	1,419	1,110	608	–	270	100	3,660	4,982	–	3,372	1,880
Mossley	„ J. Haynes	–	2,319	–	1,486	402	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newton-in-Mackerfield	„ R. Brierley, C.E.	850	2,365	–	1,285	640	–	13,250	300	250	2,320	–
Offerton (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oldham	„ R. Lynam	10,381	214	–	14,299	1,848	1,866	65,305	39,558	21,347	19,487	25,320
Openshaw	„ T. Mayor	542	401	–	594	1,653	150	5,446	3,547	–	1,256	742
Oswaldtwistle	„ J. T. Perring, C.E. „ J. Brierley, C.E. „ G. Pannington	1,515	1,760	862	410	–	100	–	–	400	400	200
Over Darwen	„ J. Cunliffe	5,409	9,423	–	–	1,660	375	30,154	11,416	9,707	9,575	3,548
Pendleton	„ T. R. Lofthouse	2,303	1,655	180	1,200	4,695	500	24,913	11,273	6,852	6,852	3,405
Pennington	„ G. Dickenson	3,098	1,615	–	560	916	136	12,246	5,188	–	3,450	1,807
Poulton	„ R. Lawson, C.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preston	„ J. Newton, C.E. „ E. Garlick	8,958	1,114	–	–	–	–	169,661	19,232	37,069	40,558	23,675
Quarlton (Bolton)	„ H. Greenhalgh	–	–	–	100	–	–	2,400	–	480	480	–
Ramsbottom	„ J. Cross	447	2,318	60	232	792	–	5,668	1,380	1,486	1,019	–
Reddish (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rochdale	„ T. Walker	360	1,816	–	–	–	200	2,774	583	325	1,215	–
Romiley (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royton		757	865	–	–	–	–	4,826	1,182	–	1,067	1,125
Salford	Mr. J. Evans	974	282	–	3,021	–	–	18,790	8,052	4,048	4,048	2,214
Sharples (Bolton)	„ T. Spencer	–	–	–	700	–	–	5,246	–	–	1,265	–
Skerton (Lancaster)	„ R. Lawson, C.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spotland (Rochdale)		–	–	–	–	909	–	12,990	1,775	–	4,297	–
Stalybridge	Mr. G. A. Lee	3,123	3,592	–	250	7,617	225	11,977	5,169	–	891	1,829
Stockport	„ A. Taylor „ J. Brierley, C.E.	6,688	7,925	–	2,321	3,080	171	2,647	1,470	849	849	444
Tintwistle (Ashton)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tyldesley	Mr. T. Hesslegrave „ J. L. Hunter, C.E.	1,912	412	–	–	–	180	9,992	4,763	3,253	3,253	1,902
West Houghton (Bolton)	„ J. Green	–	–	–	314	–	–	2,913	–	1,600	1,600	–
West Leigh	„ W. Galbraith	2,309	1,880	–	1,602	169	261	7,536	502	1,286	986	–
Wheelton (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigan	„ J. L. Hunter, C.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,396	11,460	6,507	6,030	3,856
		232,291	141,056	4,703	85,090	52,693	–	1,031,086	407,161	208,867	266,571	198,418

Note.—Where the Works have been executed by Contract, the Local Surveyors have not been able to divide the Expenditure, and

Office of Public Works,
St. Peter's Square, Manchester,
12th January 1866.

Expenditure in respect of all Works executed up to the 30th December 1865 —*continued.*

Total Length of Works, in Road Works. Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF ALL WORKS.						REMARKS.
		Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.	
	Tons.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
264	–	6,870 12 10	9,959 – 11	715 17 6	– – –	– – –	654 15 –	18,200 6 3	
1,260	3,678	589 4 6	173 11 8½	– – –	– – –	– – –	24 14 5½	787 10 8	Works completed.
–	4,315	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	6,335 – 9	
655	–	587 12 11½	441 18 9	98 – 9½	– – –	2 5 –	– –	1,000 – –	Gas lamps erected.
–	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	16,050 – –	
–	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	1,200 – –	No return made. Works completed.
–	12,659	6,664 8 2	10,256 16 3½	696 18 2	– – –	– – –	23 10 2	17,641 12 9½	Macadamizing 14,810 yards. Cemetery nearly completed.
14,971	11,362	1,276 19 –	868 – 11	1,583 1 1	– – –	– – –	78 5 11	3,806 6 11	
–	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	151,026 2 3	Waterworks. About 12 miles of main pipes have been laid, and the reservoir is about three-fourths completed. Cemetery, containing about 40 acres. The land has been about three-fourths formed, and roads nearly completed. The chapels are about one-half completed.
600	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	1,430 – –	
–	2,589	2,697 18 3	1,508 7 11	443 11 –	– – –	– – –	88 12 11	4,738 – –	
4,207	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	5,000 – –	
1,500	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	6,850 – –	
528	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	500 – –	Works completed.
8,162	37,751	26,555 2 11	30,770 15 7	8,255 10 6	16,325 12 1	389 18 9	3,477 14 7	85,774 14 5	35 mills drained. Public Park opened, 28th August 1865.
2,193	2,342	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	5,297 11 8	
–	600	2,492 12 –	3,450 12 –	138 15 –	2,485 13 –	41 2 4	438 14 3	9,047 8 7	Waterworks in course of construction.
–	11,272	7,416 10 –	5,390 – –	716 – –	– – –	300 – –	320 – –	14,142 10 –	
–	12,350	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	16,505 – –	
–	5,374	4,406 5 –	1,839 11 5	395 19 9	– – –	28 12 6	35 1 10	6,705 10 6	
–	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	3,651 7 –	Waterworks completed.
700	52,256	22,140 16 9	18,728 – 2	3,089 – –	717 14 –	– – –	– –	44,675 10 11	Cattle market in course of formation. Avenham and Moor Parks nearly completed.
500	–	50 – –	350 – –	40 – –	– – –	– – –	10 – –	450 – –	
–	–	1,437 11 3	2,577 8 8	6 18 2	– – –	13 10 10	145 4 9	4,191 3 8	
480	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	300 – –	Works completed.
–	7,050	2,212 4 1	3,912 15 5	94 11 2	5,098 7 11	735 – –	205 – 5	12,257 19 –	The river wall in front of the New Town Hall is built, and the levelling of the ground proceeding. About half done.
500	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	300 – –	Works completed.
1,125	740	1,065 9 4	525 10 6	24 16 9	– – –	– – –	– –	1,615 16 7	
–	6,694	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	20,375 13 11¾	Cattle market extension about one-fourth completed. Manure depôt entirely completed.
800	6,000	350 11 1	395 11 8	301 13 8	– – –	– – –	46 10 9	1,094 7 2	
–	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	573 4 4	Water supply, 2,278 yards of pipes laid, with necessary hydrants, valves, and house services. Works completed.
2,396	4,556	1,594 3 9½	922 3 11	229 15 7½	– – –	– – –	89 8 9½	2,835 12 1½	
–	3,700	4,970 5 7	3,792 18 2	1,340 15 7	– – –	– – –	632 14 4	10,736 13 8	
466	7,663	13,593 17 3	10,004 15 11	1,497 12 7	7,772 18 9	106 3 10	1,615 18 1	34,591 6 5	
–	–	136 3 1	240 11 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	23 5 5	400 – –	Water supply, 1,740 yards of pipes laid. Works completed.
–	6,320	4,297 14 3	683 8 8	117 3 9	– – –	2 14 –	300 – –	5,401 – 8	Water supply, 831 yards of pipes laid.
2,913	1,285	466 11 1½	533 7 8½	438 19 2½	– – –	– – –	115 2 9½	1,554 – 10	Macadamizing 1,200 yards. Forming footpaths, 1,905 yards. Rail Fencing, 899 yards. Works completed.
1,270	2,684	2,033 1 10	1,372 7 3	312 19 –	22 9 2	– – –	510 3 6	4,251 – 9	
556	1,005	173 9 –	221 6 –	90 5 –	– – –	– – –	– –	485 – –	
–	9,940	18,092 4 4	23,794 4 5	2,077 19 11	2,018 3 5	– – –	69 10 –	46,052 2 1	Water supply. The reservoir will be completed in six months.
87,918	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	1,092,880 2 –½	

in those cases where the Expenditure exceeds the amount of the Loans, the latter sum only is placed in the column of Totals.

REPORT on the PROGRESS of PUBLIC WORKS in the recently distressed COTTON DISTRICT, by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esq., C.B., Government Engineer, to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Rivers Commission Office,
No. 2, Victoria-street, Westminster,
12 May 1866.

Sir,

HEREWITH I beg to submit a Return showing totals of the various public works as executed, and of moneys as expended on the same, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1866.

The amount of money set apart for public works in the distressed cotton district under the provisions of the "Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts, 1863-64," amounted to 1,850,000*l.* Out of this sum there has been allotted to the local authorities from time to time, upon reports and under your sanction, a sum of 1,846,082*l.* Some of the works will be completed within the estimates made; and in other cases projected works will not be commenced, so that probably not more than 1,800,000*l.* will ultimately be taken up.

The total amount advanced up to the 31st March last was 1,343,806*l.*

The amount which appears to have been expended at that date was 1,177,701*l.* 4*s.* 10¾*d.*

The entire length of sewerage and drainage works executed at the same date was 560,161 lineal yards, or about 318 miles.

The total area of paving and other surface works of street and highway improvement completed upon the 31st March was 2,131,167 superficial yards, or about 440 acres.

The 405th Report, recommending a third instalment to the Board of Guardians, Bolton Union, for improvement of highways in the township of Sharples, has been signed. Further inspections and reports will be made as the works proceed to completion.

On the 31st March 1866 works were completed in the following places, 22 in all:

NAMES of PLACES in which WORKS have been COMPLETED.

1. Adlington (Chorley).
2. Bowdon.
3. Bredbury (Stockport).
4. Brindle (Chorley).
5. Cuerden (Chorley).
6. Darcy Lever (Bolton).
7. Denton.
8. Edgworth (Bolton).
9. Euxton (Chorley).
10. Glossop.
11. Handforth (Stockport).
12. Hazel Grove (Stockport).
13. Heaton Norris (Stockport).
14. Little Lever (Bolton).
15. Marple (Stockport).
16. Offerton (Stockport).
17. Pendleton.
18. Reddish (Stockport).
19. Romiley (Stockport).
20. Skerton (Lancaster).
21. Tintwistle (Ashton).
22. West Houghton (Bolton).

The progress of the works continues to be impeded by a scarcity of labour, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of materials at former rates.

The works completed prove to be of the greatest public and private utility, the public health has been benefited, and local traffic is greatly facilitated by the improved roads and paved streets. The public parks also afford means of enjoying fresh air and recreation to the vast numbers who frequent them. The money advanced by Government has been expended with economy and care, as is proved by a low rate of interest and long term for repayment not having offered temptations to extravagant or wasteful expenditure, those works alone which were necessary and useful having been undertaken and executed.

The great bulk of the work may be completed this year (1866), so as to enable the Public Works Office in Manchester to be broken up; any remaining works can be finally closed under administration from London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

RETURN of TOTAL QUANTITIES of WORKS executed

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	SEWERAGE WORKS.						STREET WORKS.				Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Road Works.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.
	Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of						
	Diameters of Earthenware Pipe, Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Sewers.		Total Number of Houses drained.	Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of			Total Length of Works in Yards.	
	Under 12-in. lineal yards.	12-in. to 20-in. lineal yards.	20-in. and upwards lineal yards.	Under 2-ft. 6-in. lineal yards.	2-ft. 6-in. and upwards lineal yards.		Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstone.			
													Tons.
1. Accrington	176	460	–	–	–	42	–	328	–	–	–	–	40
2. Adlington (Chorley)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Ardwick (Manchester)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Ashton-under-Lyne	700	–	–	356	80	50	15,600	3,842	–	1,480	900	–	3,559
5. Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge Waterworks.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Atherton	–	–	–	218	–	8	40	137	–	363	–	–	20
7. Bacup	501	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	200
8. Barton and Eccles	–	793	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Bedford	1,784	20	–	–	–	195	888	2,208	762	762	378	–	548
10. Blackburn	11,172	597	–	–	–	588	12,074	5,848	3,223	3,223	1,697	–	11,920
11. Bollington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Bolton	335	347	–	154	–	50	9,890	5,486	3,920	3,930	1,900	–	5,366
13. Bowdon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Bradford	115	226	–	–	–	30	1,010	400	–	200	–	–	–
15. Bredbury (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. Brindle (Chorley)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Broughton (Salford)	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,419	–	–	–	550
18. Burnley	757	–	–	–	–	73	4,184	2,477	1,188	1,295	895	–	1,764
19. Bury	–	1,397	–	–	–	–	2,114	291	1,157	1,128	–	–	–
20. Charnock Richard (Chorley).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21. Cheadle (Stockport)	–	436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22. Chorley (Cheshire)	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23. Cheetham (Manchester)	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	990	–	350	–	444	950
24. Chorley (Lancashire)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,073	1,618	–	–	209	–	535
25. Chorlton (Manchester)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,174	540	–	180	343	–	434
26. Clayton-le-Moors	107	401	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

from the 1st January to the 31st March 1866.

Total Number of Men Employed, Week ending 31st March 1866.	Total Expenditure in Respect of all Works, from 1st January to 31st March 1866.							Remarks.
	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
21	118 - -	100 - -	10 - -	700 - -	- -	5 - -	933 - -	The above are the amounts (about) actually paid during last three months, but some portion was due for works, &c., executed previous to 31st December.
-	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	Works completed.
-	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	In consequence of the scarcity of paving sets the surveyor has not measured off any streets during the past three months.
116	1,614 5 11	907 15 4½	260 16 2	- -	30 3 -	21 10 11	2,834 11 4½	
-	1,162 17 3	3,933 9 11	327 4 -	940 5 11	- -	4 - 10	6,367 17 11	Quantity of stone used since the commencement of these works has been about 200,163 cubic yards.
1	190 - -	137 12 1	106 8 6	- -	-	- -	434 - 7	
36	245 - -	593 - 9	3 10 -	- -	- -	2 10 -	844 - 9	The paving, &c., of streets has been retarded in consequence of not being able to obtain an outlet for the sewerage. The outlet has been obtained, and greater progress will be made. Market House, the masons' work is far advanced well to completion.
5	543 12 2	and labour.	- -	- -	1 - -	72 6 4	616 18 6	
-	1,068 8 4	477 4 8	82 5 10	- -	- -	- -	1,627 18 10	
157	3,270 8 1	1,732 13 2	340 1 2	- -	111 - -	364 - -	5,818 2 5	Park Improvement. One park lodge has been completed, and the other is in a very advanced state. The quantities of work shown as executed you will find do not agree with the amounts of money named in the total expenditure, being what is actually paid, without taking into consideration the stock of materials on hand we had at the commencement of the year, or the account for materials and labour that may be owing.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Nothing has been done since 31st December.
131	2,515 2 7	2,995 13 2	104 4 -	87 4 3	- -	96 6 1	5,798 10 1	Reservoir will be completed in May. Public park rapidly approaching completion.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Works completed.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	863 13 -	Other houses have been drained by the owners.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Works completed.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Works completed as far as intended.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	813 12 8	Macadamising, &c., 1,264 yards, cinders, &c.; footways, 1,434 yards.
118	1,387 7 11	1,521 4 2	54 17 4	- -	30 - -	8 5 10	3,001 15 3	Waterworks, about two-thirds completed.
43	694 8 -	941 2 8½	29 15 6	- -	- -	20 4 6	1,685 10 8½	
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Works not commenced.
15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	200 - -	Estimated.
-	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No payments made since last Return.
48	1,332 12 11	368 11 10	151 4 -	- -	-	- -	1,852 8 9	
14	215 3 2	195 9 6	112 - 9	- -	- -	2 10 -	525 3 5	
7	494 10 6	193 5 6	39 13 10	- -	- -	- -	727 9 10	
8	265 6 -	246 11 7	16 17 -	- -	- -	59 4 11	587 19 6	Since the 31st December last the local Board has been chiefly engaged in the completion of the contracts in progress and other incidental works, deficiency in supply of materials, inclemency of weather (which prevented the paving and flagging), and other causes prevented much from being done. New works of paving, private draining, &c. &c, are being set out, and will be prosecuted during the spring and summer.

RETURN of Total Quantities of Works executed from the 1st January to the 31st March 1866—*continued.*

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Sewerage Works.						Street Works.					Road Works.	
	Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of				Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Total Length of Works in Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.
	Diameters of Earthenware Pipe, Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Sewers.		Total Number of Houses Drained.	Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of				
	Under 12-in. lineal yards.	12-in. to 20-in. lineal yards.	20-in. and upwards lineal yards.	Under 2-ft. 6-in. lineal yards.	2-ft. 6-in. and upwards lineal yards.		Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstones.			
													Tons.
27. Crompton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28. Cuerden (Chorley)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29. Darcy Lever (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30. Denton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31. Didsbury (Chorlton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32. Droylsden	111	303	–	–	–	–	4,255	224	350	630	–	–	–
33. Dukinfield	178	5	–	–	–	22	3,067	1,983	738	738	714	–	1,640
34. Edgworth (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35. Euxton (Chorley)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36. Failsworth	448	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37. Farnworth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38. Glossop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39. Gorton	386	245	–	–	704	105	3,996	3,129	–	1,110	1,100	–	1,520
40. Great Harwood	786	–	–	–	–	86	1,500	201	–	346	200	–	439
41. Halliwell	–	–	–	–	100	40	900	480	–	300	–	–	300
42. Handforth (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43. Harwood (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	835	–	–	–	–	–	–
44. Hazel Grove (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45. Heaton Norris (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46. Heywood	1,092	95	–	–	200	156	1,162	678	450	450	225	–	301
47. Horwich (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48. Hulme (Manchester)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49. Hurst	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50. Hyde	–	80	–	–	–	–	4,462	1,431	1,205	961	–	–	–
51. Little Lever (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52. Macclesfield (Borough)	1,107	–	–	–	–	–	560	539	186	153	–	–	–
53. Macclesfield Union	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54. Marple (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55. Manchester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56. Middleton and Tonge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	–	–	–	–	56
57. Mossley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58. Newton in Mackerfield	45	640	–	–	75	–	6,500	220	480	430	–	1,900	–
59. Offerton (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60. Oldham	625	–	–	1,463	–	–	2,488	1,333	1,738	1,638	–	–	1,595
61. Openshaw	160	340	–	400	480	50	–	–	–	280	1,080	–	–
62. Oswaldtwistle	461	212	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63. Over Darwen	1,258	182	–	–	–	77	1,432	3,459	536	444	306	–	1,108
64. Pendleton (Salford)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65. Pennington	1,554	262	–	–	–	101	1,000	739	–	250	100	–	620
66. Poulton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN of Total Quantities of Works executed from the 1st January to the 31st March 1866—*continued*.

Total Number of Men employed Week ending 31st March 1866.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF ALL WORKS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1866.						REMARKS.
	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	TOTAL.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Nothing done during the last three months.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	No return.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,339 19 6	Works done by contract.
10	799 14 4	471 18 9	and Team Work.	–	–	9 15 –	1,281 8 1	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
2	32 5 2	17 4 11	1 5 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	50 15 7	All the work done since the 31st December has been for private individuals.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,877 14 5	No return of quantities of work done.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
35	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,025 12 –	The works being let by contract at certain prices per square, cube, or lineal yard, it would be difficult to arrive at the various cost of materials, labour, &c., &c.
18	205 1 3	244 1 6	50 2 10	– – –	– – –	36 8 6	435 19 –	Main sewers are all completed.
							129 1 –	Contract for slaughter-houses.
30	538 – –	and Labour.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	538 – –	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	45 15 2	13 18 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	59 14 –	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	400 – –	Works at present stopped. The loan is expended.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
27	649 6 –	840 16 8	32 16 7	– – –	– 10 –	– – –	1,523 9 3	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	In consequence of the scarcity of paving sets we have not done any works this quarter.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	The loan is expended.
50	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,565 2 3	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
70	867 10 7½	1,505 10 2½	135 5 7	– – –	– – –	4 – 4	2,512 6 9	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Nothing done since the 31st December.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	8,973 17 9	No return made. Waterworks and Cemetery rapidly approaching completion.
14	186 15 –	24 18 7	32 15 6	– – –	– – –	1 19 9	246 8 10	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	The loan is expended.
44	1,900 – –	760 – –	100 – –	– – –	– – –	20 – –	2,780 – –	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed.
111	1,688 1 3	1,797 1 –	430 18 1	– – –	– – –	251 1 3	4,167 1 7	
33	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,222 – –	The works being let by contract at certain prices per square cube, or lineal yard, it would be difficult to arrive at the various cost of materials, labour, &c., &c.
94	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,109 18 4	
36	2,288 2 2	494 16 –	193 1 –	– – –	– – –	20 10 –	2,996 9 2	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Works completed. The loan is expended.
25	564 2 6	136 9 8	26 19 –	– – –	1 5 –	8 – 1	736 16 3	
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	603 2 4	

RETURN of Total Quantities of Works executed from the 1st January to the 31st March 1866—*continued.*

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Sewerage Works.						Street Works.				Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Road Works.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.
	Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of						
	Diameters of Earthenware Pipe, Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Sewers.		Total Number of Houses drained.	Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of			Total Length of Works in Yards.	
	Under 12-in. lineal yards.	12-in. to 20-in. lineal yards.	20-in. and upwards lineal yards.	Under 2-ft. 6-in. lineal yards.	2-ft. 6-in. and upwards lineal yards.		Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstone.			
													Tons.
67. Preston	1,500	–	–	–	–	–	19,044	1,828	2,720	3,945	2,066	–	6,200
68. Quarlton (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69. Ramsbottom	1,273	1,100	–	–	–	222	3,456	2,200	729	689	–	–	–
70. Reddish (Stockport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71. Rochdale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72. Romiley (Stockport)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73. Royton	–	–	–	–	–	216	330	208	–	130	77	77	120
74. Salford	650	157	–	994	–	–	2,442	3,477	1,356	1,356	1,972	–	1,570
75. Sharples (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76. Skerton (Lancaster)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77. Spotland (Rochdale)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
78. Stalybridge	60	80	–	–	–	18	1,460	532	–	413	260	–	486
79. Stockport	1,348	36	–	–	70	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
80. Tintwistle (Ashton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81. Tyldesley	150	–	–	–	60	18	–	389	318	318	–	–	200
82. West Houghton (Bolton)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
83. West Leigh	1,003	184	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	123	–
84. Wheelton (Chorley)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
85. Wigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,905	840	830	529	427	–	1,091
TOTAL	30,176	8,798	–	3,585	1,769	2,487	117,841	48,315	23,305	28,021	14,849	2,544	–

Nots.—Where the Works have been executed by contract the

Office of Public Works,
St. Peters's Square, Manchester,
1 May 1866.

RETURN of Total Quantities of Works executed from the 1st January to the 31st March 1866—*continued.*

Total Number of Men Employed, Week ending 31st March 1866.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF ALL WORKS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1866.						REMARKS.
	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	TOTAL.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
184	2,861 5 2	3,209 – –	450 – –	– –	– –	– –	6,520 5 2	Avenham and Moor Parks nearly completed. Cattle-market, four slaughter-houses, covered sheds, two cottages, and manure tank nearly completed.
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	10 – –	The loan is expended.
28	468 – –	352 – –	– –	– –	– –	7 – –	827 – –	
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works completed.
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	During this quarter no sewering has been done under the Public Works Act, sewers in new streets, and chargeable upon the frontages, only have been executed. A contract has been entered into for sewering streets under the above Act, which will be in hand at once. The plans for the outfall and general sewerage of the town are still with Mr. Hawksley, C. E., and the Committee are urgently pressing him for his report upon them; when they are received they will be laid before the Town Council, and action taken upon them at once.
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works completed.
43	61 3 6	14 13 7	2 13 6	20 – –	160 – –	– –	258 10 7	
96	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,666 – 3	
–	33 – –	– –	37 12 –	– –	– –	– –	70 12 –	No work has been done since 31st December, except the getting of materials, and carting them to the ground. Paving will commence shortly.
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works completed.
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works stopped for want of materials.
10	187 1 –	89 11 11	28 2 –	– –	– –	77 9 11	382 4 10	
7	287 9 1	229 17 2	57 18 1	– –	– –	– –	575 4 4	
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works completed.
17	61 5 3	183 19 1	43 7 9	– –	6 2 6	110 17 9	405 12 4	
–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Works completed.
14	101 16 4	151 13 1	13 16 3	– –	– –	3 15 –	271 – 8	
3	2 10 –	15 3 9	3 15 –	– –	– –	– –	21 8 9	
27	303 14 10	231 3 4½	140 7 1	– –	– –	30 9 –	705 14 3½	
1,749	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	84,821 2 10½	

Local Surveyors have not been able to divide the expenditure.

R. Arthur Arnold,
Resident Government Inspector.

Examined and approved,
Robert Rawlinson,
12 May 1866.

PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ACTS (1863-4).

COPY of REPORTS of *Robert Rawlinson*, Esq, C.B., to the Right Honourable *Charles Pelham Villiers*, M.P., on the subject of the PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ACTS (1863-4), and dated respectively 12 January 1866 and 12 May 1866.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *June* 1866.

375.

Under 3 *oz.*

SMALL TENEMENTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Names of the PARISHES in *England* and *Wales*, where an Order has been made by the Vestry to put in force the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99, for the better Assessing and Collecting the POOR RATES and HIGHWAY RATES in respect of SMALL TENEMENTS; in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 225, of Session 1859."

Poor Law Board,
16 March 1866.

ENFIELD,
Secretary.

NAMES of PARISHES which have adopted the Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 99.

Places marked * have only adopted the Act so far as regards the Poor Rates.

ABERGAVENNY UNION.

(County of MONMOUTH.)

Abergavenny.
Clytha.
Llanvair Kilgeddin.
Llanwenarth Citra.
Llanwenarth Ultra.

ABERYSTWITH UNION.

(County of CARDIGAN.)

Aberystwyth.
Broncastellan.
Cynnillmaur.
Cyfoethybrenin.
Issayndre.
Llancynfelin.
Melindur.
Uchayndre.
Vainor, Upper.

ABINGDON UNION.

(County of BERKS.)

Appleton.
Besselsleigh.
Binsey.
Cumner.
Draycott Moor.
Drayton.
Fyfield.
Garford.
Helen, St.
Kingston.
Lyford.
Milton.
Nicholas, St.
Marcham
Radley.
Steventon.
Sunningwell.
Sutton Courtney.
Sutton Wick.
Tubney.

ABINGDON UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Berks)—*continued.*

Wootton.
Wytham.

(County of OXFORD.)

Culham.

ALCESTER UNION.

(County of WARWICK.)

Alcester.
Alne, Great.
Arrow.
Aston-Cantlow.
Braford.
Feckenham.
Haselor.
Inkberrow.
Ipsley.
Salford.
Studley.

ALDERBURY UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Alderbury.
Britford.
Downton.
Fisherton Anger.
Grimstead, West.
Harnham, West.
Homington.
Milford.
Nunton with Bodenham.
Stratford-sub-Castle.
Stratford-Toney.

ALNWICK UNION.

(County of NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Alnwick.
Felton.
Longhoughton.

ALRESFORD UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Beauworth.
Bighton.
Bishops Sutton.
Bramdean. (*a*)
Brown Candover. (No Return.)
Cheriton.
Chilton Candover.
Hinton Amptner.
Itchen Stoke. (*b*)
Kilmeston.
New Alresford.
Northington.
Old Alresford.
Ovington. (*b*)
Ropley.
Swarraton. (*c*)
Tichborne.
West Tisted.

ALTON UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Alton.
Bentworth.
Binsted.
Hartley Maudit.
Holybourn.
Latham.
Medsted.
Shalden.
Selborne.
Tisted, East.
Wield.

ALTRINCHAM UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Altrincham.
Ashton-upon-Mersey.
Dunham Massey.
Knutsford Inferior.
Knutsford Superior.

ALTRINCHAM UNION—*contd.*

(Co. of Chester)—*continued.*

Lymm.
Sale.
Timperley.

ALVERSTOKE INCORPORATION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Alverstoke.

AMERSHAM UNION.

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Chalfont St. Giles.
Chalfont St. Peter.
Chenies.
Chesham Bois.
Lee.
Missenden, Great.
Penn.

AMESBURY UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Figheldean.
Idmiston.
Woodford.

AMPTHILL UNION.

(County of BEDFORD.)

Clophill.
Cranfield.
Flitton.
Gravenhurst, Upper.
Gravenhurst, Lower.
Hawnes.
Lidlington.
Marston Moretaine.
Millbrook.
Pulloxhill.
Steppingley.
Westonnig.

(*a*) Overseer states, "All rates on small tenements are paid by the owners." (*b*) Overseers states, "Small tenements are rated to the owners."
(*c*) Overseer states, "There is neither church or vestry in the parish, but the Act is in force there."

ANDOVER UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Andover.
Bullington.
Enhams, Knights.
Goodworth Clatford.
Grately.
Hurstbourne Tarrant.
Longparish.
Penton Mewsey.
Tangley.
Thruxton.
Vernhams Deane.
Wherwell.

(County of WILTS.)

Chute.
Ludgershall.
Tedworth, North.

ANGLESEY UNION.

(County of ANGLESEY.)

Amlwch.
Llanbedr-Goch.
Llanddyfnan.
Llangefni.

ASH INCORPORATION.

(County of SURREY.)

Ash and Normandy.
Puttenham
Seal and Tongham.
Sutton, Long.

ASHBOURNE UNION.

(County of DERBY.)

Ashbourne.
Biggin.
Clifton and Compton.
Parwich.
Sturston.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Mayfield.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH UNION.

(County of DERBY.)

Appleby.
Hartshorn.
Stretton-en-le-Field.

(Counties of DERBY and LEICESTER.)

Oakthorpe.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Blackfordby.
Heather.
Normanton.
Seals, Over and Nether.
Snarestone.
Stanton.
Swepstone.
Thringston.
Whitwick.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Mottram.
Newton or Newton Moor.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Ashton-under-Lyne.
Denton.
Droylsden.
Haughton.

ASTON UNION.

(County of WARWICK.)

Mimworth.
Sutton Coldfield.

ATCHAM UNION.

(County of SALOP.)

Atcham.
Berrington.
Condover.
Cound.
Fitz.
Ford.
Minsterley.
Pontesbury.
Sheinton.
Upton Magna.
Westbury.
Withington.
Wroxeter.

ATHERSTONE UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Fenny Drayton.
Ratcliffe Culey.
Sheepy Magna.
Sheepy Parva.
Witherley.

(County of WARWICK.)

Ansley.
Atherstone.
Baddesley Ensor.
Bentley.
Hartshill.
Mancetter.

AUCKLAND UNION.

(County of DURHAM.)

Bishop Auckland.
Bedburn, North.
Escomb.
Lynesack and Softley.

AXMINSTER UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Axmouth.
Colyton.
Musbury.
Seaton-cum-Beer.
Uplyme.

(Counties of DEVON and DORSET.)

Axminster.

AXMINSTER UNION—*cont^d.*

(County of DORSET.)

Lyme Regis.

AYLESBURY UNION.

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Ashendon.
Aston Abbots.
Aston Clinton.
Aston Sandford.
Aylesbury.
Bierton.
Buckland.
Chearsley.
Cublington.
Cuddington.
Dinton.
Drayton Beauchamp.
Fleet Marston.
Grendon Underwood.
Haddenham.
Halton.
Hardwick.
Hartwell.
Hawridge.
Ludgershall.
Pitchcott.
Stone.
Waddesdon.
Weedon.
Westcott.
Weston Turville.
Whitchurch.
Winchendon, Upper.
Wingrave.
Woodham.
Wotton Underwood.

AYLSHAM UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Alby.
Aylsham.
Banningham.
Barningham Parva.
Belaugh.
Blickling.
Brampton.
Burgh.
Buxton.
Calthorpe.
Cawston.
Colby.
Coltishall.
Corpustye.
Erpingham.
Foulsham.
Guestwick.
Hackford.
Hautbois Magna.
Hevingham.
Heydon.
Hindolveston.
Ingworth.
Irmingland.
Itteringham.
Lamas with Hautbois Parva.
Mannington.
Marsham.
Oulton.
Oxnead.
Reepham with Kerdistone.

AYLSHAM UNION—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Norfolk)—*continued.*

Sall.
Saxthorpe.
Scotton.
Skeyton.
Stratton Strawless.
Swanton Abbott.
Themelthorpe.
Thurning.
Thwaite.
Tuttington.
Whitwell.
Wickmere.
Wood Dalling.
Wood Norton.
Walterton.

BALA UNION.

(County of MERIONETH.)

Llanycil.
Llandderfel.

BANBURY UNION.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Appletree.
Aston le Walls.
Boddington, Lower.
Chalcombe.
Chipping Warden.
Middleton Cheney.
Warkworth.

(County of OXFORD.)

Adderbury, East.
Adderbury, West.
Alkerton.
Banbury.
Barford St. John.
Barford St. Michael.
Bloxham.
Boddicote.
Bourton.
Broughton.
Claydon.
Cropredy.
Drayton.
Epwell.
Hanwell.
Hook Norton.
Horley.
Hornton.
Milcombe.
Milton.
Mollington (Oxon).
Neithrop.
Newington, North.
Newington, South.
Shenington.
Shutford, West.
Sibford Terris.
Sibford Gower.
Swalcliffe.
Tadmarton.
Wardington.
Wigginton.
Wroxton.

(County of WARWICK.)

Farnborough.
Mollington (Warwick).
Radway.
Ratley.
Shotteswell.
Warmington.

BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION.

(County of Anglesey.)

Beaumaris.
Llanddona.
Llanddaniel fab.
Llandegfan.
Llandysilio.
Llanedwen.
Llanfaes.
Llanfairgnwllgwyngyll.
Llanfihangel Esgeifiog.
Llangadwaladr.
Llangoed.
Llangristiolus.
Llaniestyn.
Llansadwrn.
Penmon.
Penmynydd.
Penkaeth.
Trefdraeth.

(County of Carnarvon.)

Bangor.
Llanfairfechan.
Llanllechid.

BARNET UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

Chipping Barnet.
Elstree.
Ridge.
Shenley.

(County of Middlesex.)

Finchley.
Fryern Barnet.
Monken Hadley.
South Mimms.

BARNSLEY UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Ardsley.
Barnsley.
Barugh.
Darfield.
Darton.
Dodworth.
Hoyland Nether.
Monk Bretton.
Roystone.
Wombwell.
Worsbrough.

BARNSTAPLE UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Arlington.
Barnstaple.
Braunton.
Countisbury.
Fremington.
Georgeham.
Ilfracombe.
Kentisbury.
Landkey.
Lynton.
Pilton.
Swymbridge.
Tawstock.

BARROW-UPON-SOAR UNION.

(County of Leicester.)

Ansty.
Barkby.
Barrow upon-Soar.

Barrow-upon Soar Union —*continued.*

(Co. of Leicester)—*continued.*

Birstall.
Queniborough.
Quorndon.
Rearsby.
Sileby.
Syston.
Thrussington.
Thurcaston.
Thurmaston, North.
Thurmaston, South.
Walton-on-the-Wolds.
Woodhouse.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Barton-upon-Irwell.
Worsley.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET INCORPORATION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Bramham.
Ferrybridge (Ferryfrystone).
Kirk Deighton.
Purston Jaglin.
Seacroft.
Whitwood.

BASFORD UNION.

(County of Nottingham.)

Arnold.
Basford.
Beeston.
Huckland Torkard.
Ruddington.

BASINGSTOKE UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Basing.
Basingstoke.
Woodmancott.

BATH UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Bathwick.
Dunkerton.
Hinton Charterhouse.
James, St.
Monkton Combe.
Southstoke.
Twerton.
Walcot.
Wellow.
Weston.

BATTLE UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Battle.
Bexhill.
Brightling.
Catsfield.
Dallington.
Hollington.
Sedlescomb.
Westfield.
Whatlington.

BEAMINSTER UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Beaminster.
Bettiscombe.
Broadwinsor.
Burstock.
Cheddington.
Chelborough, Eas
Chelborough, West.
Corscombe.
Evershot.
Halstock.
Hook.
Mapperton.
Marshwood.
Melbury Osmond.
Melbury Sampford.
Mosterton.
Netherbury.
Perrott, South.
Pilsdon.
Poorstock.
Poorton, North.
Rampisham.
Stoke Abbott, or Stoke Abbas.
Wraxall.

(County of Somerset.)

Misterton.
Seaborough.

BEDALE UNION.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Aiskew.
Exelby, Leeming, and Newton.
Masham.

BEDFORD UNION.

(County of Bedford.)

Eastcotts.
Elstow.
Felmersham.
Harrold.
Knotting.
Souldrop.

BEDMINSTER UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Bedminster.
Clevedon.
Easton in Gordano, or St. George.
Nailsea.
Wraxall.

BEDWELLTY UNION.

(County of Monmouth.)

Aberystruth.
Bedwellty.

BERKHAMPSTEAD UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Marsworth.
Nettleden.
Pitstone.

(County of Hertford.)

Aldbury.
Berkhampstead, St. Peter.
Gaddesden, Little.
Northchurch.
Puttenham.
Tring.
Wigginton.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED UNION.

(County of Northumberland.)

Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Norham.
Tweedmouth.

BEVERLEY UNION.

(County of York, East Riding.)

Cherry Burton.

BICESTER UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Boarstall.

(County of Oxford.)

Ambrosden.
Ardley.
Arncott.
Bicester, Market End.
Bletchingdon.
Charlton-on-Otmoor.
Cottisford.
Fringford.
Fritwell.
Heyford, Upper.
Heyford, Lower.
Islip.
Kirtlington.
Merton.
Middleton, Stoney.
Noke.
Oddington.
Piddington.
Somerton.
Stratton Audley.
Weston-on-the-Green.

BIDEFORD UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Bideford.
Hartland.
Newton, St. Petrock.
Northam.

BIGGLESWADE UNION.

(County of Bedford.)

Arlsey.
Astwick.
Biggleswade.
Blunham.
Campton.
Clifton.
Cockayne Hatley.
Dunton.
Edworth.
Everton.
Eyworth.
Henlow.
Langford.
Meppershall.
Northill.
Potton.
Sandy.
Shefford.
Southill.
Stotfold.
Sutton.
Tempsford.
Warden.

BILLERICAY UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Basildon.
Bowers Gifford.
Brentwood.
Burstead, Great.
Burstead, Little.
Downham.
Dunton.
Hofndon, East.
Horndon, West.
Ingrave.
Mountnessing.
Pitsea.
Ramsden Bellhouse.
Ramsden Crays.
Shenfield.
Vange.
Weald, South.
Wickford.

BILLESDON UNION.

(County of Leicester.)

Great Glenn.
Thurnby.

BINGHAM UNION.

(County of Leicester.)

Barkston.

(County of Nottingham.)

Aslockton.
Bingham.
Bridgford, East.
Clipstone.
Colston Bassett.
Cotgrave.
Cropwell Butler.
Elton.
Granby.
Normanton.
Orston.
Plumtree.
Shelford.
Thoroton.
Widmerpool.

BIRKENHEAD UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Birkenhead.
Liscard.
Oxton.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe.
Tranmere.
Wallasey.

BISHOP STORTFORD UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Berden.
Birchanger.
Elsenham.
Hallingbury, Great.
Hallingbury, Little.
Henham.
Manuden.
Stansted, Mountfitchett.
Ugley.

(County of Hertford.)

Albury.
Bishop Stortford.
Braughlin.
Hadham, Great.

Bishop Stortford Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Hertford)—*cont^d.*

Hadham, Little.
Pelham, Brent.
Pelham, Furneux.
Pelham, Stocking.
Sawbridgworth.
Thorley.

BLABY UNION.

(County of Leicester.)

Aylestone.
Blaby.
Cosby.
Countesthorpe.
Croft.
Enderby.
Glenfield.
Glenn Parva.
Huncote.
Kilby.
Kirby Muxloe.
Knighton.
Narborough.
Oadby.
Thurlaston.
Whetstone.
Wigston Magna.

BLACKBURN UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Blackburn.
Church.
Over Darwen.

BLANDFORD UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Blandford Forum.
Blandford, St. Mary.
Charlton Marshall.
Durweston.
Hilton.
Houghton Winterborne.
Iwerne Courtnay *or* Shroton.
Milborne, St. Andrew.
Milborne, Stileham.
Milton Abbas.
Pimperne.
Spetisbury.
Stickland Winterborne.
Stourpaine.
Tarrant Gunville.
Tarrant Monckton.
Winterborne Kingston.
Winterborne Whitechurch.

BLEAN UNION.

(County of Kent.)

St. Dunstan.

BLOFIELD UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Acle.
Beighton.
Blofield.
Bradestone.
Burlingham, St. Andrew.
Burlingham, St. Edmund.
Burlingham, St. Peter.
Cantley.
Freethorpe.

Blofield Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Norfolk)—*cont^d.*

Halvergate.
Hassingham.
Hemblington.
Limpenhoe.
Lingwood.
Moulton.
Plumstead, Little.
Ranworth with Panxworth.
Reedham.
Strumpshaw.
Thorpe, St. Andrew.
Tunstall.
Upton with Fishley.
Walsham, South, St. Lawrence.
Walsham, South, St. Mary.
Wickhampton.
Witton.

BLYTHING UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Aldringham.
Blyford.
Blythburgh.
Bramfield.
Brampton.
Carlton.
Chediston.
Darsham.
Frostenden.
Halesworth.
Henstead.
Heveningham.
Holton.
Kelsale.
Knedishall.
Linstead Parva.
Rumburgh.
Sibton.
Southwold.
Theberton.
Ubbeston.
Walberswick.
Walpole.
Wangford.
Wenhaston.
Westleton.
Wrentham.
Yoxford.

BODMIN UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

St. Minver, Highlands.
St. Minver, Lowlands.

BOLTON UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Bolton, Great.
Bolton, Little.
Halliwell.
Turton.

BOOTLE UNION.

(County of Cumberland.)

Eskdale and Wasdale.
Millom.

BOSTON UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Boston.
Fishtoft.

Boston Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Lincoln)—*cont^d.*

Leake.
Leverton.
Sibsey.
Wrangle.

BOURN UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Baston.
Billingborough.
Bourn.
Bytham Castle.
Corby.
Deeping, Market.
Deeping, St. James.
Dowsby.
Falkingham.
Horbling.
Irnham.
Kirkby Underwood.
Langtoft.
Laughton.
Swayfield.
Thurlby.

BRACKLEY UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Biddlesdon.
Turweston.

(County of Northampton.)

Brackley, St. James.
Brackley, St. Peter.
Croughton.
Culworth.
Evenly.
Eydon.
Greatworth.
Helmdon.
King's Sutton.
Marston, St. Lawrence.
Morton Pinkney.
Newbottle.
Radstone.
Sulgrave.
Syresham.
Thenford.
Whitfield.

(County of Oxford.)

Finmere.

BRADFIELD UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Ashampstead.
Basildon.
Beenham.
Bradfield.
Burghfield.
Englefield.
Pangbourne.
Purley.
Stratfield Mortimer.
Streatley.
Sulhampstead, Abbots.
Sulhampstead, Lower End.
Sulhampstead, Upper End.
Tidmarsh.
Tilehurst.
Ufton.
Wokefield.
Yattendon.

(County of Oxford.)

Goring.
Mapledurham.

(County of Southampton.)

Mortimer, West End.

BRADFORD UNION. (WILTS).

(County of Somerset.)

Freshford.

(County of Wilts.)

Bradford.
Broughton Gifford.
Winkfield.
Westwood.

BRADFORD UNION (YORKS).

(County of York, West Riding.)

Bowling.
Bradford.
Horton.

BRAINTREE UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Bocking.
Bradwell.
Braintree.
Cressing.
Finchingfield.
Notley, Black.
Notley, White.
Panfield.
Pattiswick.
Rayne.
Saling, Great.
Shalford.
Stisted.
Weathersfield.

BRAMLEY UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Bramley.

BRAMPTON UNION.

(County of Cumberland.)

Brampton.
Farlam (a.)
Hayton.
Irthington.
Midgeholme (a.)
Nether Denton.

BRECKNOCK UNION.

(County of Brecknock.)

Aberyscir.
Battle.
Cantreff.
Cathedine.
Christ College.
Cray.
Garthbrengy.
Glynn.
Glyntawe.
Llandefailog-fach.
Llandefailog-Tre-Graig
Llandefalley.
Llandilovane.
Llanfihangel-nant-brane.
Llangasty-tal-y-llyn.
Llanhamlach.
Llansaintfraed.
Llanspyddid.
Llanthetty.
Llanthew.
Llanvigan.
Llanvillo.
Llanvyrnach.

Brecknock Union—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Brecknock)—*cont^d.*

Maescar.
Merthyr Cynog.
Modrydd.
Pen-pont.
St. David (Brecknock).
St. John (Brecknock).
St. Mary (Brecknock).
Senny.
Talachddu.
Traian Glas.
Traian Mawr.
Trallong.
Venny Vach.
Ysclydach.

BRENTFORD UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

Chiswick.
Greenford.
Isleworth.
New Brentford.
Twickenham.

BRIDGE UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Adisham.
Barham.
Beakesbourne.
Bishopsbourne.
Chartham.
Harbledown.
Hardres, Upper.
Ickham.
Kingstone.
Petham.
Westgate Without.
Wickhambreux.

BRIDGEND AND COWBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Glamorgan.)

Cwmdu.
Ewenny. (No return.)
Higher Coyty.
Higher Newcastle.
Llangan, or Llanganna.
Llanilid. (No return.)
Llanmihangel.
Lower Coychurch.
Lower Coyty.
Lower Newcastle.
Lower Tythegston.

Newton Nottage.
Pencoed.
Penlline.
Pyle. (No return.)
St. Bride's, Major.
St. Bride's, Minor.

Upper Tythegstone.
Wick.
Ynsawdre. (No return.)
Ystradowen.

BRIDGNORTH UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Acton Round.
Romsley.
St. Leonard (Bridgnorth).
St. Mary Magdalen (Bridgnorth).
Stanton Long.
Worfield.

BRIDGWATER UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Bridgwater.
Cannington.
Childen Polden.
Goathurst.
Huntspill.
Otterhampton.
Pawlett.
Petherton, North.
Puriton.
Spaxton.

BRIDLINGTON UNION.

(County of York, East Riding.)

Bempton.
Bridlington.
Flamborough.
Hunmanby.
Rudston.

BRIDPORT UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Allington.
Askerswell.
Bradpole.
Bridport.
Bothenhampton.
Burton Bradstock.
Litton Cheney.
Loders.
Shipton George.
Swyre.
Wootton Fitzpaine.

BRINTON INCORPORATION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Brinton.

BROMLEY UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Bromley.
Chelsfield.
Chislehurst.
Cray, Foot's.
Cray, North.
Cray, St. Mary.
Cray, St. Paul.
Cudham.
Down.
Farnborough.
Hayes.
Keston.
Knockholt.
Orpington.
Wickham, West.

BROMSGROVE UNION.

(County of Worcester.)

Alvechurch.
Bellbroughton.
Bentley Pauncefoot.
Bromsgrove.
Clent.
Coston Hackett.
Hagley.

Bromsgrove Union—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Worcester—*cont^d.*

Redditch.
Stoke Prior.
Tutnell and Coblcy.
Webheath.

BROMYARD UNION.

(County of Hereford.)

Avenbury.
Bromyard.
Cowarne, Little.
Grendon, Bishop.
Linton.
Stoke Lacy.
Winslow.

BUCKINGHAM UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Adstock.
Akeley-cum-Stockholt.
Barton Hartshorn.
Buckingham.
Chetwode.
Edgcott.
Foscott.
Leckhampstead.
Lillingstone Dayrell.
Lillingstone Lovell.
Maidsmoreton.
Marsh Gibbon.
Padbury.
Radclive-cum-Chackmore.
Shalstone.
Steeple Claydon.
Stowe.
Thornborough.
Tingewick.
Twyford.
Water Stratford.

BUILTH UNION.

(County of Brecknock.)

Builth.
Crickadarn.
Gwenddwr.
Llan-ddewir-cwm.
Llanynis.
Maesmynis.
Penbualt.
Treflis.

(County of Radnor.)

Aberdw.
Disserth and Trecoed.
Llandrindod.
Llanewedd.
Llansaintfread in Elvel.

BUNTINGFORD UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

Anstey.
Ardeley, or Yardley.
Aspeden.
Buckland.
Cottered.
Hormead, Great.
Layston.
Rushden.
Sandon.
Throcking.
Westmill.
Wyddial.

(a.) Rates on small tenements stated to be paid by the owners.

BURNLEY UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Trawden.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT UNION.

(County of DERBY.)

Church Gresley.
Stanton and Newhall.
Stapenhill.
Swadlincote.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Burton Extra.

BURY UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

*Pilkington.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S INCORPORATION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

St. James.
St. Mary.

CAISTOR UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Caistor.
Laceby.
Market Rasen.

CALNE UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Bremhill.
Calne.
Cherhill.
Compton Bassett.
Heddington.
Highway.
Hilmarton.
Yatesbury.

CAMBRIDGE UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

All Saints.
Holy Sepulchre.
Holy Trinity.
St. Andrew the Great.
St. Andrew the Less.
St. Benedict.
St. Botolph.
St. Clement.
St. Edward.
St. Giles.
St. Mary the Great.
St. Peter.

CAMELFORD UNION.

(County of CORNWALL.)

St. Teath.
Tintagell.

CARDIFF UNION.

(County of GLAMORGAN.)

Bonvilston.
Llandough.
Llanlithyd.
Pendoylan.
Penmark.

CARDIFF UNION—*contd.*

(Co. of Glamorgan)—*contd.*

Roath.
Ruddry.
St. Andrew.
St. Fagan.
St. John, Cardiff.
St. Mary, Cardiff.
Sully.
Wenvoe.

(County of MONMOUTH.)

St. Mellons.

CARDIGAN UNION.

(County of CARDIGAN.)

St. Mary's, Cardigan.
Llechryd.

(County of PEMBROKE.)

St. Dogmells.
Kilgerran.

CARLISLE UNION.

(County of CUMBERLAND.)

Caldewgate.
Rickergate.
St. Cuthbert Within (Carlisle).
St. Cuthbert Without (Carlisle).
St. Mary (Carlisle).

CARLTON INCORPORATION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Addle-cum-Eccup.
Beeston.
Chapel Allerton.
Churwell.
Denton.
Harewood.
Headingley.
Menstone.
Nesfield-with-Langbar.
Potter Newton.
Rawdon.
Rothwell.
Templenewsam.
Thorner.
Wortley.

CARMARTHEN UNION.

(County of CARMARTHEN.)

Abergwilly.
Langharne (Township).
Llangunnock.
Llanstephan.
Mydrim.
St. Clears.
St. Ishmael.
St. Peter (Carmarthen.)

CARNARVON UNION.

(County of ANGLESEY.)

Llanfairyn-y-cwmmwd.
Llangaffo.
Llangeiwen.
Llanidan.
St. Peter (Newborough).

(County of CARNARVON.)

Clynnog.
Llanbeblig.
Llanberris.

CARNARVON UNION—*contd.*

(Co. of Carnarvon)—*contd.*

Llanddeiniolen.
Llandwrog.
Llanfair-is-Gaer.
Llanllyfni.
Llanrug.
Llanwnda.

CASTLE WARD UNION.

(County of NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Clerk states, "No order made for any townships in this Union, to my knowledge."

CATHERINGTON UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Blendworth.
Catherington.
Chalton.
Clanfield.
Idsworth.
Waterloo.

CATON INCORPORATION

(County of LANCASTER.)

Caton.
Claughton.
Halton.
Hornby.
Over Kellett.
Slyne-with-Hest.
Tatham.
Wray-with-Botton.

CAXTON AND ARRINGTON UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

Arrington.
Bourn.
Caxton.
Croxton.
Croydon-cum-Clapton.
East Hatley.
Elsworth.
Eltisley.
Gamlingay.
Great Eversden.
Hardwicke.
Hatley St. George.
Kingston.
Knapwell.
Little Eversden.
Little Gransden.
Longstow.
Orwell.
Papworth St. Everard.
Tadlow.
Toft.
Wimpole.

(Counties of CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON.)

Papworth St. Agnes.

(County of HUNTINGDON.)

Great Gransden.
Yelling.

CERNE UNION.

(County of DORSET.)

Cerne Abbas.

CHAILEY UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Barcombe.
Chailey.
Ditchling or Ditchelling.
East Chiltington.
Hansey.
Newick.
Plumpton.
Ringmer.
Street.
Westmeston.
Wivelsfield.

CHAPEL-EN-LE FRITH UNION.

(County of DERBY.)

Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chinley Bugsworth and Brownside.

CHARD UNION.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Combe St. Nicholas.
Crewkerne.
Hinton St. George.
Ilminster.
Lopen.
Merriott.

CHEADLE UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Cheadle.
Checkley.

CHELMSFORD UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

Baddow, Great.
Baddow, Little.
Boreham.
Broomfield.
Buttsbury.
Chelmsford.
Chignal St. James.
Chignal Smealey.
Danbury.
Fryerning.
Good Easter.
Hanningfield, East.
Hanningfield, West.
Ingatestone.
Leighs, Great.
Leighs, Little.
Margaretting.
Pleshey.
Roxwell.
Runwell.
Sandon.
Springfield.
Stock.
Waltham, Great.
Waltham, Little.
Widford.
Woodham-Ferris.
Writtle.

CHELTENHAM UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Badgworth.
Charlton-Kings.
Cowley.
Leckhampton.
Prestbury.
Staverton.

CHEPSTOW UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Abingdon.
Aylburton.
Lidney.
Tidenham.
Woollaston.

(County of Monmouth.)

Caerwent.
Caldicott.
Chepstow.
Mathern.
Portskewett.
St. Arvans.
St. Pierre.

CHERTSEY UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Byfleet.
Chertsey.
Chobham.
Horsell.
Pyrford.
Walton.
Weybridge.
Windlesham.

CHESTER INCORPORATION.

(County of Chester.)

Holy Trinity (Chester).
St. Bridget (Chester).
St. John Baptist (Chester).
St. Martin (Chester).
St. Mary-on the-Hill (Chester).
St. Michael (Chester).
St. Olave (Chester).
St. Oswald (Chester).
St. Peter (Chester).

CHESTERFIELD UNION.

(County of Derby.)

Brimington.
Chesterfield.
Newbold and Dunston.
Staveley.
Whittington.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

(County of Durham.)

Birtley.
Chester-le-Street.
Lamesley.
Pelton.
Usworth, Great and Little, and North Biddick.

CHESTERTON UNION.

(County of Cambridge.)

Barton.
Cherryhinton.
Chesterton.
Comberton.
Coton.
Dry Drayton.
Fen Ditton.
Fulbourn.
Girton.
Grantchester.
Great Wilbraham.
Harston.
Haslingfield.

Chesterton Union—*contd.*

(Co. of Cambridge)—*contd.*

Hauxton.
Histon.
Horningsea.
Impington.
Landbeach.
Little Shelford.
Madingley.
Milton.
Newton.
Rampton.
Stow-cum-Quy.
Stapleford.
Trumpington.
Waterbeach.

CHICHESTER INCORPOTION.

(County of Sussex.)

All Saints, otherwise the Pallant.
St. Andrew.
St. Bartholomew.
St. Martin.
St. Pancras.
St. Peter the Great, otherwise Subdeanery.
St. Peter the Less.

CHIPPENHAM UNION.

(County of Wilts.)

Biddestone St. Nicholas.
Box.
Castle Combe.
Chippenham.
Christian Malford.
Colerne.
Corsham.
Ditteridge.
Draycot Cerne.
Grittleton.
Hardenhuish.
Kington Langley.
Kington St. Michael.
Lacock.
Langley Burrell.
Leigh de la mere.
Littleton Drew.
Nettleton.
North Wroxall.
Pewsham.
Slaughterford.
Stanton St. Quinton.
Sutton Benger.
West Kington.
Yatton Keynell.

CHIPPING NORTON UNION.

(County of Oxford.)

Ascott-under-Wychwood.
Bruern.
Chadlington.
Charebury.

Chipping Norton.
Churchill.
Enstone.
Fawler.
Finstock.
Great Tew.
Kingham.
Langley.

Chipping Norton Union—*continued.*

(County of Oxford)—*contd.*

Leafield.
Milton.
Over Norton.
Salford.
Shipton-under-Wychwood.
Shorthampton.
Spelsbury.
Swerford.
Whichwood.

(County of Warwick.)

Little Compton.
Long Compton.

CHIPPING SODBURY UNION

(County of Gloucester.)

Acton Turville.
Badminton.
Cold Ashton.
Dirham and Hinton.
Dodington.
Hawkesbury.
Littleton, West.
Marshfield.
Pucklechurch.
Sodbury, Chipping.
Sodbury, Little.
Sodbury, Old.
Tormarton.
Wick and Abson.
Wickwar.
Yate.

CHORLEY UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Adlington.
Chorley.
Duxbury.
Heath Charnock.
Leyland.
Whittle-le-Woods.

CHORLTON UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Burnage.
Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
Didsbury.
Gorton.
Levenshulme.
Openshaw.
Rusholme.
Withington.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Christchurch.
Holdenhurst.
Sopley.

CHURCH STRETTON UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Church Stretton.
Eaton-under-Heywood.
Leebotwood.
Wistanstow.

CIRENCESTER UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Ampney St. Peter.
Barnsley.
Cirencester.
Coats.
Colesbourne.
Down Ampney.
Duntisbourne Abbotts,
Edgeworth.
Fairford.
Hatherop.
Kempsford.
Poulton.
Quenington.
Rodmarton.
Sapperton.
South Cerney.

(County of Wilts.)

Kemble.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Cleobury Mortimer.
Highley.

(County of Worcester.)

Bayton.
Mamble.
Rock.

CLIFTON UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Clifton.
George, St.
Henbury.
Philip, St. and St. Jacob.
Stapleton.
Westbury-upon-Trym.
Winterbourne.

CLUN UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Bishop's Castle (Borough).
Bishop's Castle (Parish).
Clun.
Clunbury.
Clungunford.
Edgton.
Lydbury, North.
Lydham.
Mindtown.
More.
Shelve.

CLUTTON UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Cameley.
Camerton.
Chew Magna.
Chew Stoke.
Chilcompton.
Clutton.
East Harptree.
Farnborough.
Farrington Gurney.
High Littleton
Midsomer Norton.
Nempnett.
Radstock.
Timsbury.
West Harptree.

COCKERMOUTH UNION.

(County of Cumberland.)

Cockermouth.
Dearham.
Greysouthen.
Workington.

COLCHESTER UNION.

(County of Essex.)

All Saints.
Berechurch.
Greenstead.
Holy Trinity.
Mile End.
St. Botolph.
St. Giles.
St. James.
St. Leonard.
St. Martin.
St. Mary Magdalen.
St. Mary-at-the-Walls.
St. Nicholas.
St. Peter.
St. Runwald.

CONGLETON UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Buglawton.
Tetton.

CONWAY UNION.

(County of Carnarvon.)

Caerhûn.
Conway.
Dwygyfylchi.
Eglwys Rhôs.
Eirias.
Gyffin.
Llandudno.
Llangwstennin.
Llysfaen.

(County of Denbigh.)

Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs.
Llanslian.
Llansaintffraid-glan-Conway.

COOKHAM UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Bisham.
Bray.
Hurley.
Waltham St. Lawrence.
White Waltham.

CORWEN UNION.

(County of Denbigh.)

Llangollen.
Llansantffraid Glynceiriog.
Llantysilio.

(County of Merioneth.)

Gwyddelwern.
Llandrillo.

COSFORD UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Aldham.
Bildeston.
Boxford.
Brettenham.
Chelsworth.
Cockfield.
Edwardstone.
Elmsett.
Groton.
Hadleigh.
Hitcham.
Kersey.

Cosford Union—*continued.*

(County of Suffolk)—*cont^d.*

Kettlebaston.
Lavenham.
Layham.
Lindsey.
Milden.
Monks Eleigh.
Nedging.
Polstead.
Preston.
Semer.
Thorpe Morieux.
Wattisham.
Whatfield.

COVENTRY INCORPORATION.

(County of Warwick.)

Holy Trinity.
St. Michael with St. John the Baptist.

CRANBROOK UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Benenden.
Cranbrook.
Frittenden.
Goudhurst.
Sandhurst.

(Counties of Kent and Sussex.)

Hawkhurst.

CREDITON UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Chawleigh.

CRICKHOWELL UNION.

(County of Brecknock.)

Crickowell.
Llanelly.
Llangattock.
Llangenny.
Llangunider.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT UNION.

(County of Wilts.)

Ashton Keynes.
Braydon (Hamlet).
Cliffe Pypard.
Cricklade St. Mary.
Cricklade St. Sampson.
Eise.
Latton.
Leigh (Chapelry).
Liddiard Millicent.
Liddiard Treegooze.
Lyneham.
Purton
Tookenham.
Wootton Bassett.

CROYDON UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Coulsdon.
Beddington.
Wallington.

CUCKFIELD UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Albourne.
Ardingley.
Balcombe.
Bolney.
Clayton.
Cowfold.
Cuckfield.
Horsted Keynes.
Hurstpierpoint.
Keymer.
Lindfield.
Pyecombe.
Slaugham.
Twineham.

DARLINGTON UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Brafferton.
Cockerton.
Darlington.
Great Aycliffe.
Haughton-le-Skerne.
Hurworth.
Sadberge.

DARTFORD UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Ash.
Bexley.
Crayford.
Darenth.
Erith.
Eynesford.*
Farningham.
Hartley.
Horton Kirby.
Lingfield.
Ridley.
Southfleet.
Sutton-at Hone. (No return.)
Wilmington.

DAVENTRY UNION.

(County of Northampton.)

Badby.
Braunston.
Buckby, Long.
Byfield.
Daventry.
Everdon.
Hellidon.
Newnham.
Welton.
Woodford.

DEPWADE UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Denton.
Forncett St. Peter.
Hempnall.
Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin.
Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen.
Redenhall-with-Harleston.
Starston.
Thorpe Abbotts.
Tibenham.

DERBY UNION.

(County of Derby.)

All Saints.
Litchurch.
Little Chester.
St. Alkmund.

Derby Union—*continued.*

(County of Derby—*continued.*)

St. Michael.
St. Peter.
St. Werburgh.

DEVIZES UNION.

(County of Wilts.)

Bishops Cannings.
Bromham.
Chittoe.
Easterton.
Etchilhampton.
Great Cheverell.
Marden.
Market Lavington.
Marston.
Potterne.
Rowde.
St. James.
St. John (Devizes).
St. Mary (Devizes).
Urchfont.
West Lavington.
Worton.

DOCKING UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Bircham, Magna.
Brancaster.
Burnham (Deepdale).
Burnham (Norton).
Burnham (Overy).
Burnham (Sutton).
Burnham (Thorpe).
Burnham (Westgate).
Creake, South.
Dersingham.
Docking.
Holme.
Hunstanton.
Ringstead.
Rudham, East.
Sedgeford.
Snettisham.
Stanhoe.
Syderstone.
Thornham.

DOLGELLEY UNION.

(County of Merioneth.)

Dolgelley.
Llanaber.
Llanelltyd.
Llanenddwyn.
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.
Llangelynin.
Llanymawddwy.
Talyllyn.

(Counties of Merioneth and Montgomery.)

Mallwydd.

DONCASTER UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Balby-with-Hexthorpe.
Bentley-with-Arksey.
Bolton-upon-Dearne.
Cadeby.
Conisbrough.
Doncaster.
Mexbrough.
Norton.
Tickhill.

* Act adopted for years, but no trace of it in Minute Book.

DORCHESTER UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Broadmayne.
Charminster.
Fordington.
Frome Vauchuch.
Maiden Newton.
Piddletown.

DORE UNION.

(County of Hereford.)

Abbey Dore.
Craswall.
Kenderchurch.
Kingstone.
Llanveynoe.
Longtown.
Madley.
Orcop.
St. Devereux.
Wormbridge.

(County of Monmouth.)

Grosmont (No Return).

DORKING UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Abinger.
Capel.
Dorking.
Effingham.
Mickleham.
Newdigate.
Ockley.
Wotton.

DOVER UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Buckland.
Charlton.
East Langdon.
Ewell.
Guston.
Hougham.
Lydden.
Ringwould.
Sibertswould.
Whitfield.

DOWNHAM UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Boughton.
Crimplesham.
Denver.
Dereham, West.
Downham Market.
Fincham.
Hilgay.
Holme next Runcton.
Runcton, South.
Shouldham Thorpe.
Stokeferry.
Stow Bardolph.
Stradsett.
Tottenhill.
Watlington.

Downham Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Norfolk)—*continued.*

Wereham.
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen.
Wiggenhall St. Peter.
Wimbotsham.
Wormegay.
Wretton.

DRIFFIELD UNION.

(County of York, East Riding.)

Bainton.
Beeford.
Dalton, North.
Driffield, Great.
Driffield, Little.
Elmswell.
Frodingham, North.
Garton.
Hutton Cranswick.
Kilham.
Langtoft.
Luttons Ambo.
Middleton.
Nafferton.
Wansford.
Weaverthorpe.
Wetwang.

DROITWICH UNION.

(County of Worcester.)

Claines.
Crowle.
Dodderhill.
Dodderhill In Liberties.
Elmbridge.
Hampton Lovett.
Hartlebury.
Himbleton.
Martin Hussingtre
Ombersley.
St. Andrew.
St. Peter.
Salwarpe.
Tibberton.
Upper Mitton.
Upton Warren.
Warndon.

DROXFORD UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Bishops Waltham.
Droxford.
Durley.
Exton.
Hambledon.
Meonstoke.
Upham.
Warnford.
West Meon.

DUDLEY UNION.

(County of Stafford.)

Rowley Regis.
Sedgley.
Tipton.

Dudley Union—*continued.*

(County of Worcester.)

Dudley.

DULVERTON UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Dulverton.

DUNMOW UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Aythorp Roothing.
Bardfield Saling
Barnston.
Broxted.
Chickney.
Felstead.
Great Canfield.
Great Dunmow.
Great Easton.
Hatfield Broad Oak.
High Easter.
High Roothing.
Leaden Roothing.
Lindsell.
Little Bardfield.
Little Canfield.
Little Dunmow.
Little Easton.
Margaret Roothing.
Stebbing.
Takeley.
Thaxted.
Tilty.
White Roothing and Morrell Roothing.

DURHAM UNION.)

(County of Durham.)

Elvet.

DURSLEY UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Cam.
Coaley.
Dursley.
Kingswood.
North Nibley.
Wootton-under-Edge.

EASINGTON UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Dawdon.

EASINGWOLD UNION.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Husthwaite.

EAST AND WEST FLEGG INCORPORATION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Winterton.

EAST ASHFORD UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Aldington.
Brabourne.
Hinxhill.
Mersham.
Orlestone.
Smeeth.
Warehorne.
Willesborough.

EASTBOURNE UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Alfriston.
Eastbourne.
Folkington.
Jevington.
Pevensey.
Seaford.
Westham.
Willingdon.
Wilmington.

EAST GRINSTEAD UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Lingfield.

(County of Sussex.)

East Grinstead.
Hartfield.
West Hoathley.
Withyham.
Worth.

EASTHAMPSTEAD UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Binfield.
Winkfield.

EAST RETFORD UNION.

(County of Nottingham.)

Barnby Moor.
Clarborough.
East Retford
Everton.
Gringley on-the-Hill.
Mattersey.
North Wheatley.
West Retford.

EASTRY UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Ash next Sandwich.
Deal.
Eastry.
Great Mongeham.
Nonington.
St. Clement (Sandwich)
Sholden.
Walmer.
Wingham.

EDMONTON UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Waltham Holy Cross.

(County of Hertford.)

Cheshunt.

(County of Middlesex.)

Enfield.
Hornsey.
Tottenham.

ELHAM UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Acrise.
Elham.
Folkestone Parish.
Folkestone Township.
Lympne.
Monks Horton.
Newington next Hythe.
St. Leonard (Hythe).
Saltwood.
Sellinge.
Swingfield.

ELLESMERE UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Ellesmere.
Middle.

ELY UNION.

(County of Cambridge.)

Coveney.
Downham.
Ely St. Mary.
Ely Trinity.
Haddenham.
Littleport.
Mepal.
Stretham.
Sutton.
Thetford.
Wentworth.
Wilburton.
Witcham.
Witchford.

EPPING UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Chigwell.
Chingford.
Epping.
Great Parndon.
Harlow.
Latton.
Little Parndon.
Loughton.
Magdalen Laver.
Matching.
Nazeing.
Nettswell.
North Weald Bassett.

Epping Union—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Essex)—*continued.*

Roydon
Sheering.
Thoydon Bois.
Thoydon Garnon.

EPSOM UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Ashtead.
Banstead.
Carshalton.
Cheam.
Chessington.
Cobham.
Cuddington.
Epsom.
Ewell.
Leatherhead.
Sutton.

ERPINGHAM UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Aldborough.
Antingham.
Aylmerton.
Baconsthorpe.
Beeston Regis.
Briston.
Cley next the Sea.
Cromer.
Edgefield.
Felbrigg.
Gimingham.
Glandford and Bayfield.
Hanworth.
Hempstead.
Holt.
Hunworth.
Kelling.
Knapton.
Mundsley.
North Repps.
North Walsham.
Overstrand.
Roughton.
Runton.
Sheringham.
Sidestrand.
South Repps.
Stody.
Suffield.
Sustead.
Thornage.
Thorpe Market.
Thurgarton.
Trimingham.
Trunch.
Weybourne.

ETON UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Burnham.
Denham.
Eton.
Farnham Royal.
Hedgerley.
Hitcham.
Horton.

Eton Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Buckingham)—*cont^d.*

Taplow.
Upton-cum-Chalvey.
Wyrardisbury.

EVESHAM UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Ashton Underhill.
Childs Wickham.
Cow Honeybourne.
Pebworth.
Saintbury.
Weston-sub-Edge.
Willersey.

(County of Worcester.)

All Saints (Evesham).
Badsey.
Bretforton.
Broadway.
Cleeve Prior.
Hampton.
Harvington.
North Littleton.
Offenham.
St. Lawrence (Evesham.)
St. Peter's Bengeworth (Evesham).
Sedgeberrow.
South Littleton.

FALMOUTH UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Budock.
Constantine.
Falmouth Parish.
Falmouth Town.

FAREHAM UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Boarhunt.
Fareham.
Portchester.
Southwick.
Titchfield.
Wickham.
Widley.
Wymering.

FARINGDON UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Ashbury.
Buckland.
Faringdon, Great.
Fernham.
Kelmscot.
Kingston Lisle.
Longcot.
Shellingford.
Stanford.
Woolstone.

(County of Gloucester.)

Lechlade.

(County of Oxford.)

Grafton.

The Clerk of the Union is unable to state whether the above-named Parishes have adopted the said Act under an order of Vestry.

FARNBOROUGH INCORPORATION.

(County of Southampton.)

Cove.
Farnborough.
Hawley.
Yateley.

FARNHAM UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Aldershot.

(County of Surrey.)

Farnham.
Frensham.
Frimley.

FESTINIOG UNION.

(County of Carnarvon.)

Dolben Maen.
Penmorfa.

(County of Merioneth.)

Festiniog.
Llanbedr.
Llandanwg.
Llanfair.
Llanfihangel y Traethan.
Trawsfynydd.

FOLESHILL UNION.

(County of Warwick.)

Bedworth.
Exhall.
Keresley.
Shilton.
Sowe.
Withybrook.

FORDINGBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Breamore.
Fordingbridge
Hale.
Rockborne.

FOREHOE INCORPORATION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Barnham Broom.
Brandon Parva.
Carleton Forehoe.
Costessey.
Deopham.
Easton.
Hackford.
Hingham.
Marlingford.
Morley St. Botolph.
Morley St. Peter.
Runhall.
Welborne.
Wicklewood.

FREEBRIDGE LYNN UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Ashwicken.
Babingley.
Bawsey.
Bilney, West.
Castleacre.
Castle Rising.
Congham.
Fletcham.
Gaywood.
Gayton.
Gayton Thorpe.
Grimstone.
Harpley.
Hillington.
Leziate.
Massingham, Great.
Massingham, Little.
Middleton.
Mintlynn.
Newton, West.
Pentney.
Roydon.
Runcton, North.
Sandringham.
Setchey.
Walton, East.
Westacre.
Winch, East.
Winch, West.
Wootton, North (as to certain tenements only).
Woolferton.

FROME UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Babington.
Beckington.
Buckland Denham.
Cloford.
Farleigh, Hungerford.
Frome.
Hemington.
Kilmersdon.
Leigh-on-Mendip.
Mells.
Norton St. Philip.
Nunney.
Road.
Rodden.
Tellisford.
Wanstrow.
Whatley.
Witham Friary.
Woolverton.
Writhlington.

FULHAM UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

Hammersmith.

FYLDE UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Layton with Warbreck.
Thornton.

GAINSBOROUGH UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Marton.

GATESHEAD UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Chopwell.
Gateshead.
Heworth.
Ryton.
Stella.
Whickham.
Winlaton.

GLANFORD BRIGG UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Burton-upon-Stather.
Glanford Brigg.
Kirton-in-Lindsey.

GLOUCESTER UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Barton St. Mary.
Barton St. Michael.
Down Hatherley.
Hempstead.
Longford St. Catherine.
Longford St. Mary.
St. Aldate. } Glouc.
St. Catherine. } Glouc.
St. Mary de Crypt. } Glouc.
St. Mary de Lode. } Glouc.
St. Michael. } Glouc.
St. Owen. } Glouc.
Sandhurst.
Twigworth.
Upton St. Leonard's.
Wotton St. Mary.
Wotton Ville.

GODSTONE UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Bletchingley.
Caterham.
Crowhurst.
Farleigh.
Godstone.
Horne.
Limpsfield.
Oxted.
Tandridge.
Titsey.

GOOLE UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Garthorpe.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Hook.
Rawcliffe.

GOWER UNION.

(County of Glamorgan.)

Bishopston.
Cheriton.

Gower Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Glamorgan)—*cont*[d].

Knelston.
Llandewy.
Llangennith.
Llanmadock.
Llanrhidian, Higher.
Nicholaston.
Oxwich.
Oystermouth.
Penmaen.
Pennard.
Porteynon.
Reynoldston.
Rhoscilly.

The Clerk states, "All the small tenements in the above Parishes have been rated to the Poor and Highway Rates since the new Valuation Lists came in force, but no order has been made by the vestry of either of the parishes to put it in force."

GRANTHAM UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Carlton Scroope.
Grantham.
Manthorpe-cum-Little-Gonerby.
Welby.

GREAT BOUGHTON UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Aldersey (No Return).
Bache (No Return).
Buerton.
Capenhurst.
Christleton.
Dunham-on-the-Hill.
Great Boughton.
Great Stanney.
Hoole.
Huntington.
*Ince.
Littleton.
Tarvin-with-Oscroft.
Tattenhall.
Thornton in the Moor.
Wimbolds Trafford.

GREAT PRESTON INCORPORATION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Castleford.
Kippax.
Middleton.

GREAT YARMOUTH PARISH.

(County of Norfolk.)

Great Yarmouth.

GUILDFORD UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Albury.
Compton.
Godalming.
Holy Trinity, Guildford.
Merrow.
Pirbright.
St. Mary, Guildford.
St. Nicholas, Guildford.
Send and Ripley.
Stoke-next-Guildford.
Shere.
Woking.
Worplesdon.

GUILTCROSS UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Banham.
Roydon.

HACKNEY UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

*Stoke Newington.

HAILSHAM UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Chiddingley.
Hailsham.
Heathfield.
Hellingley.
Herstmonceux.
Hove.
Laughton.
Ninfield.
Warbleton.
Wartling.

HALIFAX UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Halifax.
Northowram.

HALSTEAD UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Castle Hedingham.
Colne Engaine.
Earls Colne.
Gosfield.
Halstead.
Little Yeldham.
Maplestead, Great.
Maplestead, Little.
Pebmarsh.
Ridgewell.
Sible Hedingham.
Stambourne.
Tilbury.
Toppesfield.

HAMBLEDON UNION.

(Counties of Surrey and Sussex.)

Alfold.

(County of Surrey.)

Bramley.
Chiddingfold.
Cranley.
Dunsfold.
Elstead.
Ewhurst.
Hambledon.
Hascomb.
Haslemere.
Peperharrow.
Shalford.
Thursley.
Witley.
Wonersh.

HARDINGSTONE UNION.

(County of Northampton.)

Collington.
Great Houghton.
Hackleton.
Milton.
Piddington.
Roade.

HARTISMERE UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Aspall.
Bacton.
Botesdale.
Braiseworth.
Brome.
Cotton.
Eye.
Finningham.
Gislingham.
Mellis.
Mendlesham.
Oakley.
Occold.
Palgrave.
Redgrave.
Rickinghall Superior.
Rishangles.
Stoke Ash.
Stuston.
Thorndon All Saints.
Thrandeston.
Thwaite.
Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford
Wickham Skeith.
Wortham.
Yaxley.

HARTLEPOOL UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Hartlepool.
Stranton.

HARTLEY WINTNEY UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Bramshill.
Crondall.
Dogmersfield.
Elvetham.
Eversley.
Greywell.
Hartley Wintney.
Heckfield.
Mattingley and Hazeley.
Odiham.
Rotherwick.
South Warnborough.
Winchfield.

HASTINGS UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

All Saints.
Guestling.
Ore.

HATFIELD UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

Essenden.
Hatfield.
Northaw.
North Mimms.

HAVERFORDWEST UNION.

(County of Pembroke.)

Furzy Park and Portfield.
Hubberston.
Prendergast.
St. Martin.
St. Mary.
St. Thomas.
Steynton.
Ugmaston.
West Hatton.

HAWARDEN UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Eccleston.

(County of Flint.)

Hawarden.
Saltney.

HAY UNION.

(County of Brecon.)

Aberllunvey.
Broynllis.
Hay.
Llanigon.
Llyswen.
Pipton.
Talgarth.
Tregoyd and Velindre.

Hay Union—*continued.*

(Counties of Brecon and Radnor.)

Glasbury.

(County of Hereford.)

Bredwardine.
Clifford.
Cusop.
Dorstone.

(County of Radnor.)

Boughrood.
Clyro.
Llanbedr Painscastle.
Llandilo Graban.
Llanstephan.
Llowes.

HEADINGTON UNION.

(County of Oxford.)

(No Returns.)

HEADLEY INCORPORATION.

(County of Southampton.)

Bramshott.
Headley.
Kingsley.

HELSTON UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Cury.
Helston.
Mawgan.
St. Keverne.
Sithney.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

Bovingdon.
Flamstead.
Flaunden.
Great Gaddesden.
Hemel Hempstead.
King's Langley.

HENDON UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

Edgware.
Harrow-on-the Hill.
Hendon.
Kingsbury.
Pinner.
Stanmore, Great.
Stanmore, Little.
Willesden.

HENLEY UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Hambleden.

(County of Oxford.)

Bix.
Brightwell.
Caversham.
Checkenden.
Cuxham.
Eye and Dunsden.
Harpsden.
Ipsden.
Nettlebed.
Pishill.
Pyrton.
Remenham.
Rotherfield Greys.
Rotherfield Peppard.
Shiplake.
Swyncombe.
Watlington.

HENSTEAD UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Bracon Ash.
East Carlton.
Hethel.
Hethersett.
Kirby Bedon.
Melton Magna.
Mulbarton.
Newton Flotman.
Shottesham All Saints.
Shottesham St. Mary.
Swardeston.

HEREFORD UNION

(County of Hereford.)

Aconbury.
Burghill.
Callow.
Dormington.
*Eaton Bishop.
Fownhope.
Hampton Bishop.
Holmer and Shelwick.
Holm Lacy.
Huntington.
Lugwardine.
Mordiford.
St. John Baptist.
St. Martin.
St. Nicholas.
*St. Owen.
*St. Peter.
Stoke Edith.
Tupsley.
Wellington.
Withington.

HERTFORD UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

All Saints.
Aston.
Bennington.
Brantfield.
Brickendon.
Datchworth.
Hertingfordbury.
Little Amwell.

HERTFORD UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Hertford)—*continued.*

Little Berkhampstead.
Sacomb.
St. Andrew.
St. John.
Stapleford.
Tewin.
Walkern.
Walton.

HIGHWORTH AND SWINDON UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Bishopstone.
Blunsdon St. Andrew.
Castle Eaton.
Chisledon.
Hannington.
Highworth.
Hinton Parva.
Inglesham.
Liddington.
Stanton Fitzwarren.
Stratton St. Margaret.
Swindon.
Wanborough.
Wroughton.

HINCKLEY UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Stoke Golding.

(County of WARWICK.)

Burton Hastings.
Wolvey.

HITCHIN UNION.

(County of BEDFORD.)

Holwell.

(County of HERTFORD.)

Baldock.
Bygrave.
Clothall.
Codicote.
Graveley.
Hexton.
Hitchin.
Ickleford.
Ippollitts.
Kimpton.
Kingswalden.
Knebworth.
Newnham.
Norton.
Offley.
Paulswalden.
Pirton.
Radwell.
Stevenage.
Weston.
Wymondley, Little.

HOLBEACH UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Fleet.
Gedney.
Gedney Hill.
Holbeach.
Sutton St. Edmunds.
Sutton St. James.
Sutton St. Mary.
Sutton St. Nicholas.
Tydd St. Mary.
Whaplode.

HOLBECK TOWNSHIP.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Holbeck.

HOLLINGBOURN UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Bicknor.
Boughton Malherbe.
Broxley.
Bredhurst.
Broomfield.
Chart.
Detling.
Frinsted.
Harrietsham
Headcorn.
Hollingbourn.
Hucking.
Langley.
Leeds.
Lenham.
Otterden.
Stockbury.
Sutton Valence.
Thornham.
Ulcomb.
Wichling.
Wormshill.

The Clerk states, "I am unable to say whether orders have in all cases been duly made by the vestry in a formal manner to put the Act in force."

HOLSWORTHY UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Bradford.

HOLYHEAD UNION.

(County of ANGLESEY.)

Aberffraw.
Bodedern.
Holyhead.
Llechylched.

HOLYWELL UNION.

(County of FLINT.)

Caerwys.
Cilcen.

HOLYWELL UNION—*continued.*

(County of Flint)—*continued.*

Flint.
Holywell.
Mold.
Nerquis.
Newmarket.
Whitford.

HONITON UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Branscombe.
Broadhembury.
Combe Raleigh.
Dunkeswell.
Feniton.
Gittisham.
Honiton.
Luppitt.
Monkton.
Offwell.
Ottery St. Mary.
Sheldon.
Sidbury.
Sidmouth.

HOO UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Hoo.

HORNCASTLE UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Belchford.
Goulceby.
Hagworthingham.
Hemingby.
Horncastle.
Mareham-le-fen.
Scamblesby.
Tetford.
Wragby.

HORSHAM UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Horsham.
Ifield.
Itchingfield.
Lower Beeding.
Nuthurst.
Rusper.
Shipley.
Slinfold.
Warnham.
West Grinstead.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING UNION.

(County of DURHAM.)

Hetton-le-Hole.

HOXNE UNION.

(Counties of NORFOLK and SUFFOLK.)

Mendham.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Badingham.
Bedfield.
Brundish.
Dennington.
Fressingfield.
Hoxne.
Laxfield.
Metfield.
Monk Soham.
Saxtead.
Southolt.
Stradbroke.
Syleham.
Tannington.
Weybread.
Wilby.
Wingfield.
Withersdale
Worlingworth.

HUNGERFORD UNION.

(County of BERKS.)

East Garston.
Inkpen.
Kintbury.
Lambourn.
West Woodhay.

(Counties of BERKS and WILTS.)

Chilton Foliatt.
Hungerford.
Shalbourn.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Combe.

(County of WILTS.)

Aldbourn.
Froxfield.
Great Bedwin.
Ramsbury.

HUNTINGDON UNION.

(Counties of CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON.)

Ramsey.

(County of HUNTINGDON.)

Alconbury.
Alconbury Weston.
Barham.
Brampton.
Easton.
Gidding Steeple.
Godmanchester.

HUNTINGDON UNION—*cont^d.*

(County of Huntingdon)—*continued.*

Hamerton.
Hartford.
Huntingdon St. Mary.
Huntingdon St. Benedict.
Huntingdon All Saints.
Huntingdon St. John.
Leighton.
Ravely Magna.
Ravely Parva.
Sawtry All Saints.
Sawtry St. Andrew.
Sawtry St. Judith.
Stukely Magna.
Stukely Parva.
Upton.
Woodwalton.

HURSLEY UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Farley.
Hursley.
Otterbourne.

IPSWICH UNION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Cold Dunghills.
St. Clement.
St. Helen.
St. Lawrence
St. Margaret.
St. Mary Elms.
St. Mary Key.
St. Mary Stoke.
St. Mary Tower.
St. Matthew.
St. Nicholas.
St. Peter.
St. Stephen.
Westerfield.
Whitton.

ISLE OF WIGHT UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Arreton.
Brading.
Carisbrooke
Calbourne.
Freshwater.
Godshill.
Northwood.
Niton.
Newchurch.
St. Nicholas.
St. Helen's.
Shalfleet.
Shorwell.
Whittwell.
Whippingham.
Yarmouth.

KENDAL UNION.

(County of WESTMORLAND.)

Heversham-with-Milnthorpe.
Kendal.

KENDAL UNION—*continued.*

(County of Westmorland)—*continued.*

Kirkland.
Over Staveley.
Strickland Kettle.
Strickland Roger.

KETTERING UNION.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Burton Latimer.
Corby.
Cottingham.
Cranford St. Andrew.
Cranford St. John.
Geddington.
Middleton.
Rothwell.

Clerk states, "all the parishes in the union have assessed, and do collect the rates agreeably to the Act, although I cannot ascertain whether any order has been passed by the vestry in the remaining parishes."

KEYNSHAM UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Hanham.
Mangotsfield.
Oldland.
Siston.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Keynsham.

KINGSBRIDGE UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Bigbury.
Blackawton.
Charleton.
Chilvelstone.
East Portlemouth.
Kingston.
Modbury.
Slapton.
Stokenham.
Ringmore.

KINGSCLERE UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Ashmansworth.
Baughurst.
Burghclere.
Crux Easton.
East Woodhay.
Hannington.
Highclere.
Itchingswell.
Kingsclere.
Sidmonton.
Tadley.
Wolverton.

KING'S LYNN UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

West Lynn St. Peter.

KINGSTON UNION.

(County of MIDDLESEX.)

Hampton.
Hampton Wick.
Teddington.

(County of SURREY.)

Esher.
Ham.
Hook.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Malden.
Thames Ditton.
Wimbledon.

KINGTON UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Kington.
Lyonshall.
Pembridge.

KNARESBOROUGH UNION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Killinghall.

KNIGHTON UNION.

(County of RADNOR.

Knighton.

LAMPETER UNION.

(County of CARDIGAN.)

Lampeter.

LANCASTER UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Carnforth.
Ellel.
Lancaster.
Overton.
Skerton.
Thurnham.
Warton-with-Lindeth.

LANCHESTER UNION.

(County of DURHAM.)

Benfieldside.
Conside and Knitsley.
Ebchester.
Medomsley.
Tanfield.

LANGPORT UNION.

Barrington.

LAUNCESTON UNION.

(County of CORNWALL.)

South Petherwin.
Northill.

LEDBURY UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Ashperton.
Aylton.
Bosbury.
Canon Frome.
Castle Frome.
Coddington.
Colwall.
Donnington.
Eastnor.
Eggleton.
Ledbury.
Little Marcle.
Much Marcle.
Munsley.
Pexley.
Putley.
Stretton Grandsome.
Tarrington.
Woolhope.
Yarkhill.

LEEDS TOWNSHIP.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Leeds.

LEICESTER UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

All Saints.
Augustine Friars.
Black Friars.
Castle View.
St. Margaret.
St. Mary.
The Newark.
St. Nicholas.

LEIGH UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Astley.
Atherton.
Bedford.
Pennington.
West Leigh.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD UNION.

(County of BEDFORD.)

Billington.
Eaton Bray.
Eggington.
Heath.
Leighton Buzzard.
Stanbridge.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD UNION—*continued.*

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Cheddington.
Edlesbrough.
Ivinghoe.
Linslade.
Slapton.
Soulbury.
Stoke Hammond.
Wing.

LEOMINSTER UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Eyton.
Hampton Wafer (No Return).
Kimbolton.
Leominster Borough.
Leominster Out Parish.
Lucton.
Luston.
Newton.
Orleton.
Stoke Prior.
Yarpole.

LEWES UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

All Saints.
Cliffe.
St. John.
St. Michael.
South Malling.
Southover.

LEWISHAM UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Eltham.
Lee.
Plumstead.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

Abberton.
Aldham.
Birch.
Boxted.
Brightlingsea.
Chapel.
Copford.
Dedham.
East Donyland.
Easthorpe.
Fingrinhoe.
Fordham.
Great Horksley.
Great Tey.
Great Wigborough.
Langham.
Layer Breton.
Layer-de-la-Hay.
Layer Marney.
Little Horksley.
Little Tey.
Marks Tey.
Mount Bures.
Peldon.
Stanway.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE UNION—*continued.*

(County of Essex)—*continued.*

Wakes Colne.
West Bergholt.
Wivenhoe.
Wormingford.

LICHFIELD UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Alrewas.
Armitage and Hansacre.
Bromley Regis, or King's Bromley.
Colton.
Hammerwich.
Longdon.
Rugeley.
St. Chad.
St. Mary.
St. Michael.
Whittington.

LINCOLN UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Aubourn.
Bardney.
Barlings.
Branston.
Canwick.
Metheringham.
Navenby.
Nocton.
North Hyckham.
Potter Hanworth.
St. Benedict.
St. Michael.
St. Peter-at-Gowts.
St. Swithin.
Saxelby with Ingleby.

LINTON UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

Abington, Great
Abington, Little.
Babraham.
Bartlow.
Balsham.
Camps Castle.
Camps Shudy.
Duxford.
Hinxton.
Horseheath.
Ickleton.
Linton.
Pampisford.
Sawston.
West Wratting.
West Wickham.
Weston Colville.
Whitlesford.

(County of ESSEX.)

Bartlow Hamlet.
Hadstock.

LISKEARD UNION.

(County of CORNWALL.)

Callington.
Cleer, St.
Duloe.
Ive, St.
Linkinhorne.
Menheniot.
South Hill.

LLANDOVERY UNION.

(County of CARMARTHEN.)

Llandingat.

LLANELLY UNION.

(County of CARMARTHEN.)

Llanedy.
Llanelly.
Llangennech.
Pembrey.

(County of GLAMORGAN.)

Loughor Borough.
Loughor Parish.

LLANFYLLIN UNION.

(County of DENBIGH.)

Llanrhaidr (part).

(County of MONTGOMERY.)

Carreghova.
Guilsfield.
Llandrinio.
Llandysilio.
Llantair Caereinion.
Llanfechan.
Llanfihangel.
Llanfyllin.
Llangynog.
Llanrhaiadr (part).
Llansaintffraid Deythur.
Llansaintffraid Pool.
Meifod.
Pennant.

LLANRWST UNION.

(County of CARNARVON.)

Bettws-y-coed.
Dolwyddelan.
Eidda.
Gwydir or Trewydyr.
Llanrhychwyn.
Maenan.
Penmachno.
The Abbey.
Trefriw.

(County of DENBIGH.)

Eglwysfach.
Gwern Howel.
Gwytherin.
Llanddoget.

LLANRWST UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Denbigh)—*cont^d.*

Llangerniew.
Llanrwst.
Pentrevoelas.
Tir Evan or Ifan.
Trebrys.

LODDON AND CLAVERING UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Chedgrove.
Ditchingham.
Hales.
Kirby Cane.
Loddon.
Thurton.
Thwaite.
Toftmonks.

LONGTOWN UNION.

(County of CUMBERLAND.)

Arthuret.
Hethersgill.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Long Whatton.
Loughborough.
Sheepshed.

(County of NOTTINGHAM.)

Costock.
East Leake.
Rempstone.

LOUTH UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Aby with Greenfield.
Binbrook.
Donington.
Fulston.
Grimoldby.
Holton-le-Clay.
Louth.
Ludford Magna.
Ludford Parva.
Manby.
North Cotes.
Somercotes, North.
Somercotes, South.
Withern.

LUDLOW UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Downton.
Leintwardine.

(County of Salop.)

Ashford Bowdler.
Ashford Carbonel.
Bitterley.
Bromfield.

LUDLOW UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Salop)—*continued.*

Cainham.
Culmington.
Diddlebury.
Ludlow.
Munslow.
Onibury.
Stanton Lacy.
Stokesay.
Tugford.

LUTON UNION.

(County of BEDFORD.)

Barton-le-Clay.
Caddington (Beds).
Dunstable.
Houghton Regis.
Humbershoe Hamlet.
Streatley.
Studham (Beds).
Sundon.
Totternhoe
Whipsnade.

(County of HERTFORD.)

Caddington (Herts).
Kensworth,
Studham (Herts).

LUTTERWORTH UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Arnesby.
Bitteswell.
Broughton Astley.
Caybrooke Magna.
Caybrooke Parva.
Dunton Bassett.
Frolesworth.
Gilmorton.
Kilworth, North.
Kilworth, South.
Kimcote and Walton.
Lutterworth.
Misterton.
Peatling Magna.
Shawell.
Swinford.
Walton-in-Knaptoft.
Willoughby Waterless.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Welford.

(County of WARWICK.)

Copston Magna.
Monk's Kirby.
Pailton.
Stretton-under-Fosse.
Wibtoft.

LYMINGTON UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Boldre.
Brockenhurst.

LYMINGTON UNION—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Southampton)—*cont^d.*

Hordle.
Lymington.
Milford.
Milton.

MACCLESFIELD UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Macclesfield.
Sutton.
Hurdsfield.

MACHYNLLETH UNION.

(County of CARDIGAN.)

Scybor-y-Coed.

(County of MERIONETH.)

Pennal.
Towyn.

(County of MONTGOMERY.)

Cemmes.
Darowen.
Isygarreg.
Llanbrynmair.
Llanurin.
Machynlleth.
Penegos.
Uchygarreg.

MADELEY UNION.

(County of SALOP.)

Barrow.
Benthall.
Broseley.
Buildwas.
Dawley.
Linley.
Little Wenlock.
Madeley.
Much Wenlock.
Stirchley.
Willey.

MAIDSTONE UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Barming.
Bearstead.
Farleigh, East.
Farleigh, West.
Hunton.
Loose.
Marden.
Staplehurst.
Yalding.

MALDON UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

All Saints (Maldon).
Bradwell.

MALDON UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Essex)—*continued.*

Burnham.
Dengie.
Goldhanger.
Great Totham.
Heybridge.
Langford.
Little Totham.
Mayland.
North Fambridge.
St. Mary (Maldon).
St. Peter (Maldon).
Southminster.
Tolleshunt Knights.

MALLING UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Allington.
Aylesford.
Birling.
Burham.
Ditton.
East Malling.
East Peckham.
Ighthan.
Leybourne.
Mereworth
Offham.
Ryarsh.
Shipborne.
Snodland.
Trottescliffe.
Wateringbury.
West Peckham.
Wouldham.
Wrotham.

MALMSBURY UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Abbey.
Alderton.
Bremilham.
Brinkworth.
Brokenborough.
Charlton.
Crudwell.
Dauntsey.
Easton Grey.
Foxley.
Garsdon.
Hankerton.
Hullavington.
Lea.
Luckington.
Malmsbury.
Minety.
Norton.
Oaksey.
Sherston Magna.
Sherston Parva.
Somerford Magna.
Somerford Parva.
Sopworth.
Westport.

MANSFIELD UNION.

(County of NOTTINGHAM.)

Mansfield.
Sutton in Ashfield.

MARKET BOSWORTH UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Barlestone.
Dadlington.
Desford.
Ibstock.
Markfield.
Newbold.
Ratby.

MARKET HARBOROUGH UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Bowden, Great.
Fleckney.
Foxton.
Harborough, Market.
Kibworth, Beauchamp.
Laughton.
Lubenham.
Smeeton Westerby.
Theddingworth.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Bowden, Little.
Marston Temple.
Stoke Albany.
Wilbarston.

MARLBOROUGH UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

East Kennet.
Marlborough St. Mary.
Marlborough St. Peter.
Mildenhall.
Preshute.
Winterbourn Bassett.
Winterbourn Monkton.

MARTLEY UNION.

(County of WORCESTER.)

Abberley.
Alfrick.
Areley Kings.
Astley.
Bransford.
Broadwas.
Clifton-on-Teme.
Cotheridge.
Doddenham.
Grinley.
Hallow.
Hillhampton.
Holt.
Knightwick.
Leigh.
Lulsley.
Martley.
Pensax.
Shelsey Beauchamp.
Shelsey Kings.
Shelsey Walsh.
Shrawley.
Stanford.
Stockton.
Suckley.
Wichenford.
Witley, Great.
Witley, Little.

MEDWAY UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Chatham.
Gillingham.

MELKSHAM UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Hilperton.
Melksham.
Seend.
Semington.
Trowbridge.

MELTON MOWBRAY UNION.

(County of LEICESTER.)

Asfordby.
Branston.
Broughton, Nether.
Broughton, Upper.
Clawson.
Eastwell.
Eaton.
Edmondthorpe.
Hoby.
Hose.
Melton Mowbray.
Scalford.
Somerby.
Stapleford.
Stathern.
Waltham
Wymondham.

MERE UNION.

(County of DORSET.)

Bourton.
Silton.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Kilmington.

(Counties of SOMERSET and WILTS.)

Maiden Bradley.
Stourton.

(County of WILTS.)

East Knoyle.
Kingston Deverill.
Mere.

MERTHYR TYDFIL UNION.

(County of BRECKNOCK.)

Penderyn.
Vainor.

(County of GLAMORGAN.

Aberdare.
Gelligaer.
Merthyr Tydfil.
Rhigos.

MIDHURST UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Chithurst.
Cocking.
Didling.
Easebourne.
Fernhurst.
Harting.
Iping.
Linchmere.
Lodsworth.
Lurgashall.

MIDHURST UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Sussex)—*continued.*

Midhurst.
North Ambersham.
Northchapel.
Rogate.
Selham.
South Ambersham.
Terwick.
Tillington.
Woolavington.
Woolbeding.

MILDENHALL UNION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Barton Mills.
Eriswell.
Herringswell.
Icklingham.
Lakenheath.
Mildenhall.
Tuddenham.
Worlington.

MILTON UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Halstow, Lower.
Milton.
Murston.
Newington.
Rainham.
Sittingborne.
Upchurch.

MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Bawdeswell.
Beeston.
Beetley.
Billingford.
Bintree.
Brisley.
Colkirk.
Dunham, Great.
Elmham, North.
Elsing.
Foxley.
Fransham, Great.
Fransham, Little.
Gately.
Gressenhall.
Guist.
Hockering.
Horningtoft.
Lexham, East.
Litcham.
Longham.
Lyng.
Mattishall Bergh.
Milcham.
Scarning.
Shipdham.
Southbergh.
Stanfield.
Swanton Morley.
Tittleshall.
Twyford.
Weasenham All Saints.
Weasenham Saint Peter.
Wellingham.
Wendling.
Whissonsett.
Wortling.

MONMOUTH UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

English Bicknor.
Newland.
Staunton.
West Dean.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Garway.

(County of MONMOUTH.)

Dixton.
Llantillio Crossenny.
Mitchell Troy.
Monmouth.
Ragland.

MONTGOMERY AND POOL INCORPORATION.

(County of MONTGOMERY.)

Castlewright.
Chirbury.
Churchstoke.
*Forden.
Leighton.
Montgomery.
Pool, Lower.
Pool, Middle.
Pool, Upper.
Worthen.

MORPETH UNION.

(County of NORTHUMBERLAND.)

Morpeth.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND INCORPORATION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Ashby.
Barnby.
Blundeston.
Bradwell.
Burgh Castle.
Carlton Colville.
Corton.
Gisleham.
Gunton.
Herringfleet.
Hopton.
Kessingland.
Kirtley.
Lound.
Lowestoft.
Mutford.
Oulton.
Pakefield.
Rushmere.
Somerleyton.

NANTWICH UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Audlem.
Buerton.
Church Coppenhall.
Coppenhall Monks.
Hankelow.
Nantwich.
Newhall.
Shavington-cum-Gresty.
Stapeley.
Tarporley.
Willaston.

NARBETH UNION.

(County of PEMBROKE.)

Amroth.
Begelley.
Crunwere.
East Williamstow.
Jeffreyston.
Lampeter Velfrey.
Martletwye.
Narberth, North.
Narberth, South.
Robeston Wathen.
St. Issells.

NEATH UNION.

(County of BRECON.)

Ystradgunlais, Higher.
Ystradgunlais, Lower.
Ystradvelltey.

(County of GLAMORGAN.)

Aberavon.
Baglan, Higher.
Blaengwrach.
Blaenhonddan.
Britonferry.
Coedfrank.
Duffryn Clydach.
Dylais, Higher.
Dylais, Lower.
Glyncorrwg.
Killybebill.
Llangonoyd, Higher.
Llanguicke.
Llansamlet, Higher.
Llantwit, Lower.
Michaelstone, Higher.
Neath.
Neath, Higher.
Resolven.

NEWARK UNION.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Allington.
Bassingham.
Brant Broughton.
Caythorpe.
Claypole.
Foston.
Fulbeck.
Sedgebrook (no return).
Syston.

(County of NOTTINGHAM.)

Coddington.
Harby.

NEWBURY UNION.

(County of BERKS.)

Boxford.
Brimpton.
Chieveley.
Enborne.
Greenham.
Hampstead Marshall.
Midgham.
Newbury.
Shaw-cum-Donnington.
Speen.
Thatcham.
Welford.
Winterbourn.
Woolhampton.

NEWBURY UNION—*cont^d.*

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Newtown.

The Clerk states that he believes the above-named parishes have adopted the Act, but whether the same has been so adopted by any order of vestry, he has no books or papers in his possession, as Clerk to the Guardians, which will enable him to say.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Chorlton.
Keele.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION.

(County of NORTHUMBERLAND).

All Saints.
Benwell.
Byker.
Elswick.
Fenham.
Heaton.
Jesmond.
St. Andrew.
St. John.
St. Nicholas.
Westgate.

NEWENT UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Newent.

NEW FOREST UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Eling.

NEWHAVEN UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Newhaven.
Rottingdean.

NEWMARKET UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

Ashley.
Borough Green.
Bottisham.
Brinkley.
Burwell.
Cheveley.
Chippenham.
Dullingham.
Fordham.
Isleham.
Kennet.
Newmarket All Saints.
Soham.
Snailwell.
Stetchworth.
Swaffham Prior.
Swaffham Bulbeck.
Westley.
Wicken.
Woodditton.

NEWMARKET UNION—*cont^d.*

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Dalham.
Exning.
Gazeley.
Lidgate.
Moulton.
Newmarket St. Mary.
Ousden.

NEWPORT UNION (MONMOUTH).

(County of GLAMORGAN.)

Llanvedw.
Rhydgwern.

(County of MONMOUTH).

Bedwas.
Christchurch.
Coedkernew.
Graig.
Llantarnam.
Machen, Upper.
Machen, Lower.
Magor.
Marshfield.
Michaelstone-y-Bedw.
Mynyddslwyn.
Newport.
Peterstone.
Risca.
Rogerstone.
St. Woollos.

NEWPORT UNION (SALOP).

(County of SALOP.)

Church Ashton.
Newport.

(County of STAFFORD.)

High Offley.

NEWPORT PAGNELL UNION.

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Bletchley.
Bow Brickhill.
Bradwell (no return).
Castle Thorpe.
Chickley.
Clifton Reynes.
Cold Brayfield (no return).
Emberton.
Fenny Stratford.
Gayhurst.
Great Brickhill.
Great Linford.
Hanslope.
Haversham (no return).
Lavendon.
Little Brickhill.
Loughton.
Milton Keynes.
Newton Longville.
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Blossomville.
North Crawley.
Olney.
Olney Park Farm (no return).
Petsoe Manor.
Ravenstone.
Shenly Church End.
Sherrington.

NEWPORT PAGNELL UNION—*continued.*

Co. of Buckingham—*cont^d.*

Simpson.
Stoke Goldington.
Tyringham cum-Filgrave.
Walton.
Warrington (no return).
Water Eaton.
Wavendon.
Woughton-on the-Green.

NEWTON ABBOT UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Bishopsteignton.
Dawlish.
East Teignmouth.
Kingsteignton.
Stokeinteignhead.
West Teignmouth.
Wolborough.

NEWTOWN AND LLANIDLOES UNION.

(County of MONTGOMERY.)

Carno.
Kerry.
Llanllwchaiarn.
Llanidloes.
Llanwnog.
Tref Eglwys.

NEW WINCHESTER UNION.

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Avington.
Bishop Stoke.
Chilcombe.
Crawley.
Easton.
East Stratton.
Itchin Abbas.
Milland.
Mitcheldever.
Owlesbury.
St. Bartholomew Hyde (Winchester),
St. Faith (Winchester).
St. John (Winchester).
St. Lawrence (Winchester).
St. Mary Kalender (Winchester.
St. Maurice (Winchester).
St. Michael (Winchester).
St. Peter, Cheesehill (Winchester).
St. Peter, Colebrook (Winchester).
St. Swithin (Winchester).
Twyford.
Wonston.

NORTHALLERTON UNION.

(County of YORK, North Riding.)

Brompton.
Northallerton.
Romanby.

NORTHAMPTON UNION.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Abington.
Billling, Little.
Bugbrooke.
Harpole.
Heyford Nether.

NORTHAMPTON UNION—*cont^d.*

Co. of Northampton—*cont^d.*

Kingsthorpe.
Kislingbury.
Northampton, All Saints.
" St. Andrew.
" St. Giles.
" St. Peter.
" St. Sepulchre.
Weston Favell.

NORTH ALESFORD UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Frindsbury.
Luddesdown.
Northfleet.
Shorne.

NORTH BIERLEY UNION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Bolton.
Clayton.
North Bierley.
Shipley.
Thornton.
Wilsden.
Wyke.

NORTHLEACH UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Aldsworth.
Aston, Blank.
Bibury.
Chedworth.
Coln Rogers.
Coln St. Aldwins.
Coln St. Denis.
Compton Abdale.
Dowdeswell.
Eastington.
Farmington.
Hazleton.
Northleach.
Salperton.
Sevenhampton.
Sherborne.
Shipton Oliffe.
Shipton Sollars.
Southrop.
Stowell.
Turkdean.
Whittington.
Windrush.
Winson.
Withington.
Yanworth.

NORTHWICH UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Barnton.
Castle, Northwich.
Hartford.
Kinderton.
Middlewich.
Newton.
Northwich.

NORTH WITCHFORD UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

Benwick.
Chatteris.

NORTH WITCHFORD UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Cambridge)—*cont^d.*

Doddington.
Manea.
March.
Wimblington.

NOTTINGHAM UNION.

(County of NOTTINGHAM.)

St. Mary, Nottingham.
St. Nicholas, „

NUNEATON UNION.

(County of WARWICK.)

Arley.
Bulkington.
Chilvers Coton.
Nuneaton.

ONGAR UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

Abbots Roothing.
Beauchamp Roothing
Berners Roothing.
Blackmore.
Bobbingworth.
Chipping Ongar.
Doddinghurst.
Fyfield.
Greenstead.
High Laver.
High Ongar.
Kelvedon Hatch
Lambourne.
Little Laver.
Moreton.
Navestock.
Norton Mandeville.
Shelley.
Shellow Bowells.
Stanford Rivers.
Stapleford Abbotts.
Stondon Massey.
Willingale Doe.
Willingale Spain.

ORSETT UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

Aveley.
Chadwell St. Mary.
East Tilbury.
Grays Thurrock.
Horndon-on-the-Hill.
Langdon Hills.
Little Thurrock.
Mucking.
North Ockendon.
Orsett.
South Ockendon.
Stanford-le-Hope.
West Tilbury.

OSWESTRY INCORPORATION.

(County of DENBIGH.)

Chirk.
Llansilin.

(County of SALOP.)

Kinnerley.
Llwyntidman (Llanymynech.)
Oswestry (Parish).
Oswestry (Town).
Ruyton.

OSWESTRY INCORPORATION—*continued.*

(County of Salop)—*cont^d.*

St. Martin.
Sellattyn.
Sychtyn.
West Felton.
Whittington.

OUNDLE UNION.

(County of HUNTINGDON.)

Elton.
Great Gidding.
Little Gidding.

(Counties of HUNTINGDON and NORTHAMPTON.)

Luddington.
Thurning.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Ashton.
Barnwell St. Andrew.
Barnwell All Saints.
Benefield.
Bulwick.
Deenethorpe.
Fotheringhay.
King's Cliffe.
Lilford.
Oundle.
Pilton.
Polebrooke.
Southwich.
Stoke Doyle.
Thorpe Achurch.
Warmington.
Woodnewton.
Yarwell.

PATELEY BRIDGE UNION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Dacre.
Hartwith-cum-Winsley.

PATRINGTON UNION.

(County of YORK, East Riding.)

Burstwick.
Holmpton.
Keyingham.
Patrington.
Paull.
Ryhill-with-Camerton.
Thorn Gumbald.
Welwick.

PEMBROKE UNION.

(County of PEMBROKE.)

Burton.
Lamphey.
Llanstadwell.
Monkton.
St. Michael.

PENISTONE UNION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Clayton West.
Silkstone.

PENKRIDGE UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Acton and Bidnall.
Brewood.
Bushbury.
Cannock.
Church Eaton.
Dunston.
Essington.
Lapley.
Norton.
Penkridge.
Saredon.
Shareshill.

PENRITH UNION.

(County of CUMBERLAND.)

Penrith.

PENZANCE UNION.

(County of CORNWALL.)

Gulval.
Ludgvan.
Penzance.

PERSHORE UNION.

(County of WORCESTER.)

Abberton.
Besford.
Birlingham.
Bishampton.
Bredicot.
Bricklehampton.
Broughton Hacket.
Charlton.
Churchill.
Comberton Great.
Comberton Little.
Cropthorne.
Defford.
Dormstone.
Eckington.
Elmley Castle.
Fladbury.
Flyford Flavell.
Grafton Flyford.
Hill and Moor.
Holy Cross (Pershore.)
Kington.
Naunton Beauchamp.
Netherton.
North Piddle.
Norton-juxta-Kempsey.
Peopleton.
Pinvin.
Pirton.
Spetchley.
St. Andrew (Pershore).
Stoulton.
Strensham.
Throckmorton.
Upton Snodsbury.
White Lady (Aston).
Whittington.
Wick.
Wyre Piddle.

PETERBOROUGH UNION.

(County of HUNTINGDON.)

Alwalton.
Denton.
Hetton.
Folksworth.

PETERBOROUGH UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Huntingdon)—*cont^d.*

Glatton (partly.)
Holme (partly.)
Stanground.
Stilton.
Yaxley.

(County of LINCOLN.)

Crowland.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Eye.
Glinton.
Gunthorpe.
Helpstone.
Marholm.
Newborough.
Paston.
Peterborough.
Werrington.

PETERSFIELD UNION

(County of SOUTHAMPTON.)

Buriton.
Colemore.
East Meon.
Empshott.
Froxfield.
Greatham.
Hawkley.
Liss.
Petersfield.
Priors Deane.
Privett.
Steep.
Street.

PETWORTH UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Billingshurst.
Kirdford.
Petworth.
Rudgwick.
Wisborough Green.

PEWSEY UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Alton Priors.
Burbage.
Collingbourn Ducis.
Collingbourn Kingston.
Easton.
Enford.
Everley.
Fittleton.
Huish.
Manningford Abbots.
Manningford Bohun.
Milton.
Netheravon.
North Newnton.
Pewsey.
Rushall.
Upavon.
Wilcott.
Wilsford.
Woodborough.
Wootton Rivers.

PICKERING UNION.

(County of YORK, North Riding.)

Marton.

PLOMESGATE UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Benhall.
Blaxhall.
Brandeston.
Bruisyard.
Butley.
Campsey Ash.
Chillesford.
Cransford.
Cretingham.
Earl Soham.
Easton.
Eyke.
Farnham.
Framlingham.
Friston.
Glemham, Little.
Hacheston.
Hoo.
Iken.
Kenton.
Kettleburgh.
Letheringham.
Marlesford.
Monewden.
Orford.
Parham.
Rendham.
Rendlesham.
Saxmundham.
Snape.
Sternfield.
Stratford St. Andrew.
Sudbourne.
Swefling.
Tunstall.
Wantisden.
Wickham Market.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Ermington.
Holbeton.
Plympton St. Mary.
Plymstock.
Revelstoke.
Wembury.
Yealmpton.

PONTEFRACT UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Pontefract.

PONTYPOOL UNION.

(County of Monmouth.)

Llanhilleth.
Llanvrechva.
Mamhilad.
Panteague.
Trevethin.

PONTYPRIDD UNION.

(County of Glamorgan.)

Eglwysilan.
Llanfabon.
Llantrisant.
Llantwitfardre.
Llanwonno.
Ystradyfodwg.

POOLE UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Canford.
Hamworthy.
Kinson.
Longfleet.
Lytchett Matravers.
Lytchett Minster.
Parkstone.
Poole.

PORTSEA ISLAND UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Portsea.
Portsmouth.

POTTERSPURY UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Stony Stratford, East.
Stony Stratford, West

(County of Northampton.)

Alderton.
Ashton.
Cosgrove.
Grafton Regis.
Hartwell.
Passenham.
Paulerspury.
Potterspury.
Yardley Gobion.

PRESCOT UNION.

(County of Lancastrr.)

Huyton with Roby.
Parr.
Prescot.
Sutton.
Widnes.
Windle.
Woolton, Little.
Woolton, Much.

PRESTEIGNE UNION.

(County of Radnor.)

Discoyd.
Presteigne.

PRESTON UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Farington.
Fishwick.
Longton.
Much Hoole.
Penwortham.
Preston.
Walton-le-Dale.

PRESTWICH UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Blackley.
Bradford.
Crumpsall.
Harpurhey.

PWLLHELI UNION.

(County of Carnarvon.)

Abererch.
Bodvean.

Pwllheli Union—*cont^d.*

(Co. of Carnarvon)—*cont^d.*

Denio.
Edeyrn.
Llanaelhaiarn.
Llanarmon.
Llanbedrog.
Llandegwning.
Llanengan.
Llangian.
Llaniestyn.
Llannor.
Llanystymdwy.
Penrhos.
Rhiw.
Tydweiliog.

RADFORD UNION.

(County of Nottingham.)

Lenton.
Sneinton.

READING UNION.

(County of Berks.)

St. Giles, with the Hamlet of Whitley.
St. Lawrence.
St. Mary, with the Tything of Southcot.

REIGATE UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Burstow.
Betchworth.
Chaldon.
Chipstead.
Kingswood.
Leigh.
Nutfield.
Reigate Borough.
Reigate Foreign.
Walton-on-the-Hill.

RICHMOND UNION.

(County of Surrey.)

Barnes.
Kew.
Mortlake.
Petersham.

RICHMOND UNION.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Catterick.
Melsonby.
Tunstall.

RIPON UNION.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Rainton with Newby.
West Tanfield.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Aismunderby with Bondgate.
Bishop Monkton.
Kirkby Malzeard.
Ripon.

RISBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Ashen.
Birdbrook.
Bumpstead Helions.
Bumpstead Steeple.
Ovington.
Sturmer.

(Counties of Essex and Suffolk.)

Haverhill.
Kedington.

(County of Suffolk.)

Barnardiston.
Bradley, Great.
Bradley, Little.
Clare.
Cowlinge.
Denston.
Hundon.
Poslingford.
Stansfield.
Stoke.
Stradishall.
Thurlow, Great.
Thurlow, Little.
Wickhambrook.
Withersfield.
Wixoe.
Wratling, Great.
Wratling, Little.

ROCHFORD UNION.

(County of Essex, Great Stambridge.)

Hadleigh.
Rawreth.
Rayleigh.
South Benfleet.

ROMFORD UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Cranham.
Dagenham.
Great Warley.
Havering.
Hornchurch.
Romford.
Upminster.
Wennington.

ROMNEY MARSH UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Brookland.

ROMSEY UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

East Dean.
East Wellow
Lockerley.
Mitchelmerth.
Mottisfont.
Nursling.
Romsey, Extra.
Romsey, Infra.
Sherfield, English.
Timsbury.

(County of Wilts.)

Plaitford.
West Wellow.

ROSS UNION.

(County of Hereford.)

Bridstow.
Foy.
Goodrich.
Hentland.
Hope Mansell.
King's Caple.
Llangarren.
Llanwarne.
Pencoyd.
Peterstow.
Ross.
St. Weonard's.
Sellack.
Sollershope.
Tretire-with-Michaelchurch.
Upton Bishop.
Weston-under Penyard.
Yatton.

ROTHERHAM UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Brampton Bierlow.
Greasbrough.
Kimberworth.
Rawmarsh.
Rotherham.
Swinton.
Wath.
Wentworth.

ROYSTON UNION.

(County of Cambridge.)

Abingdon Pigotts.
Barrington.
Bassingbourn.
Foulmire
Foxton.
Kneesworth.
Litlington.
Melbourne.
Meldreth.
Morden Guilden.
Morden Steeple.
Royston (part of).
Shingay.
Thriplow.
Wendy.
Whaddon.

(County of Essex.)

Chishall, Great.
Chishall, Little.
Heydon.

(County of Hertford.)

Ashwell.
Barkway.
Barley.
Hinxworth.
Kelshall.
Nuthampstead.
Reed.
Royston (part of.)
Therfield.

RUGBY UNION.

(County of Northampton.)

Barby.
Crick.
Elkington.

Rugby Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Northampton)—*cont^d.*

Kilsby.
Yelvertoft.

(County of Warwick.)

Birdingbury.
Bourton and Draycott.
Brandford and Bretford.
Church Lawford.
Churchover.
Dunchurch.
Grandborough.
Harborough Magna.
Hillmorton.
Leamington, Hastings.
Long Lawford.
Marton.
Newbold-upon-Avon.
Newnham Regis.
Newton and Biggin.
Princethorpe.
Rugby.
Ryton-on-Dunsmore.
Stretton-on-Dunsmore.
Wolfhamcote.
Wolston.

RUNCORN UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Aston-by-Sutton.
Aston Grange.
Daresbury.
Dutton.
Hatton.
Sutton.

RUTHIN UNION.

(County of Denbigh.)

Aberwheeler.
Clocaenog.
Gyttylliog.
Llanarmon.
Llandegla.
Llandyrnog.
Llanelidan.
Llanfair.
Llanfwrog.
Llanrhaidar-in-Kinmerch.
Llanrhydd.
Llanynys.
Nantglyn.
Ruthin.

RYE UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Beckley.
Brede.
Icklesham.
Iden.
Northiam.
Peasmarsh.
Playden.
Rye.
Winchelsea.
Udimore.

SAFFRON WALDEN UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Arkesden.
Ashdon.
Chesterford, Great.
Chesterford, Little.

Saffron Walden Union—*continued.*

(County of Essex)—*continued.*

Chrishall.
Clavering.
Debden.
Elmdon.
Hempstead.
Langley.
Littlebury.
Newport.
Quendon.
Radwinter.
Rickling.
Saffron Walden.
Sampford, Great.
Sampford, Little.
Strethall.
Wendon Ambo.
Wenden Lofts.
Wicken.
Widdington.
Wimbish.

ST. ALBAN'S UNION.

(County of Hertford.)

Harpenden.
Redbourn.
St. Peter.
St. Stephen.
Sandridge.
Wheathampstead.

ST. ASAPH UNION.

(County of Denbigh.)

Abergele.
Denbigh.
Henllan.
Llandulas.
Llanfairtalhaiarn.
Llanefydd.
Llansannan.
St. George.

(Counties of Denbigh and Flint.)

St. Asaph.

(County of Flint.)

Bodfary.
Dymeirchion.
Dyserth.
Meliden.
Rhuddlan.

ST. AUSTELL UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Gorran.
St. Austell.
St. Blazey.
Tuwardreath.

ST. FAITH'S UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Brandistone.
Faith's, Saint.
Felthorpe.
Frettenham.
Hainford.
Horsford.
Horstead.
Morton.
Rackheath.

St. Faith's Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Norfolk)—*cont^d.*

Ringland.
Salhouse.
Sprowston.
Weston.
Witchingham, Great.
Wroxham.

ST. GERMAN'S UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Landulph.
St. German's.
Quethiock.

ST. IVES UNION.

(County of Cambridge.)

Boxworth.
Conington.
Fen Drayton.
Lolworth.
Swavesey.

(County of Huntingdon.)

Bluntisham-cum-Earith.
Broughton.
Bury.
Colne.
Fen Stanton.
Hemingford Abbott's.
Hilton.
Holywell-cum-Needingworth
Houghton.
Old Hurst.
Pidley-cum-Fenton.
Somersham.
Warboys.
Wistow.
Woodhurst.

ST. NEOT'S UNION.

(County of Bedford.)

Dean.
Little Staughton.

(County of Huntingdon.)

Abbotsley.
Buckden.
Eynesbury.
Graffham.
Great Catworth.
Great Staughton.
Hail Weston.
Kimbolton.
Little Paxton.
St. Neot's.
Toseland.

ST. THOMAS' UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Christow.
Clist Hydon.
Exminster.
Farringdon.
Heavitree.
Honiton, Clist.
Kenton.
Pinhoe.
Powderham.
Sowton.
Withycombe Raleigh.

SALFORD UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Pendlebury.
Pendleton.
Salford..

SAMFORD UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Arwarton.
Belstead.
Bentley.
Brantham.
Burstall.
Capel St. Mary.
Chattisham.
Chelmondiston.
Copdock.
East Bergholt.
Freston.
Harkstead.
Higham.
Hintlesham.
Holbrook.
Holton St. Mary.
Raydon.
Shelley.
Shotley.
Sproughton.
Stratford St. Mary.
Stutton.
Tattingstone.
Washbrook.
Wenham Magna.
Wenham Parva.
Wherstead.
Woolverstone.

SCARBOROUGH UNION.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Scarborough.

SCULCOATES UNION.

(County of York, East Riding.)

Anlaby.
Cottingham.
Drypool.
Hedon.
Hessle.
Kirk Ella.
Melton.
Preston.
Southcoates.
Sutton.
Welton.
West Ella.
Willerby.

SEDGEFIELD UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Bishop Middleton.
Cornforth.

SEISDON UNION.

(County of Stafford.)

Codsall.
Pattingham.
Tettenhall.

SELBY UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Selby.

SEVENOAKS UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Brasted.
Chevening.
Chiddingstone.
Cowden.
Edenbridge.
Halstead.
Hever.
Kemsing.
Leigh.
Otford.
Penshurst.
Seal.
Sevenoaks.
Shoreham.
Sundridge.
Westerham.

SHAFTESBURY UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Compton Abbas.
Fontmell Magna.
Gillingham.
Iwerne Minster.
Melbury Abbas.
Motcombe.
Stower Provost.

SHARDLOW UNION.

(County of Derby.)

Draycott.
Melbourne.
Sawley.
Shardlow.

(County of Leicester.)

Breedon.
Castle Donington.
Kegworth.

(County of Nottingham.)

Chilwell.
Stapleford.

SHEPPEY UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Minster.

SHEPTON MALLET UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Batcombe.
Binegar.
Cranmore, West.
Croscombe.
Ditcheat.
Doulting.
Downhead.
Evercreech.
Holcombe.
Lydford, West.
Milton Clevedon.
Pilton.
Shepton Mallet.
Stoke Lane.
Upton Noble.

SHERBORNE UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Caundle Purse.
Leigh.
Nether Compton.
Oborne.
Sherborne.
Yetminster.

(County of Somerset.)

Sandford Orcas.

SHIFFNAL UNION.

(County of Salop.)

Albrighton.
Donington.
Kemberton.
Shiffnal.
Stockton.
Tong.

(Counties of Salop and Stafford.)

Sheriff Hales.

(County of Stafford.)

Blymill.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Bourton-on-the-Hill.
Chipping Campden.
Ebrington.
Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
Todenham.

(Counties of Gloucester and Warwick.)

Ilmington.

(County of Warwick.)

Brailes.
Butlers Marston.
Cherington.
Great Wolford.
Idlicote.
Little Wolford.
Oxhill.
Pillerton Hersey.
Pillerton Priors.
Stourton.
Stretton-on-the-Foss.
Sutton-under-Brailes.
Tysoe.
Whatcote.
Whichford.

(County of Worcester.)

Blockley.
Shipston-on-Stour.
Tredington.

SHREWSBURY INCORPORATION.

(County of Salop.)

Holy Cross and St. Giles (Shrewsbury).
Meole Brace (Shrewsbury).
St. Alkmond (Shrewsbury).
St. Chad (Shrewsbury).
St. Julian (Shrewsbury).
St. Mary (Shrewsbury).

SKIPTON UNION.

(County of York, West Riding).

Cononley.
Cowling.
Embsay with Eastby.
Farnhill.
Silsden.
Skipton.
Thornton.

SLEAFORD UNION

(County of Lincoln.)

Heckington.
Leadenham.
New Sleaford.

SOLIHULL UNION.

(County of Warwick.)

Baddesley Clinton.
Knowle.
Solihull.
Tanworth.

(County of Worcester.)

Yardley.

SOUTHAM UNION.

(County of Warwick.)

Harbury.
Long Itchington.
Napton-on-the-Hill.
Southam.

SOUTHAMPTON INCORPORATION.

(County of Southampton.)

All Saints.
Holy Rood.
St. John.
St. Lawrence.
St. Mary.
St. Michael.

SOUTH SHIELDS UNION.

(County of Durham.)

South Shields.
Westoe.

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Chilworth.
Millbrook.
North Stoneham.

SOUTHWELL UNION.

(County of Nottingham.)

Edwinstone.
Elston.
Fiskerton.
Gunthorpe.
Halam.
Hoveringham.
Kneesal.
Lowdham.
Southwell.
Stoke, East.
Thurgarton.
Upton.
Wellow.
Weston

SPALDING UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Cowbit.
Deeping, St. Nicholas.
Donington.
Gosberton.
Moulton.
Pinchbeck.
Quadring.
Spalding.
Surfleet.
Weston.

SPILSBY UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

Anderby (*a*).
Aswardby.
Bolingbroke.
Bratoft.
Candlesby (*b*).
Croft.
Hundleby.
Langton-juxta-Partney.
Partney.
Screnby-with-Gribby.
Skendleby.
South Ormsby.
Stickney.
Thorpe, St. Peter.
Wainfleet, All Saints.
Well (*c*).
Welton-in-the-Marsh.

STAFFORD UNION.

(County of Stafford.)

Castle Church.
Colwich.
Seighford.

STAINES UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

Ashford.
Bedfont.
Cranford.
Feltham.
Hanworth.
Harlington.
Laleham.
Littleton.
Shepperton.
Staines.
Stanwell.
Sunbury.

STAMFORD UNION.

(County of Lincoln.)

West Deeping.

(County of Northampton.)

Duddington.
Easton.

The Clerk states, "In several other of the parishes, some of the landlords pay the rates for their poor tenants, but no resolutions in vestries have been passed."

STEYNING UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Ashurst.
Beeding.
Henfield.
Hove.
Patcham.
Portslade.
Preston.
Shermanbury.
Sompting.
Southwick.
Steyning.
Woodmancote.

STOCKBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Southampton.)

Ashley.
Broughton.
East Tytherley.
Houghton.
King's Sombourn.
Leckford.
Little Sombourn.
Longstock.
Nether Wallop.
Over Wallop.
Stockbridge.
West Tytherley.

(Counties of Southampton and Wilts.)

West Dean.

STOCKPORT UNION.

(County of Chester.)

Bredbury.
Hyde.
Romiley.
Werneth.

STOCKTON UNION.

(County of Durham.)

Norton.
Stockton.

(County of York, North Riding.)

Middlesborough.
Thornaby.

STONE UNION.

(County of Stafford.)

Eccleshall.

STOW UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Badwell-Ash.
Combs.
Creeting, St. Peter.
Elmswell.
Felsham.
Gedding.
Great Ashfield.
Great Finborough.
Harleston.
Hessett.
Langham.
Little Finborough.
Norton.

Stow Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Suffolk)—*continued.*

Old Newton.
Rattlesden.
Stowlangtoft.
Stowmarket.
Stow Upland.
Thurston.
Tostock.
Walsham-le-Willows.
Wetherden.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Addlestrop.
Barrington, Great.
Bledington.
Bourton-on-the-Water.
Clapton.
Condicote.
Icomb Church.
Longborough.
Mangersbury.
Naunton.
Notgrove.
Oddington.
Rissington, Great.
" Little.
" Wick.
Slaughter, Lower.
" Upper.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Swell, Lower.
" Upper.
Westcote.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Clifford Chambers.
Dorsington.
Marston Sicca.
Preston-on-Stour.

(Counties of Gloucester and Warwick.)

Welford.

(County of Warwick.)

Alveston.
Bearley.
Beaudesert.
Binton.
Charlecote.
Claverdon.
Combrook.
Eatington.
Grafton.
Hampton Lucy.
Kineton.
Langley.
Loxley.
Luddington.
Moreton Morrell.
Newbold Pacey.
Old Stratford.
Preston Bagot.
Snitterfield.
Stratford-on-Avon.

Stratford on-Avon Union—*continued.*

(Co. of Warwick)—*cont*[d].

Wellesbourne Hastings.
Wellesbourne Mountford.
Whitchurch.
Wolverton.
Wootton Wawen.

(County of Worcester.)

Alderminster.

STRATTON UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Kilkhampton.

STROUD UNION.

(County of Gloucester.)

Kingstanley.
Miserdine.
Randwick.

STURMINSTER UNION.

(County of Dorset.)

Child Okeford.
Haselbury Bryan.
Hinton, St. Mary.
Lydlinch.
Marnhull.
Okeford Fitzpaine.
Shilling Okeford.
Stalbridge.
Stourton Caundle.
Sturminster Newton.

SUDBURY UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Alphamstone.
Bullingdon.
Belchamp Otten.
" St. Paul.
" Walter.
Borley.
Bulmer.
Bures Hamlet.
Foxearth.
Gestlingthorpe.
Henny, Great.
" Little.
Lamarsh.
Liston.
Middleton.
Pentloe.
Turnstead.
Wickham, St. Paul.

(County of Suffolk.)

Acton.
Alpheton.
Assington.
Boxted.
Bures, St. Mary.
Cavendish.
Chilton.
Cornard, Great.
" Little.
Glemsford.
Harlest.
Hawkesdon.

(*a*) The Poor and Highway Rates stated to be always paid by the proprietors.
(*b*) The landlord pays the rates on all tenements under 6*l.*, in this parish.
(*c*) The landlord pays the whole of the parish rates on the cottages in this village, he being proprietor of the whole.

SUDBURY UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Suffolk)—*continued.*

Lawshall.
Milford.
Nayland.
Newton.
Shimpling.
Somerton.
Stanstead.
Stoke-by-Nayland.
Waldingfield, Great.
„ Little.
Wissington.

SUNDERLAND UNION.

(County of DURHAM.)

Bishopwearmouth.
Bishopwearmouth Pans.
Ford.
Fulwell.
Hylton.
Monkwearmouth.
Monkwearmouth Shore.
Ryhope.
Southwick.
Sunderland.

SUTTON INCORPORATION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Barlavington.
Bignor.
Burton.
Bury.
Coates.
Duncton.
Egdean.
Fittleworth.
Greatham.
Heyshott.
Southbersted.
Sutton.

SWAFFHAM UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Ashill.
Bradenham, East.
Bradenham, West.
Cressingham, Great.
Cressingham, Little.
Foulden.
Hilborough.
Holme Hall.
Narborough.
Narford.
Necton.
Oxborough.
Pickenham, North.
Saham Toney.
Southacre.
Sporle.
Swaffham.

SWANSEA UNION.

(County of GLAMORGAN.)

Clase.
Llandilo Talybont.
Mawr.
Penderry.
Rhyndwy Clydach.
St. John.
Swansea Parish.
Swansea Town and Franchise.

TADCASTER UNION.

(County of YORK, West Riding.)

Aberford.
Lotherton-cum-Aberford.
Parlington.
Sturton Grange.

TAMWORTH UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Wigginton.

(Counties of STAFFORD and WARWICK.)

Tamworth.

(County of WARWICK.)

Austrey.
Wilneycote.

TAUNTON UNION.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Bagborough, West.
Bishop's Hull.
Bishop's Lydeard.
Curry, North.
Durston.
Hatch, West.
Norton Fitzwarren.
Staple Fitzpaine.
Taunton, St. James.
Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.

TAVISTOCK UNION.

(County of DEVON.)

Beerferris.
Brenton.
Calstock.
Coryton.
Lamerton.
Lifton.
Marytavey.
Milton Abbot.
Petertavey.
Sampford Spiney.
Sydenham Damerell.
Stowford.
Tavistock.
Walkhampton.
Whitchurch.

TENBURY UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Brimfield.

(County of WORCESTER.)

Tenbury.

TENDRING UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

Ardley.
Beaumont.
Bentley, Great.
Bentley, Little.
Bradfield.
Bromley, Great.
Clacton, Great.
Clacton, Little.
Dovercourt.
Frating.
Frinton.
Kirby.
Lawford.

TENDRING UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of ESSEX)—*continued.*

Manningtree.
Mistley.
Oakley, Great.
Oakley, Little.
Ramsey.
St. Nicholas (Harwich).
St. Osyth.
Thorpe.
Thorrington.
Walton.
Wix.
Wrabness.

TENTERDEN UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Appledore.
Biddenden.
Rolvenden.
Stone.
Tenterden.
Wittersham.
Woodchurch.

TETBURY UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Beverstone.
Oldbury-on-the-Hill.
Shipton Moyne.
Tetbury.
Weston Birt-cum-Lasborough.

(County of WILTS.)

Ashley.
Long Newnton.

TEWKESBURY UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Ashchurch.
Boddington.
Deerhurst.
Elmstone Hardwicke.
Forthampton.
Kemerton.
Leigh.
Tewkesbury.
Tirley.
Tredington.
Twining.
Walton Cardiff.

(County of WORCESTER.)

Bredon.
Chaseley.
Conderton.
Norton by Bredon.
Overbury.
Teddington.

THAKEHAM UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Ashington.
Coldwaltham.
Findon.
Pulborough.
Rackham.
Stopham.
Storrington.
Thakeham.
Washington.
West Chiltington.
Wiston.

THAME UNION.

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Brill.
Long Crendon.

(Counties of BUCKINGHAM and OXFORD.)

Ickford.

(County of OXFORD.)

Aston Rowant.
Chalgrove.
Great Haseley.
Great Milton.
Shirburn.
Thame.

Clerk states, "So far as I hav
been able to ascertain."

THETFORD UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Croxton.
Feltwell.
Hockwold-cum-Wilton.
Methwold.
Northwold.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Brandon.

THINGOE UNION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

Bardwell.
Barron.
Barton, Great.
Bradfield-Combust.
„ St. Clare.
„ St. George.
Brockley.
Chedburgh.
Chevington.
Chimney Mills.
Culford.
Depden.
Fornham St. Martin.
Hargrave.
Hengrave.
Ingham.
Ixworth.
Livermere, Great.
Pakenham.
Rede.
Rougham.
Saxham, Little.
Stanningfield.
Timworth.
Westley.
Whelnetham, Great.
Whelnetham, Little.
Whepstead.

THORNBURY UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Alveston.
Berkeley.
Charfield.
Cromhall.
Elberton.
Hame and Stone.
Hill.
Olveston.
Thornbury.
Tortworth.

THORNE UNION.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Stainforth.
Thorne.

THRAPSTON UNION.

(County of Huntingdon.)

Brington.
Bythorn.
Covington.
Keyston.
Molesworth.
Old Weston.

(County of Northampton.)

Addington, Great.
Addington, Little.
Aldwinkle, All Saints.
Aldwinkle, St. Peter's.
Brigstock.
Chelveston.
Clapton.
Denford.
Hargrave.
Islip.
Lowick.
Raunds.
Ringstead.
Slipton.
Stanwick.
Sudborough.
Thrapston.
Titchmarsh.
Twywell.
Woodford.

TICEHURST UNION.

(Counties of Kent & Sussex.)

Frant.
Lamberhurst.

(County of Sussex.)

Bodiam.
Burwash.
Etchingham.
Salehurst.
Ticehurst.
Wadhurst.

TISBURY UNION.

(County of Wilts.)

Donhead, St. Andrew.
Donhead, St. Mary.
East Tisbury.
Wardour.
West Tisbury.

TIVERTON UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Bampton:
Butterleigh, Cadbury, Hockworthy } (no returns.)
Oakford (no return.)
Stoodleigh.
Tiverton.

TONBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Kent.)

Ashhurst.
Bidborough.
Brenchley.
Capel.
Hadlow.

Tonbridge Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Kent)—*continued.*

Horsmonden.
Pembury.
Speldhurst.
Tonbridge.
Tudeley.

TORRINGTON UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Huish.
Merton.
Petrockstow.

TOTNES UNION.

(County of Devon.)

Buckfastleigh.
Diptford.
Kingswear.
Ugborough.

TOWCESTER UNION.

(County of Northampton.)

Blakesley.
Blisworth.
Bradden.
Easton Neston.
Greens' Norton.
Lichborough.
Pattishall.
Shutlanger.
Silverstone.
Slapton.
Stoke Bruern.
Towcester.
Whittlebury.

TOXTETH PARK TOWNSHIP.

(County of Lancaster.)

Toxteth Park.

TREGARON UNION.

(County of Cardigan.)

Caron-ys-Clawdd.
Caron-Uwch-Clawdd.
Gorwydd.
Gwynfil.

TRURO UNION.

(County of Cornwall.)

Clement, St.
Erme, St.
Gerrans.
Just, St.
Kenwyn.
Mary, St.
Merther.
Probert.
Ruanlanyhorne.
Tregony.
Veryan.

TUNSTEAD & HAPPING INCORPORATION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Bacton.
Catfield.
Dilham.
Felmingham.
Happisburgh.
Heigham Potter.
Hempstead.

Tunstead and Happing Incorporation—*continued.*

(County of Norfolk)—*cont^d.*

Hickling.
Honing.
Horning.
Ingham.
Lessingham.
Ludham.
Neatishead.
Paston.
Ruston, East.
Ruston, Sco.
Smallburgh.
Sutton.
Tunstead.
Walcott.
Worstead.

TYNEMOUTH UNION.

(County of Northumberland.)

Backworth.
Bebside.
Blyth.
Burradon.
Chirton.
Cramlington.
Earsdon.
Hartley.
Holywell.
Longbenton.
North Shields.
Seaton Delaval.
Seghill.
Tynemouth.
Wallsend.

UCKFIELD UNION.

(County of Sussex.)

Buxted.
East Hoathly.
Fletching.
Framfield.
Isfield.
Little Horsted.
Maresfield.
Mayfield.
Rotherfield.
Uckfield.
Waldron.

ULVERSTONE UNION.

(County of Lancaster.)

Allithwaite, Lower.
Allithwaite, Upper.
Broughton, East.
Cartmell Fell.
Colton.
Dalton.
Egton-with-Newland.
Holker, Lower.
Holker, Upper.
Pennington.
Staveley.
Ulverstone.
Urswick.

UPPINGHAM UNION

(County of Northampton.)

Harringworth.
Rockingham.

(County of Rutland.)

Caldecott.
Glaston.

Uppingham Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Rutland)—*cont^d.*

Luffenham, North.
Luffenham, South.
Morcott.
Uppingham.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN UNION.

(County of Worcester.)

Upton-upon-Severn.

UTTOXETER UNION.

(County of Derby.)

Doveridge.
Sudbury.

(County of Stafford.)

Rocester.
Uttoxeter.

UXBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Middlesex.)

Cowley.
Hillingdon.
Uxbridge.
West Drayton.

WAKEFIELD UNION.

Alverthorpe-with-Thornes.
Crigglestone.
Oulton-with-Woodlesford.

WALLINGFORD UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Brightwell.
Cholsea.
Hagbourn, East.
Hagbourn, West.
Moreton, North.
Sotwell.
Wallingford, St. Leonard.
Wallingford, St.-Mary-the-More.
Wallingford, St. Peter.
Wittenham, Little.
Wittenham, Long.

(County of Oxford.)

Bensington.
Berrick Salome.
Crowmarsh Gifford.
Dorchester.
Ewelme.
Mongewell.
Newnham Murren.
South Stoke.
Warborough.

WALSALL UNION.

(County of Stafford.)

Bentley.
Darlaston.

WALSINGHAM UNION.

(County of Norfolk.)

Bale.
Barney.
Binham.
Dunton.
Egmore.

WALSINGHAM UNION – *cont^d.*

(Co. of Norfolk)—*continued.*

Fakenham.
Field Dalling.
Fulmodestone.
Gunthorpe.
Helhoughton.
Hempton.
Hindringham.
Holkham.
Kettlestone.
Ryburgh, Great.
Ryburgh, Little.
Saxlingham.
Sculthorpe.
Sharrington.
Snoring, Little.
Stiffkey.
Thursford.
Walsingham.
Wells-next-the-Sea.
Wighton.
Wiveton.

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION.

(County of SURREY.)

Tooting Graveney.

WANGFORD UNION.

(County of SUFFOLK.)

All Saints.
Barsham.
Beccles.
Bungay St. Mary.
Bungay Holy Trinity.
Ellough.
Flixton.
Homersfield.
Mettingham.
North Cove.
Redisham.
Ringsfield.
St. Andrews.
St. Cross.
St. James.
St. John.
St. Lawrence.
St. Margaret Ilketshall.
St. Margaret Southelmham.
St. Michael.
St. Peter.
Shaddingfield.
Shipmeadow.
Setterley.
Weston.
Willingham.
Worlingham.

WANTAGE UNION.

(County of BERKS.)

Aldworth.
Ardington.
Beedon.
Blewbury.
Brightwaltham.
Catmore.
Chaddleworth.
Challow, East.
Challow, West.
Charlton.
Chilton.
Denchworth.
Farnborough.

WANTAGE UNION—*continued.*

(Co. of Berks)—*continued.*

Fawley.
Goosey.
Grove.
Hampstead Norris.
Hanney, East.
Hanney, West.
Hendred, East.
Hendred, West.
Ilsley, East.
Ilsley, West.
Letcombe Bassett.
Letcombe Regis.
Lockinge, East.
Lockinge, West.
Peasemore.
Sparsholt.
Upton.
Wantage.

WARE UNION.

(County of HERTFORD.)

Broxbourne.
Great Amwell.
Great Munden.
Hoddesdon.
Hunsdon.
Little Munden.
Standon.
Stanstead.
Thundridge.
Ware.
Widford.
Wormley.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK UNION.

(County of DORSET.)

Aff Puddle.
Bere Regis.
Bloxworth.
Church Knowle.
Corfe Castle.
East Stoke.
Lady St. Mary.
Langton Matravers.
Morden.
Moreton.
St. Martin.
Studland.
Swanage.
The Holy Trinity.
Turners Puddle.
Wool.
Worth Matravers.

WARMINSTER UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Boyton.
Chitterne All Saints.
Chitterne St. Mary.
Codford St. Mary.
Heytesbury.
Hill Deverill.
Horningsham.
Imber.
Knook.
Longbridge Deverill.
Sherrington.
Stockton.
Upton Scudamore.

WARRINGTON UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Latchford.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Warrington.

WARWICK UNION.

(County of WARWICK.)

Ashow.
Baginton.
Barford.
Cubbington.
Eathorpe.
Kenilworth.
Leamington.
Leek Wootton.
Lillington.
Milverton.
Radford Semele.
Rowington.
St. Mary Warwick.
St. Nicholas Warwick.
Stoneleigh.
Tachbrook.
Wappenbury.

WATFORD UNION.

(County of HERTFORD.)

Abbots Langley.
Aldenham.
Rickmansworth.
Sarratt.
Watford.

Clerk states—"The remaining parish (Bushey) has acted upon the Statute, but there seems to be doubt whether it has been legally acted upon by order in vestry."

WAYLAND UNION.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Attleborough.
Besthorpe.
Ellingham, Great.
Merton.
Stow-bedon.
Tompson.
Tottington.
Watton.

WEARDALE UNION.

(County of DURHAM.)

Stanhope.
Wolsingham.

WELLINGBOROUGH UNION.

(County of BEDFORD.)

Farndish.
Poddington.

(County of NORTHAMPTON.)

Bozeat.
Earls Barton.
Finedon.
Grendon.
Higham Ferrers.
Irchester.
Irthlingborough.
Isham.
Mears Ashby.
Newton Bromshold.
Rushden.
Wellingborough.
Wollaston.

WELLINGTON UNION (SALOP).

(County of SALOP.)

Bolas Magna.
Wellington.
Wombridge.
Wrockwardine.

WELLINGTON UNION (SOMERSET).

(County of SOMERSET.)

Milverton.
Wellington.
Wiveliscombe.

WELLS UNION.

(County of SOMERSET.)

The United Parishes of St. John and St. Benedict.
Glastonbury.

WELWYN UNION.

(County of HERTFORD.)

Ayott St. Lawrence.
Ayott St. Peter.
Digswell.
Welwyn.

WEM UNION.

(County of SALOP.)

Broughton.
Clive.
Grinshill.
Prees.
Shawbury.
Wem.

WEOBLEY UNION.

(County of HEREFORD.)

Bishopstone.
Eardisland.
Kinnersley.
Mansell Lacy.
Preston-on-Wye.
Weobley.
Yazor.

WEST ASHFORD UNION.

(County of KENT.)

Charing.
Egerton.
Little Chart
Pluckley.
Shadoxhurst.
Smarden.
Westwell.

WESTBOURNE UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Bosham.
Funtington.
Stoughton.
Westbourne.

WEST BROMWICH UNION.

(County of STAFFORD.)

Handsworth.
Wednesbury.

(County of WORCESTER.)

Warley Salop.
Warley Wigorn.

WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Edington.
Keevil.
North Bradley.
Southwick.
Steeple Ashton.
West Ashton.
Westbury.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Awre.
Little Dean.
Mitcheldean.
Newnham.

WEST DERBY UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Aintree.
Allerton.
Bootle-cum-Linacre.
Crosby, Great.
Garston.
Litherland.
Walton-on-the-Hill.
Wavertree.
West Derby.

WEST FIRLE UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

Alciston.
Beddingham.
Berwick.
Chalvington.
Glynde.
Ripe.
Selmeston.
West Firle.

WEST HAM UNION.

(County of ESSEX.)

East Ham.
Little Ilford.
Low Leyton.
Walthamstow.
*Wanstead.
Woodford.

WESTHAMPNETT UNION.

(County of SUSSEX.)

East Dean.
Graffham.
Slindon.

WEYMOUTH UNION.

(County of DORSET.)

Abbotsbury.
Broadway.
Fleet.
Melcombe Regis.
Osmington.
Portesham.
Radipole.
Upway.
Weymouth.
Wyke Regis.

WHEATENHURST UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Eastington.
Longney.
Wheatenhurst.

WHITBY UNION.

(County of YORK, NORTH RIDING.)

Barnby.
Eskdaleside.
Hinderwell.
Lythe.
Newholm with Dunsley.
Ugglebarnby.

WHITCHURCH UNION (SALOP).

(County of CHESTER.)

Malpas.

(County of SALOP.)

Whitchurch.

WHITCHURCH UNION (HANTS).

(County of HANTS.)

Overton.
Whitchurch.

WHITEHAVEN UNION.

(County of CUMBERLAND.)

Distington.
Hensingham.
Preston Quarter.
Whitehaven.

WHITTLESEY PARISH.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

United Parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey.

WIGAN UNION.

(County of LANCASTER.)

Aspull.
Billinge Chapel End.
Billinge Higher End.
Dalton.
Haigh.
Hindley.
Ince.
Orrell.
Pemberton.
Upholland.
Wigan.

WIGTON UNION.

(County of CUMBERLAND.)

Aspatria.
Bowness.
Caldbeck.
Holme Abbey.
Holme St. Cuthbert.
Westward.

WILLITON UNION.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Brompton Ralph.
Crowcombe.

WILLITON UNION—*continued.*

(County of Somerset)—*cont^d.*

Cutcombe.
Kilton.
Luxborough.
Monksilver.
Nettlecombe.
Old Cleeve.
Porlock.
St. Decumans.
Sampford Brett.
Stogursey.
West Quantoxhead.

WILTON UNION.

(County of WILTS.)

Barford St. Martin.
Baverstock.
Berwick St. James.
Broad-Chalk.
Fugglestone St. Peter.
Netherhampton.
South Newton.
Stapleford.
Wilton.
Wylye.

The clerk states to the effect "that the statute is also virtually (though not legally) in force in the following parishes in the Union.

Bower Chalke.
Compton Chamberlayne.
Dinton.
Fisherton Delamere.
Fovant.
Great Withford.
Steeple Langford.

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE UNION.

(County of DORSET.)

Corfe Mullen.
Cranborne.
Gussage, All Saints.
Moore Critchell.
Shapwick.
Sixpenny Handley.
Sturminster Marshall.
Wimborne Minster.
Wimborne St. Giles.
Witchampton.

(Counties of DORSET and SOUTHAMPTON.)

Hampreston.

WINCANTON UNION.

(County of SOMERSET.)

Brewham, South.
Bruton.
Cadbury, North.
Castle Cary.
Cheriton, North.
Holton.
Horsington.
Lovington.
Milborne Port.
Stoke Trister.
Wincanton.

WINCHCOMB UNION.

(County of GLOUCESTER.)

Bishops Cleeve.
Charlton Abbots.

WINCHCOMB UNION—*cont^d.*

(County of Gloucester)—*cont^d.*

Dumbleton.
Gotherington.
Guiting, Lower.
Guiting Temple.
Hailes.
Southam.
Woodmancote.

WINDSOR UNION.

(County of BERKS.)

Clewer.
New Windsor.

(County of SURREY.)

Egham.

WINSLOW UNION.

(County of BUCKINGHAM.)

Drayton Parslow.
Dunton.
East Claydon.
Grandborough.
Great Horwood.
Hogston.
Little Horwood.
Mursley.
Nash.
North Marston.
Shenley Brook End.
Stewkley.
Swanbourne.
Tattenhoe.
Whaddon.
Winslow.

WIRRALL UNION.

(County of CHESTER.)

Bebington, Higher.
Bebington, Lower.
Bromborrow.
Great Neston.
Leighton.

WISBEACH UNION.

(County of CAMBRIDGE.)

Elm.
Leverington.
Newton.
Outwell (Isle).
Parson Drove.
Tydd St. Giles.
Upwell (Isle).
Wisbeach St. Mary.
Wisbeach, St. Peter.

(County of NORFOLK.)

Clenchwarton.
Emneth.
Outwell, Norfolk.
Terrington St. Clement.
Terrington St. John.
Tilney All Saints.
Tilney-cum-Islington.
Tilney St. Lawrence.
Upwell, Norfolk.
Walpole St. Andrew.
Walpole St. Peter.
Walsoken.
West Walton.

WITHAM UNION.

(County of Essex.)

Braxted, Great.
Braxted, Little.
Coggeshall, Great.
Coggeshall, Little.
Fairsted.
Feering.
Hatfield.
Inworth.
Kelvedon.
Messing.
Rivenhall.
Terling.
Ulting.
Whickham.
Witham.

WITNEY UNION.

(County of Oxford.)

Asthall.
Aston and Coates.
Bampton.
Blackbourton.
Brize Norton.
Burford.
Clanfield.
Coggs.
Ducklington.
Ensham.
Filkins.
Fulbrook.
Hailey.
Handborough.
Hardwick.
North Leigh.
Ramsden.
Standlake.
Stanton-Harcourt.
Upton and Signet.
Westwell.
Witney.

WOBURN UNION.

(County of Bedford.)

Aspley Guise.
Battlesden.
Chalgrave.
Eversholt.
Harlington.
Hockliffe.
Husborne Crawley.
Milton Bryant.
Potsgrove.
Ridgmont.
Salford.
Tilsworth.
Tingrith.
Toddington.
Woburn.

WOKINGHAM UNION.

(County of Berks.)

Arborfield.
Barkham.
Broad Hinton.
Earley.

Wokingham Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Berks)—*continued.*

Finchampstead.
Ruscombe.
Sonning.
Swallowfield (East).
Swallowfield (West).
Wargrave.
Whistley.
Winnersh.
Woodley.
Wokingham.

(Counties of Berks and Wilts.)

Shinfield.

WOODBRIDGE UNION.

(County of Suffolk.)

Alderton.
Bawdsey.
Bealings, Great.
Bealings, Little.
Boyton.
Bredfield.
Brightwell.
Bromeswell.
Bucklesham.
Burgh.
Capel St. Andrew.
Charlesfield.
Clopton.
Dallinghoo.
Debach.
Falkenham.
Felixstow.
Grundisburgh.
Hasketon.
Hemley.
Hollesley.
Kirton.
Levington.
Martlesham.
Melton.
Nacton.
Newbourn.
Otley.
Petistree.
Ramsholt.
Rushmere.
Shottisham.
Sutton.
Trimley St. Martin.
Trimley St. Mary.
Tuddenham.
Ufford.
Waldringfield.
Walton.
Witnesham.
Woodbridge.

WOODSTOCK UNION.

(County of Oxford.)

Aston, North.
Aston Steeple.
Barton Steeple.
Barton Westcott.
Bladon.

Woodstock Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Oxford)—*cont^d.*

Cassington.
Coombe.
Deddington.
Hampton Poyle.
Hensington.
Kiddington.
Kidlington.
Sandford.
Stonesfield.
Tackley.
Wolvercott.
Wootton.
Worton Nether.
Yarnton.

WORCESTER UNION.

(County of Worcester.)

All Saints.
St. Alban.
St. Andrew.
St. Clement.
St. Helen.
St. John.
St. Martin.
St. Michael.
St. Nicholas.
St. Peter.
St. Swithin.
The Blockhouse.
Tything of Whistones.

WORKSOP UNION.

(County of Derby.)

Barlborough.
Clown.
Clinton-with-Creswell.
Whitwell.

(County of Nottingham.)

Blyth.
Carlton.
Harworth.
Styrrup-with-Oldcoates.
Worksop.

(County of York, West Riding.)

Dinnington.
Harthill-with-Woodall.
North and South Anstow.
Thorpe Salvin.
Woodsetts.

WREXHAM UNION.

(County of Denbigh.)

Acton.
Allington.
Bersham.
Broughton.
Brymbo.
Burton.
Esclusham Above.
Esclusham Below.
Gresford.
Gwersyllt.

Wrexham Union—*cont^d.*

(County of Denbigh)—*cont^d.*

Holt.
Llay.
Marchwiel.
Minera.
Ruabon.
Stansty.
Wrexham Abbot.
Wrexham Regis.

(County of Flint.)

Hope.
Merford and Hoseley.
Tryddyn.

WYCOMBE UNION.

(County of Buckingham.)

Blealow.
Bradenham.
Chipping Wycombe.
Fingest.
Great Hampden.
Hedsor.
Hughendon.
Little Kimble.
Little Marlow.
Little Missenden.
Monks Risborough.
Princes Risborough.
Radnage.
Saunderton.
Stoke Mandeville.
Turville.
Wendover.
West Wycombe.
Wooburn.
Wycombe Borough.

(County of Oxford.)

Chinnor.
Stokenchurch.

YEOVIL UNION.

(County of Somerset.)

Chiselborough.
East Chinnock.
East Coker.
Hardington Mandeville.
Haselbury Plucknett.
Ilchester.
Limington.
Martock.
Middle Chinnock.
Montacute.
Northover.
North Perrott.
Odcombe.
Preston Plucknett.
Puddimore.
South Petherton.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon.
Sutton Bingham.
Tintinhull.
West Camel.
West Chinnock.
West Coker.
Yeovil.

NAMES of Single Parishes under the 43 Eliz. c. 2, which have adopted the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Burrow with Burrow.
Ireby.
Leck.
Melling with Wrayton.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Trewern (No Return).

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Hcene.

COUNTY OF YORK, North Riding.

Newbiggin (No Return).
Thornton Rust (No Return).

SMALL TENEMENTS.

RETURN of the Names of the PARISHES in *England* where an Order has been made by the Vestry to put in force the Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 99, for the better Assessing and Collecting the POOR RATES and HIGHWAY RATES in respect of SMALL TENEMENTS (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 225, of Session 1859).

(*Mr. Barnes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *March* 1866.

125.

Under 4 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 August 1866;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Names of the UNIONS in ENGLAND and WALES, showing the SCALE of DEDUCTIONS from the GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL in the ASSESSMENT of the RATEABLE VALUE, acted upon by the several UNION ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES, under the following heads:—

	Land without Buildings. 1.	Land with Buildings. 2.	Houses above £. 15 gross estimated rental. 3.	Houses under £. 15, and above £. 7 gross estimated rental. 4.	Houses under £. 7 gross estimated rental. 5.	Mills. 6.	Manufactories. 7.	Brickyards. 8.	Coal Mines and Quarries. 9.	Woodlands.	
										Gross Value assessed per Acre. 10.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value. 11.
County.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
—											
Union.											
Union.											
County.											
—											
Union.											
Union.											

Poor Law Board,
7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *August* 1866.

RETURN of the Names of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, showing the SCALE of DEDUCTIONS from the GROSS ESTIMATED RENTAL in the ASSESSMENT of the RATEABLE VALUE, acted upon by the several UNION ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES, under the following Heads:—

COUNTY, and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	———
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
ENGLAND:												
BEDFORD:	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Ampthill	No return.											
Bedford	5	5 on land; 20 to 25 on buildings, which were separately valued.	25	20 to 25	20	30	20 to 25	20 to 25	5 Stone and gravel quarries.	5 *s.* to 10 *s.*	5	
Biggleswade	2½ per 100 acres.	4 *l.*, 7 *l.*, 10 *l.* per 100 acres.	10 to 30	10 to 20	10 to 20	15, 20, 25, and 30.	none	15	none	10 *s.*	2½ per 100 acres.	
Leighton Buzzard	1 to 5	Farming land, including buildings, not being cottages, 5 to 20 per cent.	House property; 10 to 25 per cent. was allowed, according to the conditions of the same, irrespective of rental.			30 to 40	No manufactories.	20 to 50	There are not any of the kind.			
Luton	No return.											
Woburn	2½	11	25	15	10	25		10		10 *s.* per acre.		
BERKS:												
Abingdon	2½	15	20	20	20	30	30	30	None in the union.	Value of net produce.	none.	
Bradfield	2½	10	On all houses, including cottages, 20 per cent.			30	30		none	1 *s.* to 10 *s.*	none.	
Cookham	2½	10	25	20	20	30		10		12 *s.* and 8 *s.*	2½	
Easthampstead	2½	10	20	20	20	nil	nil	30	nil	10 *s.*	2½	
Faringdon	2½	10	20	15	15	40	None fixed	None fixed	None fixed	35 *s.*	2½	
Hungerford	5	10	25	25	25	25	25	25	none	10 *s.*	5	
Newbury	2½	10	20	20	20	40	30	20	none	8 *s.* 6 *d.* on the average.	2½	
Reading	2½	10	A deduction of 20 per cent. on all this kind of property						No such property in this union.			
Wallingford	2½	10	20	20	20	25	No property of this description			10 *s.* (*a*)	2½	(*a*) This refers to saleable underwood only, no other woodland being assessed.
Wantage	1 to 5	5 to 15	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25		No scale of deductions for property under these heads.					
Windsor	No return.											
Wokingham	2½	15		20	20	30	30		Comprised under the foregoing heads			On cottages under 6 *l.* 25 per cent. is deducted.
BUCKS:												
Amersham	2½	10	20	15	15	30		30				
Aylesbury	Average 2½ per cent.	Average not exceeding 10 per cent.	The average of houses from 6 *l.* and upwards is about 12½ per cent.; cottages under 6 *l.* rather more.			30 *l.* to 40 *l.*	none	25 *l.* to 40 *l.*	none	7 *s.* to 11 *s.*	Rather under 5.	

Buckingham	2½	5; if with house and homestead, 10.	25 per cent. on not exceeding 6 *l.*; 20 per cent. on above 6 *l.*	15 to 20	10 to 20	30 to 40	None in the union.	25 to 50	None in the Union.	10 *s.*	2½	
Eton	1 to 5	5 to 15	10 to 25 (*a*)	10 to 20	10 to 20	30 to 40	nil	25 to 50	No fixed scale			(*a*) Not more than 20 per cent. is deducted from cottages exceeding the annual value of 6 *l.*
Newport Pagnell	2 *s.* an acre	3 *s.* an acre for land and buildings; 4 *s.* an acre for house, land, and buildings.	25 per cent. at 6 *l.* and under.	20	Above 6 *l.*	30	none	30	none	10 *s.*	10	
Winslow	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 25	10 to 20	10 to 20	30 to 40	nil	25 to 50		10 *s.*		
Wycombe	1 to 5	5 to 20	15 to 25	10 to 20	10 to 20	30 to 40		25 to 50		12 *s.*	10	
CAMBRIDGE:												
Cambridge	Rate of deduction:—Land, 5 *l.* per cent.; 1st class house property, 12 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent.; 2nd class house property, 15 *l.* per cent.; 3rd class house property, 20 *l.* per cent.; 4th class house property, 25 *l.* per cent.; and in exceptional cases, 33 *l.* (one-third).											
Caxton and Arrington	2	7	30	15	15	50	none		none	10 *s.*	none.	
Chesterton	Not exceeding 5 *l.*	Not exceeding 8 *l.*	Cottages under 6 *l.*, not exceeding 35 *l.*	Not exceeding 20 *l.*	Not exceeding 20 *l.*	Not exceeding 50 *l.*				Assessed with the mansion-house in one sum.		
Ely	Properties in houses and buildings, with or without land, have been dealt with upon the rule of their inherent value, without respect to the amount of rack-rent.											
Linton		6	20	15 to 20	10 per cent. if good, from 15 to 20 per cent. if inferior.	In some cases 20 per cent. allowed.	In some instances 30 per cent. allowed, and 33.	No rule upon the subject.	None in this union.	10 *s.* to 12 *s.*		
Newmarket	2½	Over 200 acres 7½ per cent.; under 200 acres 10 per cent.	25	20	15	30	30	20	None in union	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	2½	
North Witchford	High land, 2½ per cent.; fen land, subject to drainage taxes, 15 per cent.	Buildings always separately assessed on farms in this district.	20 per cent. on all buildings				20	20	none	19 *s.*	5	
Whittlesey	The Union Assessment Act is not in force in this parish.											
Wisbech	5	Lnd and buildings are separately valued, according to circumstances.	35	20	10	25	Not any	25	Not any	none	none.	
CHESTER:												
Altrincham	5	5	15	10	10	15	15	15	No coal mines; quarries, 15.	Not assessable.		
Birkenhead	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	none	10	There are no woodlands in the district liable to be rated.		In special cases, on appeal, as regards the deduction on cottage property, the committee have allowed a deduction of as much as 20 *l.* per cent.
Great Boughton	5	If under 10 acres 15 per cent.; if over 10 acres 10 per cent.	All house property 15 per cent.			20	20					
Chester	8·3	16·6	16·6	16·6	16·6			16·6	16·6			

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
CHESTER—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Congleton	5	5	If the house is assessed to the house duty, the land and house to be assessed separately, and the house to be assessed at the following scale: On houses of 10 *l.* rent and upwards - 10 per cent. On cottages of 6 *l.* rent, and up to 10 *l.* - 15 per cent. On cottages under 6 *l.* rent - 20 per cent. Tithes - 15 per cent.			20	20	20	20	10 *s.*	5	
Macclesfield	5	5	15	6 *l.* to 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	10 *l.* and upwards, 10 p' ct.	20	20	20	5	5 *s.*	nil.	
Nantwich	5	10	15	15	15	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	None of this class.	No underwoods	No underwoods.	
Northwich	5	5	10 to 20	10 to 15	10 to 15	15	15	10	none	6 *s.*	5	
Runcorn	5	10	25	15	8 *l.* to 20 *l.*, 15 per cent. Above 20 *l.*, 12½ per cent.	20	20	20	20	none assessed.		
Stockport	5	5	5 *l.* and under 6 *l.*, 20 p' ct.; 6 *l.* and under 8 *l.*, 15 p'ct.	8 *l.* and under 10 *l.*, 15 p' ct.; 10 *l.* and under 15 *l.*, 10 p' ct.	10	20	20	20	20	15 *s.*	5	
Wirral	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	none	10	There are no woodlands in the district liable to be assessed.		
CORNWALL:												
St. Austell	nil	10	25	20	15	20	- -	- -	- -	Not rated in this union.		
Bodmin	Not exceeding 2	2½ to 10	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25	25 to 35	None in this district.	none	none	10 *s.* for coppice only.	nil.	
Camelford	2	10	25 to 30	25	25	30	30					
St. Columb Major	10	10	10 *l.* to 25 *l.* per cent. according to the circumstances of the individual cases.			20 to 35	none	none	none	5 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Falmouth	2	7½ to 10	30 *l.* to 35 *l.* per cent. if built more than 20 years, 20 *l.* per cent. if built within the last 20 years.	New houses 15 *l.* per cent.; houses 20 years old and above, 20 per cent.		10 to 15	12½	15	Granite quarries, no deduction.	10 *s.*	40	

St. Germans	2	7½	10 to 35 per cent., according to age and character of houses.			20	25	- -	10	5 *s.*	2½	
Helston	From no deduction to 3 per cent.	5 to 10	15 to 25	10 to 25	12 to 20	15 to 35	none	20	none	none	none.	
Launceston	2	5 to 10	30	25	25	15 to 25	none	none	20	5 *s.* to 10 *s.* Including coppice grown for bark.	2 to 3	
Liskeard	2½	5 to 12½	15	12½	10	25	- -	- -	- -	6 *l.* to 10 *l.*	Not exceeding 5 per cent.	
Penzance	2½	Land, 2½ per cent.; buildings, 20 per cent.	6 *l.* and under, 25 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	20	20	- -	2½			
Redruth	2½	5 to 10	12½ to 25 per cent., according to age, state of repair, and materials used in building, irrespective of rental.			30	30	None in the union.	No coal mines; 10 per cent. on quarries.	4 *s.*	2½	
Stratton	15	20	25	25	25	25	none	15	none	5 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre.	Tithe rent-charge, land-tax, parochial taxes, &c., 15 per cent.	The deductions are made, presuming tenants pay all tithe rent-charge, land tax, all parochial taxes, annual expense of repairs, insurance, and all other expenses necessary to put the property in a state to command a clear yearly rent.
Truro	2	10	25	25	25	20	17½	nil	3	5 *s.*	nil.	
CUMBERLAND:												
Alston with Garrigill	This parish, not being within a union, does not come within the operation of the Union Assessment Act.											
Bootle	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	20	none	- -	20	Average 7*s.* 9*d.* per acre.	5	
Brampton	5	10	Under 6*l.*, 20 per cent.	- -	Above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	25	- -	- -	25			
Carlisle	5	10	Under 10*l.*, 20 per cent.	Above 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	- -	20	20	Same as farms	none	- -	5	
Cockermouth	5	10	Houses, 6 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.; above, 15 per cent.	15	15	20	20	5	20	About 5 *s.* per acre.	5	
Longtown	The deductions made from "Gross Value," in order to arrive at the "Rateable Value," were the following:—Land alone, 5 per cent.; land and houses, 10 per cent.; houses and other buildings, except cottages, 15 per cent.; tithe rent-charges, 15 per cent.; cottage property, 20 per cent. All property let at a rental, not exceeding 6 *l.*, was considered "cottage property," and allowed the same deduction as that class of property, viz., 20 per cent., and in any case where the quantity of land occupied with a house did not exceed 10 acres, a deduction was made from the gross value of 15 per cent.; but where the quantity of land so occupied exceeded 10 acres, it was then treated as "houses and land," and subject to a deduction of only 10 per cent.											

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
CUMBERLAND—*cont^d.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Penrith - - -	5	10	15 per cent.; if under 6 *l.*, 10 to 25 per cent. at discretion of overseers.	15	15	10 to 25 per cent., at discretion of overseers.	- -	- -	10			
Whitehaven - - -	5	10	20	15	15	25	25	25	25	5	5	
Wigton - - -	5	10	20	15	15	20	15	10	20	No general charge has been fixed for woodland.		
DERBY:												
Ashbourne - - -	5	10	Above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.	20	20	25	25	25	25	- -	5	
Bakewell - - -	3	7	12½	12½	12½	25	12½	7	No coal mines in union; no deduction for quarries.	1*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per cent. on saleable underwood; others exempt.	3	
Belper - - - -	5	10	25	20	20	25	25	25	25	10*s.*	5	
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	7½	10	12½ per cent. above 6 *l.*	12½	12½ per cent.; hotels and lodging houses, 15 per cent.	25	25	10	Coal mines, 20 per cent.; stone quarries, 7½ per cent.	Woodland is not assessed, except where it is used as pasture, and then is assessed with the other land.		
Chesterfield - - -	5	10	Above 5 *l.* and not exceeding 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	20 to 25	20 to 25	20	Coal mines, 16½ per cent.; stone quarries, 5 per cent.	5*s.* to 10*s.*	5	
Derby - - - -	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	25	25	20	- none -	- none.		
Glossop - - -	5	5	20	20	20	20	20	20	Coal mines, 20 per cent.; (stone) quarries, no deduction.	1*s.* 6*d.*	5	

Hayfield	5	7½	20	20	20	25	25	10	10	10 *s.*	5 *s.*
Shardlow	5	10	20	20	20	20	25	10	25	2 *l.*	5
DEVON:											
Axminster	2½	12½	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	25	25	12½	Nothing off	10 *s.* and 20 *s.*	2½ and 5
Barnstaple	2½	5 to 12½	Above 6 *l.*, 15 to 25 p' cent.; 6 *l.* and under, not exceeding 1-3rd of the rent.	15 to 25	15 to 25	No fixed scale of deductions.					
Bideford	2½	12½	Under 6 *l.*, 33⅓ per cent.; above 6*l.*, 25 per cent.			30	None of these properties in the union.				
Crediton	2½	12½	Under 6 *l.*, 33⅓ per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.	25	25	25	- -	12½	12½	Average, 5*s.* 3*d.*	2½
East Stonehouse	No assessment committee appointed, Stonehouse being a single parish.										
Exeter	The corporation of the poor have not adopted the Union Assessment Act.										
Holsworthy	5	12½	20 to 30	20 to 30	20 to 30	30	- none -	- none -	- none -	About 5 *s.*	12½
Honiton	2½	12½	33⅓ per cent. under 6*l.*, and 25 per cent. above 6 *l.*	25	25	25	- -	- -	- -	5 *s.*	2½
Kingsbridge	2½	12½	25 to 33⅓	25	17½ to 25	20 to 25	20	No brickyards	None in work	10 *s.*	2½
Newton Abbot	4	8 to 12½	Above 6 *l.*, 30 per cent.; under 6*l.*, 33⅓ per cent.	30	30	30	- none -	4 to 12½	- none -	– *s.* to 5 *s.*, according to circumstances.	4
Okehampton	2½	12½	One-third of gross rental.	25	25	25					
Plymouth	The Union Assessment Act does not apply to Plymouth.										
Plympton St. Mary	2½	12½	From 15 to 30 per cent, according to age and character of the buildings.			30	20	- -	15	6 *s.*	2½
Southmolton	2½	12½	25	25	25 per cent. up to 26 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*; above that, 15 per cent.	36	- nil -	- nil -	50	5 *s.* 2 *d.*	12
Stoke Damerel*	5 per cent. deducted from the gross on land, and 25 per cent. deducted from the gross on all other property in this parish.										
Tavistock	1 to 2½	5 to 12½ per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	15 to 33 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	15 to 25 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	15 to 20 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	15 to 25 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	20 to 25 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	15 to 25 per cent., varying according to the state of the buildings.	No coal mines. Quarries, 5 to 10 per cent.	4 *s.* to 8 *s.* per acre for coppice.	Same as gross.
Thomas, St.	2½	7 to 12½	Under 6 *l.*, 33⅓ per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	25	25	2½ to 7	- -	No fixed rule	No fixed rule.
Tiverton	Not exceeding 2½ per cent.	Not exceeding 12½ per cent.	Under 6 *l.* rental, not exceeding 1-3rd of gross rental.	Above 6 *l.* rental, 15 to 25 per cent.	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	- -	Varies according to character.	Varies according to character.
Torrington	2½	12½	Cottages under 6 *l.*, 33⅓ per cent.	25	25	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	None rated	No rule laid down.	No rule laid down.
Totnes	2½	5 to 12½	33	15 to 25	15 to 25	25 to 33	25 to 33	- none -	No coal mines. Iron mines not rated.	According to circumstances; no fixed rate.	

* The Union Assessment Act does not apply to this parish.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
DORSET:	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Beaminster	10	12½	20	20	20	25	none	23	none	6 *l.*	4	
Blandford	No return.											
Bridport	4	10	20	20	20	20						
Cerne	4	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	none	Varying from 3 *s.* to 30 *s.*	4	
Dorchester	4	10	20	20	20	20		10	none		4	
Poole	5	10	20	20	20	20	20	20				
Shaftesbury	4	10	20	20	20							
Sherborne	4	10	20	20	20							
Sturminster	4	10	20	20	20	25		20		12 *s.*	4	
Wareham	4	10	Cottages and houses, 20 *l.* per cent. This scale includes all property whatever in this union.									
Weymouth	No return.											
Wimborne and Cranborne	4	10	20	20	20	20	None in this union.	10	None in this union.	6 *s.* per acre in several parishes.*	4	* In several parishes woodland is assessed, with the mansions and other lands, in one sum.
DURHAM:												
Auckland	8½	8¼	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	25	25	25	20	Not rated in this union.		
Chester-le-Street	5	8⅓	20	16⅔	16⅔	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	25	Not rated	Not rated.	
Darlington	5	8⅓	20	16⅔	12½	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	No coal mines; quarries 16⅔.	nil	nil.	
Durham	8⅓	8⅓	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	25	25	25	In some cases 16⅔ per cent., in others 25 p'cent.; no fixed deduction for quarries.	No fixed sum per acre.	8⅓	
Easington	8·3	8·3	16·6	16·6	16·6	25	25	16·6	25	No woodland rated in this union at present.		
Gateshead	say 4	say 8	1-6th	1-6th	1-6th	1-5th to 1-4th	1-5th to 1-4th	1-8 to 1-7th	1-4th to 1-5th		5 to 7	
Hartlepool	8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*		16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*			25 *l.*		8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	None in the union.	10 *s.*	8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	
Houghton-le-Spring	8⅓	8⅓	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	8⅓	16⅔ and 8⅓	No rent per acre fixed yet; only 2 assessed in the union.	1 assessed without deduction, and 1 with 8⅓ deduction.	
Lanchester	8¼	8¼	16½	16½	16½	16½	8½	8½	8½	8 *s.*	8½	
Sedgefield	8½	8¼	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	25	25	16⅔	16⅔	8 *s.*	8¼	
South Shields	No return											
Stockton	1-12th off the whole		1-6th	1-6th	1-6th	25 per cent. with machinery; without machinery, 1-6th.	25 per cent. with machinery; without machinery, 1-6th.	1-6th	No coal mines; stone quarries, 1-6th.	None in the union rateable.		

Teesdale	1-12th	1-12th	1-6th	1-6th	1-6th	1-4th	1-4th	nil	Coal mines, 1-12th; quarries, 1-4th.	No sum fixed per acre in this union.	
Weardale	5	under 15 *l.*, 20 per cent.; under 25 *l.*, 15 per cent.; under 50 *l.*, 12½ per cent.	35	35 and 25	25	50	50		Special, according to local circumstances.		
ESSEX:											
Billericay	3	10	20		10	25	15	10	none	5 *s.* to 10 *s.*	3
Braintree	2½	10	Where under 6 *l.*, 30 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	25	25	25		10 *s.*	2½
Chelmsford	2 to 4	10 to 15, according to nature of buildings.	15 to 20 per cent., and 20 to 30 per cent., according to materials of which buildings erected.	10 to 15 per cent., and 15 to 25 per cent., for the same reason.	10 to 15 per cent., and 15 to 25 per cent., for the same reason.	25	10 to 15; very few in this union.	10 to 20	No mines; gravel pits, 2 to 4.	5 *s.* to 9 *s.* per acre, according to quality of wood.	2 to 4
Colchester	5	10	15 to 35	10 to 25	10 to 25	30, average	24	5 without buildings.	none	The term "Woodland" is here applied to land cleared of wood; such land is of less value than land being under cultivation, but the gross and rateable values are assessed on "Land."	Woods (Saleable Underwood): Gross estimated rental, average 15*s.* per acre. Deduction in estimating rateable value, 5 per cent.
Dunmow	2½	2 *s.* per acre	Brick houses, under 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.; at and above 10 *l.*, 12½ per cent.; lath and plaster houses, under 10 *l.*, 25 per cent.; at and above 10 *l.*, 20 per cent.			25	15			8 *s.*	2½
Epping	2½	7½ to 10	25	15 to 25	10	35 to 50		10		8 *s.* to 10 *s.*	20
Halstead	Land having heavy expenses, 1 *s.* per acre; land having only ordinary expenses, 9 *d.* per acre.	Class 1. Brick or stone, 15 per cent.; Class 2. Brick, stone, wood, or plaster (buildings good) 20 per cent.; Class 3. Brick, stone, wood, or plaster (buildings ordinary) 25 per cent.	Class 1. Brick, stone, plaster, slated or tiled, 15 per cent.	Class 2. Lath and plaster or clay, slated, tiled, or thatched, 20 per cent.	Class 3. Lath and plaster or clay, thatched, 25 per cent.	20	20			10 *s.*	6 *d.* per acre.
Lexden and Winstree	1 to 5	5 to 10	15 to 30	15 to 25	15 to 25	About 35		5 to 10		6 *s.* to 12 *s.*,	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*
Maldon	about 2½	about 10	15 to 25	10 to 20	10 to 15	20 to 30	According to circumstances; very few in the district.		none	6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*, no deductions.	none.
Ongar	2	8	20	17½	20	25		10		7 *s.* 6 *d.*	3
Orsett	1 to 5	5 to 15	10 to 25	15 to 35	25	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	Not exceeding 50 per cent.			
Rochford	5	5 to 10	15 to 25	15 to 25	10 to 20			33			
Romford	1 to 5	5 to 15	20 to 25	20 to 25	10 to 25	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	10	None in this district.		
Saffron Walden	No return.										
Tendring	3	Large farms, 6 per cent.; small farms, 10 per cent.	20 per cent.; old premises, 25 per cent.	20	20	33	nil	20	nil	15 *s.*	3

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
ESSEX—*continued.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
West Ham	No return.											
Witham	3	10	Under 10 *l.*, brick, 20 per cent.; timber or lath and plaster, 25 per cent.		At and above 10 *l.*, brick, 12 per cent.; timber or lath and plaster, 20 per cent.	25	15	10	None assessed	10 *s.*	3	
GLOUCESTER:												
Bristol	10	10	20 to 25	12 to 20	10 to 12	10	5 to 10	none	none	none	none.	
Cheltenham	5	10	20	20 per cent. under the value of 10 *l.*, and 15 per cent. at 10 *l.* and upwards.	15	20		5				
Chipping Sodbury	5	10	20	20	20	20	none	10	Coal, 87 *s.*; quarries, 10 per cent.	none	none.	
Cirencester	5	10	20	20	20	30		None in the union		About 12 *s.*	5	
Clifton	5		Under 10 *l.*, 20 per cent.		Above 10 *l.* and upwards, 15 per cent.	Machinery and mills, 25 per cent.						
Dursley	5	*20	20	20	20	20	20	None in this union, except a few very small stone quarries, upon which 5 per cent. is deducted.		7 *s.* 7 *d.*	5	* This only applies to farm homesteads.
Gloucester	7½	15	25	25	25	40	none	25	none	5 *s.* 4 *d.*	6¼	
Newent	5	10	20	20	10	20	None in the union.	20	Quarries, 10 per cent. There are no coal mines in the union.	Average, 15 *s.*	5	
Northleach	5	10	Above 6 *l.* and under 8 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	30	30	20	none	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	5	
Stow-on-the-Wold	5	10	20	20	20	30				3 *s.* to 15 *s.*	5	
Stroud	5	10	20	20	20	25	25	5	5	No fixed amount.		
Tetbury	5	10	20	20	20	30	30	None in this district		10 *s.* to 1 *l.*, according to quality.		
Tewkesbury	5	10	20	20	20	30	30	15	5	1	5	
Thornbury	The Guardians of this Union have not acted upon a uniform scale of deductions, according to these headings, but have been guided by the valuations of professional valuers.											

Westbury-on-Severn	5	10	10 to 25 per cent., according to the condition and nature of the buildings.			15 to 25	none	10	10	10 *s.*	5	
Wheatenhurst	5	10	20	20	20	30	30	No specific scale.				
Winchcomb	5	10	15	15	15	30	30	30	5	7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 15 *s.*	5	
HEREFORD:												
Bromyard	No return.											
Dore	2½	7½	Cottages under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; houses 6 *l.* and upwards, 15 per cent.			20	Valuation in each instance			7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 16 *s.* gross, according to value of adjoining land, with a nominal deduction for costs of woodman to arrive at rateable value.		
Hereford	5	Under 50 acres, 15 per cent.; 50 and under 100 acres, 12½ per cent.; above 100 acres, 10 per cent.	Cottages at 6 *l.* rental and under, 25 per cent.; houses above 6 *l.* rental, 20 per cent. Allowing to houses above 10 *l.* and up to 20 *l.*, not exceeding 2 acres of land; up to 30 *l.*, not exceeding 3 acres; and above 30 *l.*, not exceeding 4 acres; if more than 4 acres, 15 per cent. only deducted.			Ascertained by valuation of surveyor in each case				The chief deductions are made before the gross is charged, and varying according to the value of the adjoining land. The gross is put at from 8 *s.* 6 *d.* to 21 *s.*, and a very small per-centage deducted for costs of woodman, &c. to arrive at rateable value.		
Kington	2½	10	15	15	15	25	25	10	10	5 *s.* to 8 *s.*	none.	
Ledbury	1 to 2½	7½ to 12½	25	20	20 to 25	20		7½		52 *s.* to 26 *s.*	45 to 50	
Leominster	2½	2½	25 per cent. under 6 *l.*, and 20 per cent. from 6 *l.* to 20 *l.*	20	20 per cent. from 6 *l.* to 20 *l.*, and 15 per cent. from 20 *l.* upwards, to 100 *l.*	25					2½	
Ross	2½	10	25 per cent. under 10 *l.*	20 per cent. over 10 *l.*	20	25	25	10	10	Average, about 10 *s.*	5	
Weobley	5	10	10 to 20 per cent., according to the state of repairs			20		7	15	13 *s.*	35	
HERTFORD:												
Albans, St.	5	10	25	About 22½	20	20	20	20	none	10 *s.*	5	
Barnet	The Committee allowed a deduction in all cases on buildings of 15 *l.* per cent., and on all land without buildings 2 *s.* 6 *d.* an acre on the gross estimated rental.											
Berkhampstead	5	10	20	20	20	25	25	25	none	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 10 *s.*	5	
Bishop Stortford	An average of 6 *d.* per acre.	According to the state of the buildings.	According to their condition			No specified per-centage. All deductions made with reference to the state of the buildings.			none	10 *s.*	6 *d.* per acre.	
Buntingford	5	10	20	20	20	25	25	20	nil	10 *s.*	nil.	
Hatfield	The deductions from the gross value are calculated upon the requisite cost to keep the fences and buildings in repair, according to the nature of the materials of which they are composed, with insurance, &c.											
Hemel Hempstead	5	10	20	20	20	25	25	25	none	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 10 *s.*, as per value of saleable underwood.	5	

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assesment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		———
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
HERTFORD—*cont*^{d}.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Hertford	5	10	25	25 per cent. up to 10 *l.*	20	25	25	- -	- -	10 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Hitchin	5	10	20	20	20	20	- none -	20	- none -	10 *s.*	5	
Royston	5	10	30	20	15	25	25	- -	- -	- -	5	
Ware	5	10	25	20 to 25	15	20 to 30	15 to 30	25	- -	10 *s.*	5	
Watford	5	10	20	20	20	Varies from 25 to 30.	No fixed rate	No fixed rate, but generally 10.	Not any within the union.	About 10 *s.*	5	
Welwyn	10	10	20	20	20	- -	- -	20	- -	8 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and 12 *s.*	5	
HUNTINGDON:												
Huntingdon	2½	7½	20	15	15	25	25	20	None in the union.	Assessed at 10*s.*	No deduction.	
Ives, St.	2½	5	20	10	10	Water and wind 20, steam 17½.	- -	5	- -	1 *l.*	5	
Neots, St.	2½	7½	20	15	15	25	25	10	- -	10 *s.*	7½	
KENT:												
Ashford, East	1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre.	25 per cent. on buildings, and 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre.	20	20	20 to 25	30 to 40	- none -	20	- none -	10 *s.* to 18 *s.*	1 *s.* per acre.	
Ashford, West	1 to 2	5 to 12	10 to 25	7 to 15	7 to 15	15 to 25	- -	10 to 25	- -	6 *s.* to 1 *l.*	1 to 2	
Blean	- nil -	20 to 50 per cent. on buildings only.	15 to 35 per cent. according to state of repair			25 to 35 per cent. according to state of repair.	None in the union.	25 to 50 per cent. on the buildings only.	None in the union.	- nil -	- nil.	
Bridge	The Assessment Committee of this Union made no inflexible rule. Every case was decided on its own merits.											
Bromley	1 to 3	5 to 10	20	20	15 to 20	30	30	- nil -	None in union	5 *s.* to 12 *s.*	1	
Canterbury	The Union Assessment Committee Act is not in force in the Canterbury Incorporation.											
Cranbrook	5	5 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	- nil -	- nil -	5	- nil -	10 *s.*	½ to 2	

Dartford	Not exceeding 2	5 to 12	10 to 25 per cent. according to the state and condition of the buildings.			10 to 25 per cent. according to condition of buildings.		The gross estimated rental has been calculated per stool, varying from 27 *l.* to 40 *l.* per stool.	No mines	8 *s.* to 15 *s.*	1
Dover	2	5 to 12	Houses built 30 years and more, and business premises, 20 per cent.; houses built less than 30 years, 15 per cent.			20 to 30		One half		10 *s.* 11 *d.*	½ to 1
Eastry	1 to 2	10 to 15	20	20	20	30	none	1 to 2	none	5 *s.* to 30 *s.*	2 to 3
Elham	5	10	25	20	15	30	none	20	none	12 *s.*	2½
Faversham	No fixed per-centage in the way of deductions has been made; each property has been treated by itself, on the principle that each property should be rated at the sum it might be expected to let for from year to year; the landlord paying insurance and repairs, being taken as the gross rental, and the cost of repairs and insurance requisite to maintain that rental, being deducted to give the net rateable value.							10 for waste	There are no mines in this union.	The cost of ditching, fencing, and planting.	
Gravesend	5	7½ to 10	Houses at gross estimated rentals of 0 *l.* to 20 *l.*—Brick:—New, 20; medium, 22½; old, 25 per cent. Wood or stucco:—New, 25; old, 30 per cent.								
			Ditto - - ditto - 20 *l.* to 40 *l.*—Brick:—New, 15; medium, 17½; old, 20 per cent. Wood or stucco:—New, 20; old, 25 per cent.								
			Ditto - - ditto - 40 *l.* to 70 *l.*—Brick:—New, 12½; medium, 15; old, 17½ per cent. Wood or stucco:—New, 17½; old, 22½ per cent.								
			Ditto - - ditto - 70 *l.* to 100 *l.*—Brick:—New, 10; medium, 12½; old, 15 per cent. Wood or stucco:—New, 15; old, 20 per cent.								
			Ditto - - ditto exceeding 100 *l.*—Brick:—New, 10; medium, 10; old, 12½ per cent. Wood or stucco:—New, 12½; old, 17½ per cent.								
Greenwich	No return.										
Hollingbourn	In this union the Assessment Committee acted upon the principle of deducting for repairs and insurance from the gross estimated rental, such a sum as was adequate, having regard to the condition of each particular property. The per-centage principle was deemed to be erroneous, and therefore not acted on.										
Hoo	5	5	20	20	20	- -	- -	Indefinite	- -	No woodland of consequence in the union, none rated separately.	
Lewisham	No return.										
Maidstone	No return.										
Malling	1	10	10	10	10	Paper 25, corn 15.	- -	10	- -	20 *s.*	1
Medway	2½	5 to 10	20	20	20	25	- -	25			
Milton	In this union a professional valuer was engaged to make a new valuation of all the parishes, who states that the deductions were made according to the actual state and condition, houses, land, &c. were found to be in, consequently no particular scale of deduction was adopted.										
North Aylesford	2½	10	20	20	20	25	- -	50	- -	15 *s.*	1
Romney Marsh	11	12	23	23	20	26	- -	15			
Sevenoaks	5	10 to 17½	17½ to 35	17½ to 25	17½ to 25	Not exceeding 40.	- none -	5	- none -	10 *s.*	2½
Sheppey	No return.										
Tenterden	No return.										
Thanet, Isle of	Nothing to 7½	1½ to 20	10 to 45	10 to 36	10 to 30	20 to 33	- none -	20	- none -	- none -	- none.
Tonbridge	Not exceeding 2.	5 to 12	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25	No fixed rule, each case decided on its particular claim	- -		- -		½ to 1

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
LANCASTER:	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	5	7½	Under 10 *l.*, 20 per cent.	Above 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	Above 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	25	20	10	20	Not charged	Not charged.	
Barton-upon-Irwell	7½	10	Small Tenements Rating Act, up to 6 *l.*, 50 per cent., above that 20 per cent.	20	20	20	20	nil	25	nil	nil.	
Blackburn	5	7½	Houses at 6 *l.*, and under 20 per cent.	Houses above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	25	15	15	25	6 *s.*	7½	
Bolton	5	7½	20	15	15	25	15	10	25 coal mines, 5 quarries.	No woodlands	No woodlands.	
Burnley	5	7½	20	20	15	25	25	15	25	No woodlands within meaning of statute.		
Bury	7½	7½ per cent. off land, and 15 off buildings.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	35 *s.*	7½	
Caton	The Union Assessment Committee Act has not yet been fully adopted in this union.											
Chorley	5	7½	15; but if under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	15	15	16½	16½	nil	nil	None assessed	None assessed.	
Chorlton	5	7½	Above 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	10 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.		16½	16½	16½	16½	none	none.	
Clitheroe	8½	10	Above 5 *l.*, and not exceeding 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; above 6*l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	25	25	10	10	Not valued in all cases, but where valued, about 15 *s.* an acre, and in no case rated.		
Fylde	5	7½	Houses under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; houses at 6. *l.*, and upwards, 15 per cent.	15	15	25	25	5		About 25 *s.*	5	
Garstang	5	7½	Cottages under 6*l.*, 2 per cent.	15	15	25				10 *s.*	10	
Haslingden	5	7½	20 per cent. under 6 *l.*; 15 per cent. above 6 *l.*			25	25	15	20	There is no woodland in the union.		
Lancaster	5	7½	Under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; 6*l.* and upwards, 15 per cent.	15	15	25	15 per cent. and upwards.	12	No coal; stone quarries 5 per cent.	14 *s.*	6	There are many exceptions to the scale of deductions; wood lands are of very unequal value.
Leigh	5	7½	20	15	15	25	25	15	20	2 *l.*	7½	
Liverpool	none	none	15	15	10	10	10	none	none	none	none	The Union Assessment Act is not in force in this parish.

Manchester	5	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	5			
Oldham	10	10 (*a*)	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	Have none in this union.	
Ormskirk	5	none	20	15		25	25	5	22 *l.* per man gross, and 21 *l.* per man net; stone-quarries 5 per cent.	none	none
Prescot	5	5	All under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; 6 *l.* and upwards, 15 per cent.			25	25	Rateable value fixed at 30 *l.* per brick-stool.	Coal mines, 6 *d.* per ton on quantity raised, and no deduction; quarries, rent without deduction.	None assessed in this union.	
Preston	5	7½	20	8 *l.* to 10 *l.* inclusive, 20 per cent.; above 10 *l.* to 15 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	25	25	5	5	No woodlands assessable in this union.	
Prestwich	7½	7½	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	none	none.
Rochdale	5	7½	20	15	15	25	25	In the borough, 20; outside the borough, 25.	20	About 13 *s.*	5
Salford	5	5 for the land; buildings according to value.	15	Under 10 *l.*, 15; above 10 *l.*, 10.	10	1-6th	1-6th	10	10		
Todmorden	5	7½	20	15	15	25	25	None in this union.	20	About 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre (statute).	5
Toxteth Park	There is no assessment committee appointed for this township.										
Ulverstone	5	7½	Under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	25	25	5	Quarries, 5 per cent.; have no coal mines.	Average amount of sales is entered as gross, less 10 per cent.	15
Warrington	5	7½	20 per cent. off all houses under 10 *l.* per annum.	15 per cent. off all houses at 10 *l.* per annum and upwards.	15	25	25	5	Coal mines are rated at the actual mine rent; no quarries in the union.	There are no woodlands in the union.	
West Derby	5	7½	Houses, the gross estimated rental of which does not exceed 10 *l.*, a deduction of 20 per cent.; all other houses, 15 per cent			20	No stated deduction.	15	None within the union.	none	none.
Wigan	5	8⅓	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	15 per cent. and upwards, according to nature of buildings.	15 per cent. and upwards, according to nature of buildings.	5	none	No underwood in the union.	
LEICESTER:											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10 *s.*	10
Barrow-upon-Soar	10	10	20	20	20	30	20	10	10 and 20	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	10
Billesdon	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	10		10 *s.*	10
Blaby	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10 *s.*	10

(*a*) The buildings are assessed separately. The principle adopted by this union in assessing coal mines is at so much per man (as before stated) actually employed in the getting of coals.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
LEICESTER—*cont*^{d}.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Hinckley	10	Land, 10 per cent.; the buildings, 15 per cent., if tiled or slated; 25 per cent., if thatched.	15 per cent. if tiled or slated; 25 per cent. if thatched.	15 per cent. if tiled or slated; 25 per cent. if thatched.	15 per cent. if tiled or slated; 25 per cent. if thatched.	No scale	No settled scale; deductions according to the circumstances of each case.	No settled scale	None in this union.	No woodlands in this union worth mention.		
Leicester	5	5	25	25	25	25	25	25				
Loughborough	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20		10 *s.*	10	
Lutterworth	10	10	20 (Where thatched)	20 (Where thatched)	20 (Where thatched)	20	none	15	none	54 *s.*	10	
			15 (Where slated or tiled)	15 (Where slated or tiled)	15 (Where slated or tiled)							
Market Bosworth	10	10 per cent. on the land, 20 per cent. on the buildings.	20	20	20	20	none	20	20	One uniform rate of 10 *s.* per cent. per acre rateable.		Tithe, 12½ per cent.
Market Harborough	10	10	If slated or tiled roof, 15 per cent.; if thatched, 20 per cent.	same as last	same as last	33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	None in the union.	10	None in the union.	not assessed.		
Melton Mowbray	10	Not more than one acre, 20 per cent.	20	20	20	20	20	10	None in this union.	10 *s.* to 35 *s.*	10	
LINCOLN:												
Boston	10	12½	20 to 25	20	20	20	None assessed	12½	None assessed.			
Bourne	5	10	15	15	15			15		10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	10	
	and also a drainage tax where payable.											
Caistor		5	5	10	15	5		from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.*				
Gainsborough	5	5 per cent. land, 20 per cent. buildings.	10	20	20	25	25	20	none	none	none	In cases of farms, *i. e.* where the land occupied is 20 acres and upwards in extent, 2 *s.* per acre is deducted from the gross estimated rental to form the rateable value.
Glandford Brigg	No deduction allowed.	3 *l.* per cent. if the land is of the greater annual value.	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	Not rated in this union.		
Grantham	8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per cent. on land, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per cent. on buildings.	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	15 *s.* to 1 *l.*	8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	

Holbeach	No means of obtaining this information.											
Horncastle	No return.											
Lincoln	The Assessment Committee settled the scale of deductions at 10 per cent. in respect of agricultural land and buildings, and 20 per cent. in respect of house and tenement property.											
Louth	nil	5 per cent. on land above 8 acres.	15 per cent. on the gross estimated rental of dwelling-houses, and 5 per cent. on the gross estimated rental of the land, if any buildings thereon, and for cottages separate from land above 8 acres, from 15 to 20 per cent., according to their condition.			20	20	Nothing definite		6 *s.* to 10 *s.*		none.
Sleaford	10	10	20	20	20	20 to 30	nil	20	No coal mines; quarries according to circumstances.	10 *s.* to 1 *l.*	10	
Spalding	7½ per cent. to include drainage rates.	15	No especial rule laid down under these amounts, but from 15 to 25 per cent. according to circumstances.			none	none	none	none	none	none.	
Spilsby	1 to 2½	2½ to 5	5 to 20, according to nature of house			20 to 25	Have none in union.	10 to 20	Have none in union.	10 *s.*	none.	
Stamford	10	10	15	15	15					10 *s.* average	10	
MIDDLESEX:												
Bethnal Green	No return.											
Brentford	Agricultural land 5 per cent., market garden land, 7 to 10 per cent.	The same buildings separately assessed.	New property 15 per cent.; other property 20 per cent.; old and dilapidated 25 per cent.			These assessments have been regulated according to the respective natures of the property, and no distinct rule can be laid down.				The gross estimated rental depending upon the locality.	5	
St. Luke, Chelsea	Chelsea not being in union, the Union Assessment Committee Act does not apply. The assessments are regulated by the Board of Guardians, under the authority of the local Act: where premises are let to yearly tenants, or upon a three years' agreement, and the landlord repairs, a deduction of about 20 per cent. is made. Where let on lease, each case is dealt with according to its peculiar features.											
Clerkenwell			About 50	25	25							
Edmonton	2½	7½	Cottages not exceeding 20.	Old houses, 15	New houses, 10	15	15	15		10 *s.* to 1 *l.* according to value.	nil.	
Fulham	5	5 p'cent. on land; houses, according to class.	25	25	25	none	20 to 25	At per stool, 25 per cent.	none	none	none.	
St. George-in-the-East	This return is not applicable to the parish of St. George-in-the-East, the Union Assessment Act not being operative.											
St. George, Hanover-square	nil	nil	10	10	10	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	This return does not apply to this parish, not being in union, and no Assessment Committee.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury	These parishes are under a local Act, and have not applied to the Poor Law Board to be included in the statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103.											
Hackney	No return.											
St. John, Hampstead	20	20	20	20	20	None in this parish.	None in this parish.	20	None in this parish.	None in this parish.	None in this parish.	
Hendon	5	8	20	20	15			5				
Holborn				19.								
St. Mary, Islington	The Parish of St. Mary, Islington, is not subject to the Union Assessment Acts of Parliament.											
James, St.	No return.											
Kensington	No return.											
City of London	nil		An uniform deduction of 20 per cent. is made from the gross estimated rental.			nil.						
East London	20 per cent. is deducted from the gross estimated rental to the rateable value upon all property in this union.											
West London	In the assessment of the rateable value 20 per cent. is deducted in every case from the gross rental.											

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
MIDDLESEX—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
St. Luke - - -	- -	- -	20	20	20 per cent. up to 40 *l.* per annum; 40 *l.* to 70 *l.* per annum, about 16 per cent.; 70 *l.* and above, about 14 per cent.							
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	- -	- -	10	10	10							
St. Martin in-the Fields	Being a single parish, the Union Assessment Act is not in operation.											
Marylebone - - -	No return.											
Mile End Old Town -	No return.											
Paddington - - -	There is no union assessment committee in this parish. The rates are levied by the vestry. The rate book is in the custody of the vestry clerk, at the vestry hall.											
Pancras, St. - - -	No return.											
Poplar - - - -	5	- - -	One uniform deduction of 20 per cent. - - -			These properties are all valued by professional valuers, who make special deductions in each case.			- -	Not in the union.		
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	- -	- -	25 to 34 per cent., according to circumstances -			- -	25 to 34 per cent., according to circumstances.					
Staines - - -	2½	In all cases the land was valued separately.	24	20	15 to 20	35 to 40	25	45	- none -	1	2½	
Stepney - - -	20*	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	None here -	None here -	- -	* There is very little land without buildings in this union.
Strand - - - -	- -	- -	24	24	24							
Uxbridge - - -	5	5 to 7½	25	20	15	30	15	28	None in union	10 *s.*	5	
Whitechapel - -	- none -	The deduction from the gross estimated rental, to arrive at the rateable value, is 15 per cent., except in the cases of houses compounded for by the landlords, where it is one-half, or 50 per cent.										
MONMOUTH:												
Abergavenny - -	2½	10	Houses above 6 *l.*, a deduction of 20 per cent.; houses below 6 *l.*, a deduction of 12½ per cent.	20	20	20	20	20	20	- -	2½	
Bedwellty - - - -	1	5	25	20	15	10	No deduction allowed.	No deduction allowed.	11	4 *s.*	No deduction allowed.	
Chepstow - - -	2½	15	25	15	15	25	25	15	15	6 *s.* to 10 *s.*	2½	
Monmouth - - -	2½	12½	20	20	20							

Newport	2½	10	25	25	25	10	10	10	Rated on quantities at pit's mouth, and as to quality; quarries the same.	Woods are rated at 6 *s.* per acre	All house property of the gross rental of 20 *l.* and under has 25 per cent. deducted, and above 20 *l.*, 10 per cent. deducted, to arrive at the rateable value.
Pontypool	5	8	At and under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	12½	12½	20	20	5	No deduction charged on ascertained rateable value.	From 5 *s.* to 8 *s.*	5
NORFOLK:											
Aylsham	2½	5 to 7½	No regular rule; each case decided on its merits and the state of the building, and varies from 10 to 25 per cent.			30	none	none	none	Varies from 3 *d.* to 15 *s.*	nothing
Blofield	2½	2½ per cent. on land, and 20 per cent. on buildings.	20	20	20	30	none	15	none	Rated with the other land according to the quality, and the same per-centage deducted.	
Brinton and Melton	The Union Assessment Committee Act has not been applied in this union.										
Depwade	6	8	30	22	20	35	none	25	none	7 *s.* 8 *d.* to 12 *s.* 9 *d.*	7 to 8½
Docking	No return.										
Downham	5	Over 400 *l.* rental, 10 per cent.; under, 12½ per cent.	30	25	15	50	Nil in this Union.	12½	Nil in this Union.	15	5
Erpingham	2 to 4	7½ to 15	17½ to 20	12½ to 15	7½ to 12½	30	nil	Assessed with farms or houses, as the case may be.	nil	6 *s.* per acre, and upwards.	nil.
Faith, St.	2	200 *l.* and above, 7½ per cent.; above 50 *l.* and under 200 *l.*, 10 per cent.; 50 *l.* and under, 15 per cent.	6 *l.* and under, 30 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.			Water mills, 35 per cent.; windmills, 40 per cent.	none	25 to 30	none	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 15 *s.*	2
Flegg, East and West	2½	Farms under 100 *l.* per annum, 10 per cent.; 100 *l.* and under 200 *l.*, 7½ per cent.; 200 *l.* and upwards, 5 per cent.	25	15	10		none	none	none	20 *s.*	nil.
Forehoe	2½	Farms under 100 *l.*, 15 per cent.; 100 *l.* and under 200 *l.*, 12½ per cent.; 200 *l.* and upwards, 10 per cent.	Cottages under 6 *l.*, 33 per cent.; houses 6 *l.* and under 15 *l.*, 20 per cent.; 15 *l.* and under 40 *l.*, 15 per cent.; 40 *l.* and upwards, 12½ per cent.			50	50			10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per acre.	5

The Committee recommend the following scale of deductions:—

For land without buildings	not exceeding	2½ per cent.
„ Farms of 200 *l.* per annum and upwards	„	10 „
„ Ditto of 100 *l.* „ and under 200 *l.*	„	12½ „
„ Ditto under 100 *l.*	„	15 „
„ Dwelling houses of 40 *l.* per annum and upwards	„	12½ „
„ Ditto of 15 *l.* and under 40 *l.* per annum, with or without shops	„	15 „
„ Ditto above 6 *l.* and under 15 *l.* per annum, with or without shops	„	20 „
„ Cottages at 6 *l.* per annum and under	„	33 „
„ Mills	„	50 „

All the above-mentioned rates of deduction to admit of some variation in extreme cases.

In valuing farms, the house, buildings, and lands in the same parish to be valued in one sum.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buidings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
NORFOLK—*continued*.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Freebridge Lynn	5	Large farms, 7½ per cent.; rentals, 100 *l.* and under 200 *l.*, 10 per cent.; occupations under rental of 100 *l.*, 15 per cent.	6 *l.* and under, 30 per cent.: above 6 *l.* and not exceeding 15 *l.* rent, 20 per cent.	20	Above 15 *l.* and under 40 *l.*, 15 per cent.; above 40 *l.*, 10 per cent.	Not exceeding 50	None in district	15	None in district	5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and various other sums.	Nil in some instances, and 5 per cent. in others.	
Guiltcross	5	10 to 15	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 15	20 to 30	10 to 20	Not separately assessed.	none	5 *s.* to 8 *s.* 2 *d.*	5 *l.* to 12 *l.*	
Henstead	2½	2½	25 to 30	25 to 30	25	30	none	20	none	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	2½	
King's Lynn	10	10	30	30	30	30	30	10	None assessed	None assessed	None assessed.	
Loddon and Clavering	3¾	No scale	25	25	25	50	25	Buildings, 25 per cent.; land, 3¾ per cent.	none	Value to let — no fixed scale.	3¾	
Mitford and Launditch	2	If agricultural farm, 7½ per cent., subject to occasional variation.	In villages under 6 *l.*, 30 per cent.; in towns under 8 *l.*, 30 per cent.	12½	12½	50	No manufactories.	Average, 8½ per cent.	No coal mines or quarries.	Average, 15 *s.* per acre.	Average, 2 1/10	This assessment of woodlands affords no real criterion of the gross estimated rental, the chief portion of the woodlands being either included in the general hire of the farms or not assessable.
Swaffham	5	10 per cent. where the occupation is under 100 acres; where it is over 100 acres, 15 per cent.	All houses over 6 *l.* are allowed 15 per cent., and those under that sum, viz. cottages, are allowed 30 per cent.			40	nil	15	nil	1 *s.*	Assessed at rents.	
Thetford	2½	10	Houses over 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; cottages under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.			35	nil	nil	nil	Various	2½	
Tunstead and Happing Hundreds.	2½	5	20	20	12½ to 15	25 to 50		15		3 *s.* to 5 *s.*	2½*	* If with underwood.
Walsingham	1	Large farm occupation, 5 per cent.; farms from 100 *l.* to 200 *l.* rental, 10 per cent.; occupations under 100 *l.* rental, 15 per cent.	25	20	15	35	No manufactories in union.	10	No coal mines or quarries in union.	5 *s.*	No deduction.	
Wayland	1 to 5	5 to 15	16 to 20	12½ to 25	15 to 25	35 to 50	nil	20 to 30	nil	1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.*	nil.	
Yarmouth, Great	No return.											

NORTHAMPTON:											
Brackley	No return.										
Brixworth	5	15	Under 6 *l.* per annum, 25 per cent.; above 6 *l.* per annum, 20 pes cent.	20	20	35	35	35	35	- -	For shrubberies and plantations, same as land without buildings.
Daventry	5	15	20	20	20	35	35	35	- nil -	10 *s.*	10
Hardingstone	5	15	20 per cent. if over 6 *l.*; 25 per cent. if under 6 *l.*	20	20	35	35 we have none.	We have none	We have none	About 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre.	5 *l.*
Kettering	1 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre pasture land; 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per acre arable.	Same; buildings, from 20 to 25 per cent.	25	20	20	35	35	15	- -	11 *s.* 6 *d.* to 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	1 *s.* per acre -	This committee abandoned the per-centage upon land, and adopted an acreage deduction, by the advice of professional land valuers, as the only safe course.
Northampton	1 *s.* per acre -	No per-centage; allowance according to buildings.	Under 10 *l.*, 6 *s.* in the £.; 10 *l.* and under 15 *l.*, 5 *s.* in the £.; 15 *l.* and under 20 *l.*, 4 *s.* in the £.; 20 *l.* and under 25 *l.*, 3 *s.* in the £.; 25 *l.* and under 30 *l.*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the £.; 30 *l.* and upwards, 2 *s.* in the £.			Generally about 20 per cent. -		Generally about 20 per cent. -		- None in this union.		
Oundle	5	15	25	20	20	35	35	- -	- -	10 *s.*	5	
Peterborough	5	5	12½ to 15	12½ to 15	12½ to 15	25	25	25	- -	12 *s.*	- nil.	
Potterspury	5	10	20 or 25	20	20	30	30	30	- -	2 *s.* 9 *d.*	2½	
Thrapston	5	15	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.	20	20	35	35	20	- -	10 *s.*	5	
Towcester	5	Buildings rated separately.	Varying from 15 to 25 per cent., according to the nature of the buildings.			35	- none -	30	- none -	Deduct 5 per cent. from gross to form rateable value.		
Wellingborough	4	5 to 15	15 to 30	15 to 30	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25	Without buildings, 4 per cent.; with buildings, 5 to 15 per cent.	5	7 *s.* 6 *d.*	4	
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Alnwick	5	5	15	15	15	25	25	5	5	Not rated -	Not rated.	
Belford	5	5	15	15	15	15						
Bellingham	5	5	20	20	20	20	20	- nil -	5	19 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	- nil -	5	Property in good condition, 5 per cent.; property in medium condition, 10 per cent.; property in bad condition, 15 per cent.					None in union	5	None rated -	None rated.	
Castle Ward	- nil -	5	15 to 20 per cent.	15	10	No mills in this union.	20 to 25	- nil -	20 to 25	No rateable underwood, and no woodland capable of being let or used as pasturage.	If there were, no deductions would be allowed.	
Glendale	None in this union.	5 per cent.; if not exceeding 10 acres of land, then 10 per cent. is allowed.	10	10	10	10	- none -	10	10	Where depastured, the land value thereof.	5 per cent. for fencing, &c.	

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.	
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
NORTHUMBERLAND —*continued*.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.
Haltwhistle	1 to 5	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	25	25	25	5 to 15	5 *s.* to 20 *s.*	none.
Hexham	nothing	5	10 to 15 per cent., according to state of repair.	10 to 15 per cent., according to state of repair.	5 to 15 per cent., according to state of repair.	20	Only one paper mill, off which 20 per cent. is taken.	5	Each case by special valuation.	Not rated in this union.	
Morpeth	2½	7½	On all houses, 15 per cent.			Each to be specially considered.	No fixed rule; none to speak of in the union.	No fixed rule	No fixed rule; great difficulty has arisen with respect to collieries.	Not assessed, unless by the consent of the occupier.	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	none	5	12½	10	10	10	10	none	10	Not rated	Not rated.
Rothbury		5	20	15	15	25	25	15	15	None rateable	None rateable.
Tynemouth	5	8	20	16	16	16	16	16	Coal mines, 20 per cent.; quarries, 16 per cent.	None in the union.	None in the union.
NOTTINGHAM:											
Basford	5		Under 6 *l.*, 30 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20 per cent. to 20 *l.*; 12½ per cent. above that sum.	33⅓	33⅓	25	25	10 *s.*	5
Bingham	From houses and buildings at 6 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.; from houses and buildings above 6 *l.*, 10 per cent.; land, 7½ per cent.; flour mills, 40 per cent.; plantations, at 1 *l.*, and no deduction.										
East Retford	5	5		7 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.	Above 7 *l.*, 15 per cent.	20		5		10 *s.*	5
Mansfield	5	Houses according to size, &c.	Houses not exceeding 6 *l.* gross value, at 15 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, at 10 per cent.			10 to 15	25	10	Quarries, 15 per cent.; coal mines, 25 per cent.	10 *s.* to 20 *s.*	5
Newark	No return.										
Nottingham	none	10	Those in composition, 33⅓ per cent.; not in composition, 20 per cent.	15	15 *l.* to 20 *l.*, 12½ per cent.; 20 *l.* and upwards, 10 per cent.	10	10	10	We have none	We have none	We have none.
Radford	10		27½	25	20	20	20	20	20	About 25 *s.*	10
Southwell	5	5	20	10	10	15	none	15	none	none	5
Worksop	2½	5	10 per cent., if not under Small Tenements Act; if under that Act, then 20 per cent.			Specially valued	Specially valued	Specially valued	Specially valued	nil	nil.

OXFORD:											
Banbury	5	10	25	20	20	30	20	5	none	20 *s.*	5	
Bicester	5	15	33	25	20	40	None in this union.	35	None in this union.	14 *s.*	15	
Chipping Norton	5	10	33 per cent. on cottages not exceeding 6 *l.*	25 per cent. on houses and buildings exceeding 6 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	20	40	- - -	no fixed scale	- - -	10 *s.*	5	
Headington	No return.											
Henley	No return.											
Oxford	No return.											
Thame	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 35	10 to 20	10 to 20	0 to 40	none	30 to 40	none	5 *s.* to 10 *s.*	1 to 3	
Witney	not exceeding 1 *s.* per acre	10	33	25	20	40	30	35	- -	From 5 *s.* to 20 *s.*	1 *s.* per acre	
Woodstock	5	12½	33	25	20	40	- -	35	- -	- -	5	Woodland is assessed at a gross estimated rental of 10 *s.* per acre throughout the union.
RUTLAND:											
Oakham	5	10	15	15	15	10	10	15	none	10	5	
	Old thatched property, 20 per cent.											
Uppingham	Uninclosed land without buildings, 2½ per cent.; inclosed, without buildings, 5 per cent.	With farm buildings, 8 per cent.; with dwelling-houses and farm buildings, 12 per cent.	Cottage property let under 6 *l.* a year, 25 per cent.	Houses generally, 20 per cent.	-	30	- -	30				
SALOP:											
Atcham	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	12½	None in union	nil	nil	3 *s.* 4 *d.* to 17 *s.* 6 *d.*	2½	
Bridgnorth	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	5	5	10 *s.*	2½	
Church Stretton	2½	5	10 per cent., without land, or not more than ordinary gardens.			10	none	5	5	6 *s.* 8 *d.*	2½	
Cleobury Mortimer	2½	7½	15	15	15	20	20	From which no deduction is allowed.		5 *s.*	none.	
Clun	This union is at present being valued.											
Drayton	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	15	- -	nil	nil	4 *s.* to 12 *s.*, according to value.	nil.	
Ellesmere	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	5	12½	Not rated	Not rated.	
Ludlow	2½	15	30	20	20	25	None in union	5	Quarries, 5 per cent.; coal mines, no scale fixed; there are very few mines in union.	6 *s.* to 10 *s.*	2½	
Madeley	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	No deduction from Royalty or rent.	10 *s.*	none.	
Newport	2½	10	20	15	15	- - -	- At the discretion of committee.					
Oswestry	No Return.											

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.	
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
SALOP—*continued.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.
Shiffnal	5	10	20	15	15	15	20	5	15	10 *s.*	5
Shrewsbury	No return.										
Wellington	2½	7½	20 per cent. under 7 *l.*, and 15 per cent. afterwards.	15	15	Valued by a special valuer, who makes his own deductions				20 *s.*	2½
Wem	2½	When extent does not exceed 5 acres, 12½ p' cent.; when exceeding 5 acres, 5 per cent.	Deductions not regulated by the amount of gross estimated rental, but according to acreage, 12½ per cent. being deducted from all houses having no land, or not exceeding 5 acres of land; and 5 per cent. being deducted from all houses having above 5 acres of land held therewith.			15	No manufactories.	nil	nil	Various	nil.
Whitchurch	2½	5	12½	12½	12½	20	none	none	none	none	none.
SOMERSET:											
Axbridge	The Guardians consider this return cannot be accurately made out, there not being any uniform scale of deductions adopted; varying in every parish according to particular circumstances.										
Bath	3	5 to 10	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 18	15 to 20	15 to 20	nil	No fixed scale	nil.	
Bedminster	2½	10	In the rural part of the union, houses at 6 *l.* and under, and in the urban part at 8 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.; above 6 *l.* and 8 *l.*, as aforesaid, 15 per cent.			20 per cent. when driven by steam, and 15 per cent. when driven by water.		5	Coal mines, 12½ per cent.; quarries, nothing.	- -	3
Bridgwater	1 to 3	5 to 10	10 to 20	10 to 15	5 to 10	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	none	7 *s.* to 11 *s.*	2½ to 5
Chard	2½	10	20	15 to 20	15	20	20	nil	nil	10 *s.*	2½
Clutton	2½	Where rental exceeds 100 *l.* per annum, and the buildings are old, 7½ per cent.; ditto, new buildings, 5 per cent.; where rental does not exceed 100 *l.* per annum, 10 per cent. off old buildings, and 5 per cent. off new.	Thatched or old, 20 per cent.; in fair repair, 15 per cent.; new, or in good repair, 10 per cent.	Thatched or old, 15 per cent.; new, or in good repair, 10 per cent.	Thatched or old, 15 per cent.; new or in good repair, 10 per cent.	If worked by water, 15 per cent.; if driven by steam, 20 per cent.	If worked by water, 15 per cent.; if by steam, 20 per cent.	10	12½ per cent. off free share or rental; 20 per cent. off machinery, which is separately assessed.	About 10 *s.*	2½
Dulverton	3	10	20	15	15	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	2½
Frome	2½	10	At 6 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.	Above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	20 per cent. if water power only; 25 per cent. if steam power.	20 per cent. if water power; 25 per cent. if steam power.	10	Rated on the royalty, without deductions.	Rated at sums varying from 5 *s.* to 10 *s.* per acre.	1 *s.* per acre.

Keynsham	3	3 per cent. for land, 10 p' ct. for buildings.	15	10	10	20	20	None in union	Royalty taken as rateable value.	10 *s.*	3	
Langport	3	5 to 10 per cent., according to state and quantity of buildings.	10 to 15 per cent., according to state of repair, &c.			20		None in the union		7 *s.* 6 *d.*	3	
Shepton Mallet	3	10	20 per cent. at 6 *l.* and under: 15 per cent., above 6 *l.*	15	15	20 per cent., worked by water; 25 per cent., worked by steam.	15	15	Only one coal mine; no deduction; 15 per cent. off quarries.	No fixed scale; prices vary according to situation, &c.	3	
Taunton	2½ & 3	10	20	15	10 to 15	12 to 20	15	10 to 15	5	40 *s.*	2½	
Wellington	1 to 3	5 to 15	Cottages not exceeding 6 *l.*, 10 to 25 per cent.	House property generally, 10 to 15 per cent.		20 to 25	15 to 20	10		5 *s.* to 8 *s.*	5 to 8	
Wells	No return.											
Williton	1 to 3	5 to 10	20	10 to 15	15	20	20	None in union	20	3 *s.* to 6 *s.*	2½ to 10	
Wincanton	2½	5 per cent. without dwelling-house, 10 per ct. with dwelling-house and farm buildings.	20	15	15	20 per cent. with steam power, 15 per cent. with water power.	20 per cent. with steam power, 15 per cent. with water power.	10	2½ per cent. on quarries.	10 *s.*	2½	
Yeovil	3	5 to 10	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 20	10 to 20	8	Stone quarries only within the union; gross estimated rental same as rateable value.	8 *s.* 6 *d.*	4	
SOUTHAMPTON:												
Alresford	5	10 per cent. for the first 200 *l.*, and 5 per cent. beyond 200 *l.* of value.	(*a*)	20 (*a*)	20	35		25		About 10 *s.*	5	(*a*) The scale in this union is as follows:—For houses at a gross rental of 6 *l.* and upwards, 20 per cent.; for houses at a gross rental of less than 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.
Alton	5	10 per cent. for the first 200 *l.*, and 5 per cent. beyond 200 *l.*	(*b*)	(*b*)	20	35	25			About 7 *s.*	5	(*b*) The scale in this union is as follows:—For houses at a gross estimated rental of 6 *l.* and upwards, 20 per cent.; for houses at a gross estimated rental of less than 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.
Alverstoke	The Union Assessments Committee Acts have no applicability to the parish of Alverstoke, which forms no part of any union.											
Andover	5	10 (*c*)	25	20	20	25 (*d*)	25			12 *s.* 6 *d.*	7	(*c*) 10 per cent. on all rental up to 200 *l.* a year; exceeding 200 *l.*, 5 per cent. on the further amount beyond such 200 *l.*

(*d*) For all mills, except water mills, the deduction from the latter being 35 per cent.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
SOUTHAMPTON—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Basingstoke	5	7½ to 10	20 to 25	15 to 20	10 to 20	33 to 40	30	About 30	none	Chiefly charged from 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 10 *s.* per acre, but varies considerably.	About 5	
Catherington	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.			35	35	15	—	Average 2 *l.* 10 *s.*	5	
Christchurch	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per ct.; over 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	25 Watermills 35	25	25	—	—	—	
Droxford	No return.											
Fareham	No return.											
Farnborough Incorporation.	The Union Assessment Committee Act has not been adopted in this incorporation.											
Fordingbridge	5	10	15, 20, and 25	10, 15, and 20	10, 15, and 20	25 to 35	20 to 25	—	—	8 *s.*	5	
Hartley Wintney	5	10	25	20	20	35 Watermills.	—	—	—	10 *s.*	5	
Havant	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent., above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.			35	35	10	—	Average 2 *l.* 5 *s.*	5	
Headley Incorporation	24	29½	24	24	19	—	42	—	—	4 *s.* 4½ *d.*	25	
Hursley	5	10	At 6 *l.* and under, 25 per ct.; above that, 20 per cent.	20	20	25	25	25	None in this union.	4 *s.*	5	
Kingsclere	5	10 per cent. up to 200 *l.* rent, 5 per ct. above 200 *l.*	20	20	20	25	25	25	—	8 *s.*	5	
Lymington	5	10	20 per ct. above 6 *l.* and under 8 *l.*; 25 per ct. at 6 *l.* and under.	20	20	25 Watermills 35	25	10	—	2 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
New Forest	5	10 per ct. up to 200 *l.*, and 5 per ct. from that amount.	25 per cent. at or under 6 *l.*	20 per ct. above 60 *l.*	20	25 and watermills 35	25	—	—	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.*	5	

Petersfield	5	10	25 per ct. at and under 6 *l.*; 20 per ct. above 6 *l.*, and under 8 *l.*	20	20	25 per cent., windmills; 35 per cent., watermills.	25	10	- -	4 *s.*	5	
Portsea Island	5	Land, 5; Buildings, 15.	15	15	15	15	15	15	- none -	- none -	- none -	The rates given are those for Portsea and Great Saltern parishes, but in Portsmouth parish 10 per cent. only is deducted. The Assessment Committee have not yet altered the original valuation lists.
Ringwood	5	10 per ct. up to 200 *l.* rental; 5 per cent. on additional amount (if any).	25 per ct. at and under 6 *l.*, 20 per ct. above 6 *l.*	20	20	Watermills, 35 per ct.; other mills 25 per cent.	25	10	—	—	—	
Romsey	5	10 *l.* per ct. on rentals not exceeding 200 *l.*, 5 per ct. beyond.	Under 7 *l.*, 25 per ct.; above 7 *l.*, 20 per ct.	20	20	35	-	10	- -	10 *s.*	5	
Southampton	No return.											
South Stoneham	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.	Over 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.		Watermills, 25 per ct.: other mills, 25 per cent.	25	25	There is not any such in this union.	5 *s.*	5	The assessment per acre of woodland ranges from 3 *s.* 9 *d.* to 7 *s.*, according to the value of the underwood, &c. The average is about 5 *s.* per acre.
Stockbridge	5	10 per cent. up to 200 *l.*, exceeding 200 *l.* 5 per cent.	20 per ct. above 6 *l.*, under 6 *l.* 25 per cent.	20	20	25 per ct. other than watermills; watermills, 35 per cent.	25	- -	- -	- -	5	
Whitchurch	5	10 per ct. on first 200 *l.*, 5 per cent. after.	25 per cent. under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent. above.	20	20	35 per cent. for watermills; 25 per cent. other mills.	None assessed	None assessed	None assessed	5 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Wight, Isle of	5	10 per cent. on all rental up to 200 *l.* a year, 5 per ct. on further amount.	6 *l.* and under, 25 per cent.	-	Above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	25 per ct. mills and manufactories, other than watermills; 35 per ct. watermills.	35	—	—	—	—	
Winchester, New	5	10 per cent. up to 200 *l.*, and 5 per ct. for excess above that sum.	20 per cent. all above 6 *l.*, and 25 per cent., 6 *l.*, and under.			Watermills 35 per ct.; other mills, 25 per cent.	25	- none -	- none -	Variable, according to circumstances.	5	
STAFFORD:												
Allstonefield	No return.											
Burton-on-Trent	5	10	Not exceeding 6 *l.*, 25 per ct., above 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	25	25	25	25	10 *s.*	5	
Cheadle	5	10	All houses under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent., above 6 *l.*, 15 per ct.	15	15	30	20	10	Quarries, 5; coal mines, 10.	10 *s.* to 15 *s.*	5	

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COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	———
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
STAFFORD:—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Leek	5	10	25	15	15	20	20	10	20 Coal mines; Quarries, no deduction.	10 *s.*	5	
Lichfield	5	12	25	—	—	25	25	25	—	—	—	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	8 to 8⅓	8⅓*	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	—	—	*This depends on the comparative value of the land and the buildings.
Penkridge	⅟₁₂ of total, or 8⅓ per cent.	Land as foregoing. Buildings separately 16⅔ per cent.	All rural district.	Generally about 16⅔ per cent.		Varying, perhaps averaging 10 per cent.	As foregoing	Very variable	Very variable	Woodlands are this union, underwoods.	not assessed in only saleable Variable.	*Note.*—The scale of deductions adopted by the Assessment Committee of this union, is ⅛th off for houses and buildings, and ⅟₁₂th off for land. In cases of land with houses, farms, ⅟₁₂th only is deducted unless the house is charged with house duty, in which case ⅛th is deducted in the amount of that Assessment, and ⅟₁₃th on the balance.
Seisdon	8⅓	8⅓ and 16⅔.	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	none	none	16⅔	none	10 *s.* average	8⅓	
Stafford	1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the £. or 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per cent.	Out-buildings and land the same.	3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the £. or 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per cent.			Corn mills the same.		none	none	10 *s.*	No deduction for rateable value.	
Stoke-upon-Trent	No return.											
Stone	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	
Tamworth	No return											
Uttoxeter	10	10	20	20	20	23	23	16½	none	9 *s.* 6 *d.*	1	
Walsall	7½	15	30	25	25	25	Same as houses, according to rental.	15	15	none	none.	
West Bromwich	5	10	20	20	20	25	20	20	20	none	none.	
Wolstanton and Burslem	8⅓	8⅓	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	Varies, according to estimated value.	8⅓	
Wolverhampton	nil	nil, if a separate enclosure. The buildings, yards, &c., 20 per cent.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	none	none.	
SUFFOLK:												
Blything	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 *s.* 7½ *d.*	3	
Bosmere and Claydon	1 to 2½	8 to 10	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 18	15 to 40	15 to 40	10 to 20	nil	2 *l.*	5 *s.* to 15 *s.* per acre.	
Bury St. Edmunds	No return.											
Cosford	2½	10	10 to 25	10 to 20	7½ to 20	30	—	10	—	10 *s.*	—	
Hartismere	No return.											
Hoxne	2½	10	30	20	20	40	40	10	—	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 12 *s.*	5	This sum per annum depends upon the amount of saleable underwood.

Ipswich	This Committee considering that the rateable values cannot be properly ascertained by the adoption of the per-centage principle, which they deemed contrary to the requirements and spirit of the Statute, and specially inapplicable in town unions where the gross rental often depends far more on the situation than the character of the premises, have adopted no fixed per-centage scale of deductions.										
Mildenhall	2½	5 to 10	20	20	15	30 to 40	- none -	- none -	- none -	The woodlands are not assessed.	
Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation.	The Union Assessment Committee Act has not been adopted by the Board of Guardians of this Incorporation.										
Plomesgate	2½	5 to 15	10 to 20	10 to 15	10 to 20	30 to 50	- -	15 to 30	- -	4 *s.* to 10 *s.*	2½
Risbridge	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 35	10 to 25	10 to 25	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	Being only three, from 10 to 25 p'ct.	Only one, 20 per cent.	- none -	10 *s.*	nil; as gross and rateable, the same.
Samford	2½	10 to 20 p' cent. according to rent and state of repairs.	Not exceeding 30 *l.* per cent., according to state of repair.		15 to 25	25 to 40	- none -	- none -	- none -	10 *s.*	5
Stow	No return.										
Sudbury	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	At 6 *l.* and under 15 *l.*, 15 per ct.	15	25	20	15	- none -	10 *s.*	5
Thingoe	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 35	10 to 25	15 to 25	Not exceeding 50 per cent.	- none -	- none -	- none -	18 *s.*	1
Wangford	1 to 3	5 to 15	15 to 25	15 to 25	10 to 18	30 to 50	30 to 50	No special rate	None in the Union.	About 12 *s.*	2
Woodbridge	5	10 per cent. up to 100 *l.*; 7½ per cent. for second 100 *l.*; 5 per cent. for all above 200 *l.* gross rental.	25	20	15	30	- none -	20	- none -	10 *s.*	5
SURREY:											
Ash	No return.										
Bermondsey	No return.										
St. Giles, Camberwell	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	- -	15	15
Chertsey	This return is not applicable to the Chertsey Union at the present time, as no scale of deductions has been made by the Assessment Committee. The valuations of all the parishes in the Union being in the hands of a duly appointed valuer.										
Croydon	2½	5 to 12½ per ct., according to the buildings thereon.	No difference in scale of deduction for different classes of houses; from 15 to 25 per cent., according to state of repair.			30 per cent. if built of brick, 35 per cent. if built of timber.	25	30	- none -	Generally 8 *s.* or 10 *s.* per acre.	2½
Dorking	The Committee have not adopted any scale, but have treated each property according to its own circumstance.										
Epsom	1 to 6	4 to 11	14 to 23	14 to 23	10 to 20	16 to 17	16 to 17	3	- -	5 *s.*	1 to 3

The parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, is not under the Union Assessment Act, but under a Local Act. To arrive at the gross estimated value 20 per cent. is first deducted from the "weekly rental" for rates and taxes: then 15 per cent. for other deductions to get at the net annual value for houses let at weekly rentals under 10 *l.*, and two-thirds for houses above 10 *l.* and under 20 *l.*

The Assessment Committee of this Union did not adopt any scale of deductions, but allowed in each rating, as far as possible, the actual costs of repairs, insurance, &c., as directed by the Statute.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.– *continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
SURREY:—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Farnham	No return.											
George, St., Southwark	No return.											
Godstone	2½	15	20	15	15	25 to 30	—	20	—	7 *s.*	2	
Guildford	5	7½	Varying from 15 to 25 per cent. according to the state of the buildings.			30	none	none	none	No separate ratings of woodland.		
Hambledon	No return.											
Kingston	5	10	25	20	15	20	20	12½	—	20 *s.*	5	
Lambeth	No return.											
St Mary, Newington	20	20	50	50	20	nne	20	none	none	none	none.	
St. Olave's	—	—	30	25	15 to 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. John	—	—	25	25	25	25	25	—	—	—	—	
St. Thomas	—	—	25	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reigate	Not exceeding 5 per. cent.	Not exceeding 15 per cent.	Not exceeding 25 per cent. but under 6 *l.* gross rental, not exceeding 33 per cent.		Not exceeding 20 per cent.	Not exceeding 30 per cent.	—	15 *l.*	—	From 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5 *s.* an acre	About 3 per cent.	
Richmond	Nothing to 1 per cent.	Land as before. Buildings according to value.	No fixed rate, but from 10 to 20 per cent. according to the nature of the building and the state of repair.			none	No fixed rate: each on its own merits.	none	none	none	none.	
Rotherhithe	Not applicable to Rotherhithe Parish.											
St. Saviour's	none	20 per cent. on value of building.	33	33	20	20	20	none	none	none	none.	
Wandsworth and Clapham	No return.											
SUSSEX:												
Arundel	No Committee appointed.											
Battle	5	10	25	15	15	30	20 to 30	5 and royalty	none	Various; from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 10 *s.*	5	
Brighton	No return.											
Chailey	No return.											

Chichester	No return.										
Cuckfield	No return.										
Eastbourne	The Assessment Committee have not adopted any regular scale of deductions from the gross estimated rental in the assessment of the rateable value.										
East Grinstead	2½	10	20	15	15	25 to 30	- -	10	- -	6 *s.* 6 *d.*	2½ average.	
East Preston	5	10	25	5 to 25	5 to 25	20 to 35	20 to 35	20	- none -	10 *s.* to 20 *s.*	5 to 10	
Hailsham	The Assessment Committee have not adopted any regular scale of deductions from the gross estimated rental in the assessment of the rateable value.										
Hastings	5	15	20	20	20	30	20	15	No mines or quarries.	3 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Horsham	No return.										
Lewes	10	10	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	25	20 to 25	- -	15 Chalk-pits.	- -	- -	The rate of deduction varies with the materials of which the buildings are erected.
Midhurst	5	10	25	15	15	30	- none -	25	- none -	- -	7	
Newhaven	No return.										
Petworth	5	10	20	25	- -	30	- -	Above 6 *l.*, 20; under 6 *l.*, 25.	- -	3*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 2*d.*	7	
Rye	5	12½	25	20	20	30	- -	- -	- -	8 *s.* to 12 *s.*	5 to 7½	
Steyning	5	10	25 under 6 *l.*; and 20 at and over.	20	20	30	25	30	none in union	Various, according to nature and value per acre.	7	
Sutton Incorporation	In this (Gilbert) Incorporation the Union Assessment Committee Act has not been adopted.										
Thakeham	5	10	25 & 20	20	20	30	- -	20	- -	2 *s.* to 16 *s.*	7	
Ticehurst	5	12½	20 to 25	15 to 20	15 to 20	30	- -	- -	-	4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*	5	
Uckfield	No return.										
Westbourne	5	10	25	- -	20	30	- -	10	- -	10 *s.* to 1 *l.*	7	
Westfirle	7½	15	10	12½	12½	- none -	- none -	7½	- none -	15	10	
West Hampnett	10	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; at and over 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	30	- -	- -	- -	Estimated according to circumstances.	7	
WARWICK:												
Alcester	5	10	2 to 25	20	20	25	20	10	5	5 *s.*	5	
Aston	No return.											

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
WARWICK:—*cont^d.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Atherstone	10	10	20 *l.* in all parishes except where the Small Tenements Rating Act has been adopted, in which latter 30 *l.* per cent. is deducted for small tenements only.			20	20	20	20	3 *s.*	10	
Birmingham	No return.											
Coventry	The Union Assessments Act does not apply to Coventry, the Coventry United Parishes being under a local Act.											
Foleshill	5	10	Above 5 *l.* and under 12 *l.*, 30.	- -	At and above 12 *l.* 20.	25	20	10	20	15 *s.*	20	
Meriden	7½	12½	Under 5 *l.*, 25	20	20	20	- -	7½	- -	10 *s.*	- nil.	
Nuneaton	10	10	30 per cent. on 6 *l.* houses, and under; 20 per cent. above 6 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	20	20	30	30	20	Coal mines 25 per cent.; quarries 20 per cent.	5 *s.* 6 *d.*	10	
Rugby	10	10	25	20	20	20	- -	20	- -	7 *s.* 6 *d.*	10	
Solihull	5	10	25 up to 6 *l.*, 20 above.	20	20	25	- -	10	- -	5 *s.*	- nil.	
Southam	5	10	15	15	15	25	25	10	- nil -	15 *s.*	10	
Stratford-on-Avon	5	10	15 to 20	10 to 15	10 to 15	25	- nil -	10 to 15	5 limestone quarries.	5 *s.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Warwick	5	10	25	20	20	25	20	10	- none -	7 *s.*	5	
WESTMORLAND:												
East Ward	2½	7½	At 6 *l.* and under, 25 per cent.	Above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	- -	25	25	- -	⅛th off gross	- -	7½	
West Ward	2½	Above 50 *l.* and under 150 *l.*, 7½ per cent.	12½	12½	10	25	25	25	There is no deduction under this heading.	There is no class of this description.		
Kendal	2½	7½	15	15	15	20	20	- none -	No coal mines; quarries 2½	Average about 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	7½	
WILTS:												
Alderbury	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 30	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	10 to 16	- none -	4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	2½ to 5	
Amesbury	5	10	20	15	15	25	- -	- -	- -	6 *s.* 8 *d.*	5	
Bradford	1 to 3	3 to 7½	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	25 to 33⅓	25 to 33⅓	- nil -	- nil -	12 *s.*	2½	
Calne	5	5	15 to 20	15 to 20	10 to 20	20 to 25	- 20 flax -	10	5	13 *s.* 2 *d.* where any underwood; 5 *s.* 3 *d.*, ornamental plantations.	12 *s.* 6 *d.* | 5 *s.*	

Chippenham - -	5	10	£. 25 per cent., with the exception of Chippenham, where 30 *l.* per cent. is deducted from the gross estimated rental on all houses situate within the limits of the municipal borough of Chippenham.			25	25	10	25	10 *s.*	5
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	5	10	25	25	25	25	- -	10	- -	30 *s.*	30
Devizes - - -	1 to 3	3 to 10	10 to 40	5 to 25	5 to 25	30 to 35	Only one, 12½	10	- none -	10 *s.*	2½
Highworth and Swindon	2½	10	20	10	10	25	20	10	5	- -	2½
Malmesbury - -	5	10	20	20	20	25	25	No brick-yards rated separately; one or two rated with land, and 10 per cent. deducted.	No coal mines in Union. Quarries rated with other lands, and 10 per cent. deducted.	No deduction from gross estimated rental.	5
Marlborough - -	2½ to 5	5 to 10	20	12 to 20	12 to 20	15 to 25	None rated as such.	One brick-kiln separately rated, and in that instance 6 *l.* per cent. is deducted from the gross.	- none -	10 *s.*	2½ to 5
Melksham - - -	1 to 3	5 to 7½	25 to 33	16 to 25	16 to 25	25 to 33	25 to 33	25	25 to 33	13 *s.*	3
Mere - - - -	5	10	15	15	15	25	25	10	- -	16 *s.*	10
Pewsey - - -	2 to 5	5 to 10	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	15 to 25	- -	- -	9 *s.* to 12 *s.*	2
Salisbury - - -	Act not in operation in Salisbury.										
Tisbury - - -	3	Ten per cent. on rentals to 200 *l.* a-year, and 5 per cent. beyond that rental.	25	25	25	35					
Warminster - - -	5 Water meadow; 10	10	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25	25 to 30	25 to 30	- none -	- none -	12 *s.* 6 *d.* 6 *s.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	5 *s.* 5 *s.* 5 *s.* 5 *s.* 5 *s.*
Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	5	7½	15 to 25 According to condition.	10 to 25 According to condition.	10 to 20 According to condition.	25	25	5	2½	9 *s.*	5
Wilton - - - -	5	10	25	25	25	25	20	15	- none -	6 *s.*	5
WORCESTER:											
Bromsgrove - -	2½	7½	20 on cottages at and under 6 *l.*	15 on houses above 6 *l.*	15	25	15 If with steam engines, 20.	15	- -	10 *s.*	2½
Droitwich - - -	2½	7½	20	15	15	25	25	20	- none -	Varying from 1 *s.* to 1 *l.*	2½

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
WORCESTER—*contd.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Dudley	10	10 (Farms.)	Above 5 *l.* and under 6 *l.*, 35 per cent.; above 6 *l.* to 8 *l.*, 25 per cent.	At 8 *l.* and under 10 *l.*, 25 per cent.; above 10 *l.* to 15 *l.*, 20 per cent.	At 15 *l.* to 30 *l.*, 20 per cent.; above 30 *l.*, 15 per cent.	25	25	25	1-6th per cent. off yearly yield, which averages about 40 per cent.	none	none.	
Evesham	2½	7½	At 6 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.; above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	20	- -	20	- -	20 *s.*	2½	
Kidderminster	2½	7½	25	15	15	25	15 per cent. where steam power not employed.	7½	Quarries 2½ per cent.; coal works, 12½ per cent.	No fixed sum; from 6 *s.* 4 *d.* to 10 *s.* per acre.	2½	
King's Norton	2½	7½	There are two scales of assessment only in this union. Houses, gross estimated rental, under 10 *l.*, 20 per cent. deduction; houses, gross estimated rental, above 10 *l.*, 15 per cent. deduction.			20	20	7½	none	none	none.	
Martley	2½	7½	20	15	15	- - Mills and manufactories in each case, according to the special circumstances.						
Pershore	2½	7½	15	15	15	25	No assessment	No assessment	No assessment	5 *s.* to 15 *s.*	2½	
			20 per cent. off cottages.									
Shipston-on-Stour	5	10	Not exceeding 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; exceeding 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	20	20	35	None in this union.	35	20	75 per cent. upon value of wood cut.	10	
Stourbridge	2½	7½	1 *l.* to 8 *l.*, 25 per cent.	Above 8 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	25	25	25	Rated on 1-6th of sales, equal to 83 per cent.	none	none.	
Tenbury	2½	7½	12½ to 15	12½ to 15	12½	25	none	15	none	10 *s.*	2½	
Upton-upon-Severn	2½	7½	20	15	15	25	- -	25	- -	1	2½	
Worcester	2½	5	25	15	15	The assessment of mills and manufactories, railways, canals, brickyards, and such like property, to be left to the judgment of the Committee, according to the circumstances of each case.						

YORK (East Riding):											
Beverley	2½	7½ per cent. farms; houses (other than farm houses) with land attached, 10 per cent..	Under 6 *l.* 20 per cent.; and 6 *l.* and above, 15 per cent.	15	15	25	- -	- -	- -	None rated -	None rated.	
Bridlington	2½	7½	10	15	15	25	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	nil.	
Driffield	10	10	15	15	15	25	None rated -	10	None rated -	None rated -	None rated.	
Howden	2½	7½	- -	- -	- -	25						
The United Parishes of Holy Trinity and Saint Mary, Hull.	20 per cent. of the annual value.	20 per cent. of the annual value.	Compounded for at 47 per cent. of the rental.	Up to 10 *l.* rent the same as preceding.	20 per cent. of the rental.	- none -	20 per cent. of the rental or annual value.	20 per cent. of the rental or annual value.	- none -	- none -	- none -	We are governed by a Local Act, and have no Assessment Committees.
Patrington	1 *s.*	3 *s.*; houses (other than farm houses), with land attached, 10 per cent.	15 per cent. above 6 *l.*; 20 per cent. under 6 *l.*	- -	- -	25	- -	- -	- -	Not any -	Not any.	
Pocklington	2½	Farm houses 7½ per cent.; houses (other than farm houses) with land attached, 10 per cent.	Cottages under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	Above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	25	- -	- -	- -	Not chargeable	Not chargeable.	
Sculcoates	5	Land 5 per cent.; buildings 20 per cent.; estimated separately on value of each ascertained.	20	20	20	30	30	30	None in union	None rated -	None rated.	
Skirlaugh	2½	7½ per cent. farms; houses (other than farm houses), with land attached, 10 per cent.	15 per cent. above 6 *l.*; 20 per cent. under 6 *l.*	- -	- -	25	- -	-	- -	Not any -	Not any.	
York	2½	7½	15 per cent.; under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	15	15	25	15	15	None in union	None rated -	None rated.	
YORK (North Riding):												
Bainbridge	No Committee appointed											
Bedale	8⅓	Land 8⅓ per cent.; buildings 16⅔ per cent.	- -	16⅔	- -	- none -	- none -	16⅔	- none -	Trifling - -	8⅓	

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5*l.* and under 8*l.*	At 8*l.* and under 15*l.*	At and above 15*l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
YORK (North Riding) —*continued.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Easingwold - - -	7½	7½	12½	10	10	- -	- -	12½				
Guisborough - -	12th part of gross estimated rental.	12th part of gross estimated rental.	6th part of gross estimated rental on all house property.			None in this union, except iron blast furnaces, from which a 6th part of the gross estimated rental is deducted.		12th part of gross estimated rental.	No coal mines in this union; 12th part of gross estimated rental on quarries.	None rateable in this union.		
Helmsley - - -	2½	7½ (Farms only.)	20 per cent. for cottages under 6*l.* a year.	15	10 per cent. with land; 15 per cent. without land.	25	- -	- -	- -	1*s.* to 6*s.* per acre for underwood only.	- none.	
Kirkby Moorside - -	2½	7½ per cent., and 10 per cent.; farm houses and land 7½ per cent.; houses (other than farm houses) with land attached, 10 per cent.	15 per cent. is deducted from houses under 8*l.* and above 6*l.*; 20 per cent. is deducted from houses under 6*l.*, and 15 per cent. from houses at 6*l.* and under 8*l.*	15	15	25	-	7½	20	1*s.* 6*d.*	2½	
Leyburn - - -	2½ to 5	7½ to 12½	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	20 to 30	None in the union.	None in the union.	None in the union.	- -	2½ to 5	
Malton - - -	10	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	25	25	10	- - - None above rateable.			
Northallerton - -	8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	25	- -	8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*				
Pickering - - -	10	10 per cent. for the land, and 15 per cent. for the buildings.	15	15	15	25	None of a large size in the union.	10	10	There is no woodland rated in this union.		
Reeth - - - -	10	10	20	20	20							
Richmond - - -	8⅓	16⅔	16 2	16⅔	16⅔	25	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none.	

Scarborough	5	15	20	20	20	25	25	20	none in union	not rated	not rated.
Stokesley	The deductions in this union were never so fully acted on. One-sixth was taken off houses, and one-twelfth off land.										
Thirsk	10	10	15	15	15	25	25	10	5	nil	nil.
Whitby	5	15	20	20	20	30	30				
YORK (West Riding).											
Barnsley	7½	10	25	15	15	20	20	No stated scale assessed by Committee.	No stated scale assessed by Committee.	12 *s.*	16⅔
Barwick	No return.										
Bierley, North	In one township 8·3 per cent., and in the others 5 per cent.	In one township 8 per cent.; in another 5 per cent.; in the other townships rated separately.	16·6	16·6	16·6	16·6	In one township 3·76 per cent.; and in the others 16·6 per cent.	In one township nothing; in the others 16·6 per cent.	In some townships 16·6 per cent.; in others 20 per cent.; in others nothing; and 16·6 per cent.; and in others nothing.	In some townships 3 *s.*; in others 5 *s.*, 6 *s.*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, 8 *s.* 2 *d.*, 10 *s.*, and 14 *s.* 3 *d.*	In some townships 5 per cent.; in others 10, and 16·6 per cent.; and in others nothing.
Bradford	2½	7½	At and under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.; all above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	17½	17½	17½	Coal mines 17½ per cent; quarries 7½ per cent.	We have no woodland.	
Bramley	8½	8½	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	7 *s.*	8½
Carlton Incorporation	The Carlton Incorporation have not adopted the Union Assessment Act.										
Dewsbury	5	Land 5 per cent.; buildings 15 per cent.	15 per cent. above 6 *l.* rent.	15 per cent. above 6 *l.* rent.	15	25	25	25	Coal 5 per cent.; plant, shafting, &c., 1-3rd; quarries, 25 per cent.	10 *s.*	nothing.
Doncaster	No return.										
Ecclesall Bierlow	10	Land 10 per cent.; buildings from 20 to 25 per cent.	25	25	20 to 25	25 to 27½	25	20	16½ to 20	8 *s.*	10
Goole	No return.										
Halifax	2½	7½	20	15	15	25	25	10	10	not rated in this union.	
Hemsworth	5	Farm houses 10 per cent.	Houses other than farm houses 15 per cent.	Houses and shops, including public-houses and beer houses, 20 per cent.	Cottages under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.	25	none	20	20	All woodland, irrespective of gross estimated rental, except shrubberies and pleasure grounds, to be assessed at 4 *s.* per acre.	

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		House at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	———
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
YORK (West Riding) —*continued*.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Holbeck	8⅓	Rated separate	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	16⅔	none	none	none.		
Huddersfield	5*	12*	20	15	15	25	25	25	20	4*s.* to 10*s.*	8½	*This may be taken as a fair average, but separate deductions are usually made for land and farm buildings.
Keighley	5	10	20	15	15	25	25	10	10	5*s.* to 10*s.*	5	
Knaresborough	5	10 per cent.; and not exceeding 10 acres, 20 per cent.	25	25	25	25	25	10	No coal mines; quarries, 5 per cent.	Not rated	Not rated.	
Leeds	No return.											
Great Ouseburn	10	If above half an acre of land, 10 per cent; if under, 15 per cent.	If above 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.; if under, 20 per cent.	15	15	25	25	10	10	Not rated.		
Pateley Bridge	8·333 per cent., or 1-12th off the gross estimated rental.	8·333 per cent., or 1-12th, and 1-6th off the value of the buildings.	16·666 or 1-6th of the gross estimated rental of all such buildings, without regard to their value.			From 20 to 25 per cent., according to their age and state of repair.		We have none	25	From 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre, according to the value of the grass in such woods.	8·333 per cent., or 1-12th off the gross.	We deduct 1-12th off for land, which is equal to 8·333 per cent.; 1-6th off for buildings, no matter of what value, or 16·666 per cent; from 20 to 25 per cent. off mills and manufactories.
Penistone	8½	Land, 8½ per cent; buildings, 17 per cent.	17	17	17	17	17	17*s.*	25	7*s.*	8½	
Pontefract	No return.											
Great Preston	Great Preston is an Incorporation under Gilbert's Act, and has not adopted the Union Assessment Act.											
Ripon	5	5	10	10	10	20	20	20	No mines	Not rated	Not rated.	

Rotherham	2½	If farm houses, 7½ per cent.; if not, 10 per cent.	6 *l.* and under, 20 per cent.	Over 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	25	25	25	25	- -	Rateable value, 6 *s.* per acre	
Saddleworth	Being a single township no Assessment Committee has been appointed.											
Sedbergh	5	10	30	20	20	25	25	none	none	none.	none.	
Selby	The deduction from the gross estimated rental, in order to show the rateable value, is one-twelfth on land and one-sixth on houses with gardens, such gardens not exceeding in quantity three acres.											
Settle	2½	7½	Under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	15	15	25	25	25	25 per cent. for mines; 10 per cent. for quarries.	Unable to state	7½ per cent., the same as land with buildings, being all included in one holding.	
Sheffield	10	Land, 10 per cent.; buildings, 20 to 25 per cent.	25	25	20 to 25	25	25	20	16½ to 20	8 *s.*	10	Only a small quantity of woodland in this union.
Skipton	No return.											
Tadcaster	5	Varies according to the relative value of each.	15	15	15	20	20	25	25	Varies; average, about 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	
Thorne	12	12 per cent. for land, and 6 per cent. for buildings.	6	6	6	17	none	6	none	none.		
Wakefield	5	7½	20	15	15	25	25	15	15	10 *s.*	5	
Wetherby	5	7½ and 10	20	15	15	25						
Wharfdale	2½	7½ per cent for farmhouses and land; 10 per cent. for other houses with land attached.	20 per cent. under 5 *l.* rental; 15 per cent. at and above 6 *l.* rental.	15	15	25	25	2½	- -	No fixed sum	2½	
Wortley	No return.											
WALES:												
ANGLESEA:												
Anglesea	10	10	25	25	25 per cent.; above 20 *l.*, 10 per cent.	25 per cent.; above 20 *l.*, 10 per cent.	none	none	25 per cent. under 20 *l*; above 20 *l.*, 10 per cent.	Not rated	Not rated.	
Holyhead	10	10	25	25	25	25	- -	- -	- -	Not rated	Not rated.	

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		———
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
BRECKNOCK:	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Brecknock	5	10	15 per cent., except where they would come under the Small Tenement Rating Act, and then 1-4th off in addition.	15	15	20	20	No regular brickyards in this union.	10 per cent. on quarries; no coal mines in this union.	No saleable underwoods in this union.		A reduction of 20, and sometimes 25 per cent. is made on tithes.
Builth	5	10	15	15	15	25	25	nil	nil	nil	nil.	
Clickhowell	5	10	15	15	15	20	20	No specific amount fixed.	No specific amount fixed.	Varies with the situation of the property, and the rateable value only is usually taken.		
Hay	5	10	15	15	15	20	20					
CARDIGAN:												
Aberayron	7½	20	25	25	25	40	40					
Aberystwith	No return.											
Cardigan	1 to 5	5 to 15	10 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 25	20 to 35	nil	nil	20 to 35	nil	nil.	
Lampeter	2½	10	20	15	15	30						
Tregaron	7½	20	—	At 3 *l.* and upwards, 25 per cent.	Under 3 *l.* and above 15 *l.*, 50 per cent.	40	40	—	—	—	—	The above is a return of the scale of deductions so far as fixed upon by the Union Assessment Committee for this union. There are no brickyards or coal mines in this union.
CARMARTHEN:												
Carmarthen	2½	5	Under 7 *l.*, 25 per cent.	15	15	30	30	30	30	Not rated	Not rated.	
Llandovery	2	7½	12½	12½	12½	30	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil.	
Llanelly	5	10	20	15	15	15	15	20	½ *d.* per ton	nil	nil.	
Llandilo Fawr	No return.											
Newcastle in Emlyn	5	10	15	15	15 to 20	25	25	—	25	—	—	There are no brickyards or rateable woodlands within the union.

CARNARVON:											
Bangor and Beaumaris	No return.										
Carnarvon	No return.										
Conway	5	15	25	- -	20						
Pwllheli	15	15	Under 6 *l.*, 22½ per cent.	Exceeding 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	Exceeding 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	30					
DENBIGH:											
Llanrwst	10	15	25	20	20	25	25	25	15	4 *s.* 7 *d.*	10
Ruthin	2½	5	10	10	10	20	- -	15	15		
Wrexham	5	7½	20	15	15	15	15	10	15	Not rated -	Not rated.
FLINT:											
St. Asaph	2½	5	20	15	10	20	20	10	- - No such properties in this Union.		
Hawarden	5	5	Under 6 *l.* rent, 20 per cent.	6 *l.* and up to 10 *l.*, 15 per cent.	10 *l.* and upwards, 10 per cent.	20	20	20	20	1 *l.* per acre, 5 per cent.	5
Holywell	5	5	20 and 15 per cent., according to value.	15 and 10 per cent., according to value.	10	20	20	20	20	Not rated -	Not rated.
GLAMORGAN:											
Bridgend and Cowbridge	2½	7½	15	12½	12½	20	20	20	The rateable value is assessed on the royalties.	None rated -	None rated.
Cardiff	1	5	15	12½	12½	20 per cent. generally.	20 per cent. generally.	12½	One colliery only in the union; rated at 6 *d.* per ton; no reduction on rateable value; quarries, 1 per cent.	Varying from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 8 *s.* per acre.	No deduction.
Gower	2½	5	10	10	10	20	20	- none -	6 *d.* per ton above sleeping rent, and if not worked to the amount of the sleeping rent, then at the sleeping rent.	- -	All saleable underwood to be rated at 6 *s.* per acre; but no timber or new plantations are to be rated until cut.
Merthyr Tydfil	1	5	20	15	15	25	25	25	25	2 *s.* to 4 *s.*	1
Neath	2	6	15	12½	12½	All these were valued by a regularly appointed valuer, and the totals are taken from his valuation; the Committee do not take off any per-centage from his valuation.					

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RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY and UNION, &c.	Land.		Houses at Gross Estimated Rentals of			Mills.	Manufactories.	Brickyards.	Coal Mines and Quarries.	Woodland.		——
	Land without Buildings.	Land with Buildings.	Above 5 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	At 8 *l.* and under 15 *l.*	At and above 15 *l.*					Gross Estimated Rental.	Deduction in ascertaining Rateable Value.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	9.	10.	11.	
GLAMORGAN—*cont.*	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Acre.	Per Cent.	
Pontypridd	2½	10	15	12½	12½	20	20	20	Coal mines, 25 per cent.; quarries, nil.	5 *s.* to 7 *s.*	nil.	
Swansea	No return.											
MERIONETH:												
Bala	No return.											
Corwen	10 to 12½	13½ to 16½	20 to 22½	20	20	30	30	15 to 20	15 to 20	No enclosed woodland rated.		
Dolgelley	10	10	20	20	20	30	25	nil	25	nil	nil.	
Festiniog	8	10	20	20	20	25	30	nil	nil	nil	nil.	
MONTGOMERY:												
Llanfyllin	2½	10	15	15	15	25	25					
Machynlleth	2½	10	Houses and other buildings with gardens, exceeding 6 *l.*, 15 per cent.	Houses not exceeding 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.		25	25	25	2½			
Montgomery and Pool United District.	This incorporation has not adopted the "Union Assessments Act," and I have consequently no means of furnishing the required return.											
Newtown and Llanidloes	2½	10	All under 6 *l.*, 20 per cent.	12½	12½	If not worked by steam or water power, 15 per cent.; if worked by steam or water power, 25 per cent.		12½		Various	2½	
PEMBROKE:												
Haverfordwest	5	10	20	15	15	25			25			
Narberth	5	10	Under 6 *l.*, 25 per cent.; under 8 *l.*, 15 per cent.	15	15	40			10	5 *s.* 6 *d.*	22½	
Pembroke	2½	10	Houses at 6 *l.* and under, allowed 20 per cent. deduction; houses above 6 *l.*, allowed 15 per cent. deduction.	15	15	25			5			
RADNOR:												
Knighton	2½	10	20	20	20	30	30	none	none	6 *s.*	2½	
Presteign	5	15	25	25	25	40	none	none	none	The average growth of 25 years.	5	
Rhayader	No valuation of this union under the Union Assessment Committee Act has yet been made. The union is now undergoing a valuation.											

UNION ASSESSMENTS.

RETURN of the Names of the Unions in *England* and *Wales*, showing the Scale of Deductions from the Gross Estimated Rental in the Assessment of the Rateable Value, acted upon by the several Union Assessment Committees; &c.

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

Under 8 *oz.*

POOR LAW UNIONS (VALUATION LISTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 28 June 1866;--*for*,

RETURN "of the Names of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, showing in which of them the VALUATION LISTS had been completely Revised and Returned Approved of up to April 1866, together with the Total Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE upon which the CONTRIBUTIONS to the COMMON FUND were calculated at Lady-day, 1865; and the Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE as settled by the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE in the LISTS in force in April 1866, with the Difference between the Two (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 455, of Session 1865):"

"And, of the Amount of the EXPENSES incurred in each UNION in respect of these LISTS during the Year ending in April 1866."

Poor Law Board, 6 August 1866.

RALPH A. EARLE, Secretary.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1865.	Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1866.	Difference between the Two. Increase.	Difference between the Two. Decrease.	Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
ENGLAND:						
BEDFORD:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ampthill	65,603	65,968	365	–	25 – –	—
Bedford	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	624 9 6	—
Biggleswade	*88,370	123,461	35,091	–	80 16 2	—
Leighton Buzzard	– – *Incomplete.*					
Luton	– – *Incomplete.*					
Woburn	48,502	48,560	58	–	21 10 –	—
£.	202,475	237,989	35,514	–	751 15 8	—
BERKS:						
Abingdon	*112,983	113,212	229	–	90 – –	—
Bradfield	99,512	99,116	–	396	53 8 3	—
Cookham	80,274	80,686	412	–	21 6 –	—
East Hampstead	36,879	36,944	65	–	4 4 –	—
Faringdon	*99,958	116,319	16,361	–	738 3 10	—
Hungerford	107,046	107,133	87	–	21 – 10	—
Newbury	94,384	94,074	–	310	40 10 –	60 – –
Reading	94,705	100,530	5,825	–	44 – 6	—
Wallingford	89,021	88,642	–	379	58 2 6	—
Wantage	122,429	122,402	–	27	20 10 6	—
Windsor	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	278 18 –	—
Wokingham	78,928	79,636	708	–	20 – –	—
£.	1,016,119	1,038,694	23,687	1,112	1,390 4 5	60 – –
BUCKS:						
Amersham	66,705	66,788	83	–	—	—
Aylesbury	144,441	145,085	644	–	50 – –	—
Buckingham	94,368	94,252	–	116	40 – –	—
Eton	139,212	139,212	–	–	11 16 7	—
Newport Pagnell	147,936	149,044	1,108	–	153 10 6	—
Winslow	59,888	60,204	316	–	26 5 –	—
Wycombe	132,121	133,227	1,106	–	98 3 6	—
£.	784,671	787,812	3,257	116	379 15 7	—
CAMBRIDGE:						
Cambridge	109,599	115,657	6,058	–	105 12 6	—
Caxton and Arrington	58,505	58,505	–	–	20 – –	—
Chesterton	152,831	152,724	–	107	28 8 2	—
Ely	143,453	144,149	696	–	19 3 6	—
Linton	75,750	76,239	489	–	26 13 –	—
Newmarket	167,218	167,231	13	–	71 14 7	—
North Witchford	113,527	113,700	173	–	17 17 –	—
Wisbeach	221,773	221,756	–	17	119 16 –	—
£.	1,042,656	1,049,961	7,429	124	409 4 9	—

* County Rate Valuation.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1865.	Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1866.	Difference between the Two. Increase.	Difference between the Two. Decrease.	Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
CHESTER:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Altrincham	260,396	261,842	1,446	–	57 8 7	—
Birkenhead	309,787	320,976	11,189	–	111 11 –	—
Boughton, Great	120,087	139,909	19,822	–	35 13 –	78 19 3
Congleton	169,096	168,699	–	397	50 – 3	—
Macclesfield	241,712	241,712	–	–	134 14 –	35 5 –
Nantwich	225,091	229,176	4,085	–	26 – 1	—
Northwich	193,060	192,744	–	316	90 17 –	92 8 –
Runcorn	143,968	143,051	–	917	76 6 5	18 3 10
Stockport	*248,199	296,811	48,612	–	99 19 –	—
Wirrall	118,408	122,121	3,713	–	3 13 –	—
£.	2,029,804	2,117,041	88,867	1,630	686 2 4	224 16 1
CORNWALL:						
Austel, St.	89,421	92,063	2,642	–	72 2 –	—
Bodmin	90,559	91,616	1,057	–	7 15 11	—
Camelford	37,381	37,717	336	–	17 16 9	—
Columb, St. Major	79,153	83,352	4,199	–	58 19 4	—
Falmouth	65,737	66,831	1,094	–	17 6 2	—
Germans, St.	70,606	70,524	–	82	45 – –	—
Helston	76,405	76,752	347	–	16 14 –	—
Launceston	82,444	82,532	88	–	28 4 6	—
Liskeard	119,024	120,066	1,042	–	—	—
Penzance	145,885	146,235	350	–	57 3 –	—
Redruth	111,671	112,880	1,209	–	210 – –	—
Stratton	33,341	33,362	21	–	—	—
Truro	117,581	117,499	–	82	50 – –	—
£.	1,119,208	1,131,429	12,385	164	581 1 8	—
CUMBERLAND:						
Bootle	33,486	34,334	848	–	1 1 –	—
Brampton	65,138	65,300	162	–	—	—
Carlisle	*Incomplete.*					
Cockermouth	185,685	195,114	9,429	–	100 – –	—
Longtown	61,872	62,187	315	–	12 12 –	—
Penrith	166,144	167,598	1,454	–	2 10 –	—
Whitehaven	135,825	138,437	2,612	–	65 8 –	—
Wigton	*120,888	153,626	32,738	–	—	—
£.	769,038	816,596	47,558	–	181 11 –	—
DERBY:						
Ashbourne	139,732	140,253	521	–	40 – –	—
Bakewell	130,040	132,316	2,276	–	50 – –	—
Belper	*Incomplete*		–	–	53 16 6	31 4 8
Chapel-en-le-Frith	79,823	76,059	–	3,764	42 – –	191 10 6
Chesterfield	228,274	229,784	1,510	–	451 1 9	—
Derby	158,647	160,052	1,405	–	1 7 –	—
Glossop	50,691	53,006	2,315	–	48 17 –	—
Hayfield	*Incomplete*		–	–	95 16 10	—
Shardlow	202,926	202,926	–	–	11 8 –	—
£.	990,133	994,396	8,027	3,764	794 7 1	222 15 2
DEVON:						
Axminster	96,840	96,923	83	–	100 – –	—
Barnstaple	167,869	167,666	–	203	154 11 6	– 3 –
Bideford	57,258	57,302	44	–	20 – –	—
Crediton	104,553	109,811	5,258	–	34 6 3	—
Holsworthy	35,857	35,800	–	57	20 – –	—
Honiton	114,300	114,464	164	–	125 – –	—
Kingsbridge	105,344	104,966	–	378	27 18 6	—
Newton Abbot	264,533	277,894	13,361	–	2 7 –	—
Okehampton	80,951	81,082	131	–	20 – –	—
Plympton, St. Mary	114,122	115,333	1,211	–	25 – –	—
South Molton	107,141	107,356	215	–	8 8 –	—
Tavistock	129,744	129,096	–	648	—	—
Thomas, St.	253,060	252,468	–	592	55 – –	—
Tiverton	165,715	166,427	712	–	1 1 –	—
Torrington	62,817	62,580	–	237	20 16 –	—
Totnes	161,627	161,934	307	–	33 8 10	—
£.	2,021,731	2,041,102	21,486	2,115	647 17 1	– 3 –

* County Rate Valuation.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1865.	Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1866.	Difference between the Two.		Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
DORSET:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beaminster	70,272	70,134	–	138	—	—
Blandford	65,468	66,331	863	–	30 – –	—
Bridport	63,024	63,157	133	–	15 – –	—
Cerne	53,700	53,804	104	–	15 – –	—
Dorchester	96,354	96,313	–	41	30 – –	—
Poole	40,178	40,632	454	–	31 12 6	—
Shaftesbury	69,482	69,903	421	–	40 – –	—
Sherborne	75,276	75,232	–	44	—	—
Sturminster	71,805	71,800	–	5	—	—
Wareham and Purbeck	66,856	66,959	103	–	25 – –	—
Weymouth	93,161	90,401	3,240	–	69 13 6	320 10 6
Wimborne and Cranborne	77,363	77,536	173	–	10 – –	—
	£. 842,939	848,202	5,491	228	266 6 –	320 10 6
DURHAM:						
Auckland	201,635	211,591	9,956	–	103 4 –	—
Chester-le-Street	100,779	101,276	497	–	—	—
Darlington	170,286	182,843	12,557	–	20 – –	—
Durham	154,739	190,647	35,908	–	64 4 1	580 6 8
Easington	88,657	89,627	970	–	7 10 –	—
Gateshead	152,062	157,910	5,848	–	430 8 4	7 7 10
Hartlepool	118,647	126,791	8,144	–	25 – –	—
Houghton-le-Spring	58,908	61,661	2,753	–	—	—
Lanchester	94,737	102,241	7,504	–	30 – –	12 8 6
Sedgefield	62,685	65,208	2,523	–	—	—
South Shields	139,204	151,792	12,588	–	30 – –	—
Stockton	198,809	231,758	32,949	–	—	—
Sunderland	264,559	280,802	16,243	–	235 13 3	128 2 2
Teesdale	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	31 16 1	33 – –
Weardale	68,734	69,492	758	–	32 – 6	—
	£. 1,874,441	2,023,639	149,198	–	809 16 3	761 5 2
ESSEX:						
Billericay	89,793	87,893	–	1,900	1 11 –	—
Braintree	77,332	76,556	–	776	20 – –	—
Chelmsford	173,397	173,626	229	–	58 10 –	—
Colchester	72,219	72,447	228	–	—	—
Dunmow	100,350	100,938	588	–	50 18 10	—
Epping	109,420	110,908	1,488	–	35 – –	—
Halstead	78,021	78,066	45	–	—	—
Lexden and Winstree	124,484	125,363	879	–	70 – –	—
Maldon	130,109	130,294	185	–	25 – –	—
Ongar	74,035	74,336	301	–	30 – –	12 11 6
Orsett	74,579	74,264	–	315	21 – –	—
Rochford	119,125	118,355	–	770	53 8 10	—
Romford	150,034	151,564	1,530	–	—	—
Saffron Walden	101,100	101,007	–	93	25 – –	—
Tendring	157,034	161,028	3,994	–	30 – –	—
West Ham	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	59 10 6	—
Witham	85,653	85,748	95	–	20 – –	—
	£. 1,716,685	1,722,393	9,562	3,854	499 19 2	12 11 6
GLOUCESTER:						
Cheltenham	267,064	264,731	–	2,333	136 18 1	—
Chipping Sodbury	112,345	112,007	–	338	10 – –	—
Cirencester	129,650	129,237	–	413	221 12 –	—
Clifton	353,180	371,374	18,194	–	84 18 –	150 – –
Dursley	62,931	62,854	–	77	—	—
Gloucester	152,927	154,934	2,007	–	46 8 6	—
Newent	69,657	75,625	5,968	–	47 – –	—
Northleach	74,997	75,003	6	–	10 – –	—
Stow-on-the-Wold	58,682	58,631	–	51	10 – –	—
Stroud	123,399	123,736	337	–	25 – –	—
Tetbury	37,308	37,308	–	–	5 – –	—
Tewkesbury	95,558	95,737	179	–	15 – –	—
Thornbury	112,148	112,579	431	–	15 – –	—
Westbury-on-Severn	85,169	86,405	1,236	–	—	—
Wheatenhurst	53,926	53,927	1	–	—	—
Winchcombe	80,162	79,572	–	590	5 5 –	—
	£. 1,869,103	1,893,660	28,359	3,802	632 1 7	150 – –

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
HEREFORD:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bromyard	82,833	82,611	–	222	—	—
Dore	66,921	67,094	173	–	63 5 6	—
Hereford	173,200	173,897	697	–	93 6 –	—
Kington	81,275	82,197	922	–	30 – –	—
Ledbury	89,614	89,570	–	44	11 4 1	—
Leominster	106,566	106,497	–	69	60 – –	—
Ross	107,127	107,290	163	–	28 15 6	—
Weobley	67,630	68,091	461	–	12 – –	—
	£. 775,166	777,247	2,416	335	298 11 1	—
HERTS:						
Albans, St.	*Incomplete.*					
Barnet	96,130	96,130	–	–	106 5 6	—
Berkhampstead	68,581	68,261	–	320	35 – –	—
Bishop's Stortford	115,496	116,189	693	–	200 14 –	—
Buntingford	40,514	40,651	137	–	—	—
Hatfield	41,917	42,083	166	–	—	—
Hemel Hempstead	69,299	69,940	641	–	47 – –	—
Hertford	76,220	76,495	275	–	30 – –	—
Hitchin	126,023	126,448	425	–	—	—
Royston	98,267	98,321	54	–	45 – –	—
Ware	94,848	94,702	–	146	35 – –	—
Watford	113,986	112,479	–	1,507	123 8 1	53 18 8
Welwyn	14,977	14,977	–	–	—	—
	£. 956,258	956,676	2,391	1,973	622 7 7	53 18 8
HUNTS:						
Huntingdon	142,643	144,390	1,747	–	– 4 6	—
Ives, St.	122,314	121,815	–	499	42 1 2	—
Neot's, St.	107,880	107,919	39	–	30 – –	—
	£. 372,837	374,124	1,786	499	72 5 8	—
KENT:						
Ashford, East	76,403	76,284	–	119	—	—
Ashford, West	78,520	77,309	–	1,211	45 9 –	—
Blean	80,607	94,975	14,368	–	10 10 6	—
Bridge	74,188	74,833	645	–	2 15 –	—
Bromley	125,302	133,936	8,634	–	13 17 6	—
Cranbrook	54,354	59,987	5,633	–	2 4 4	—
Dartford	188,856	194,982	6,126	–	—	—
Dover	126,952	129,497	2,545	–	50 – –	—
Eastry	130,754	131,654	900	–	80 9 3	—
Elham	105,253	107,894	2,641	–	55 – –	—
Faversham	108,993	118,541	9,548	–	226 12 –	—
Gravesend and Milton	63,623	65,080	1,457	–	4 5 –	—
Greenwich	383,449	397,255	13,806	–	59 3 10	—
Hollingbourn	84,481	84,101	–	380	36 8 4	—
Hoo	29,133	29,133	–	–	10 – –	—
Lewisham	351,790	374,174	22,384	–	179 6 1	—
Maidstone	167,809	169,877	2,068	–	64 9 –	—
Malling	119,891	120,587	696	–	—	—
Medway	141,806	145,892	4,086	–	80 – –	—
Milton	72,570	107,395	34,825	–	—	—
North Aylesford	110,465	110,636	171	–	—	—
Romney Marsh	78,681	78,681	–	–	—	—
Seven Oaks	125,218	125,132	–	86	64 13 –	180 18 6
Sheppey	53,849	50,038	–	3,811	25 – –	—
Tenterden	66,135	67,895	1,760	–	45 – –	—
Thanet, Isle of	180,461	198,585	18,124	–	144 16 9	—
Tonbridge	*Incomplete.*					
	£. 3,179,543	3,324,353	150,417	5,607	1,199 19 7	180 18 6

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANCASTER:						
Ashton-under-Lyne	321,502	387,410	65,908	–	349 12 –	—
Barton-upon-Irwell	162,422	166,178	3,756	–	—	—
Blackburn	286,737	301,770	15,033	–	379 18 8	—
Bolton	315,410	441,767	126,357	–	702 18 1	—
Burnley	- - *Incomplete* - -		–	–	1,318 12 6	—
Bury	266,007	351,609	85,602	–	50 – –	—
Chorley	131,464	165,918	34,454	–	182 5 6	52 13 –
Chorlton	443,802	576,977	133,175	–	270 12 2	146 14 11
Clitheroe	111,709	112,243	534	–	—	—
Fylde, The	144,800	153,544	8,744	–	35 – –	—
Garstang	85,282	85,298	16	–	—	—
Haslingden	122,557	200,707	78,150	–	392 15 10	—
Lancaster	116,486	119,943	3,457	–	96 – –	80 18 7
Leigh	128,810	128,810	–	–	15 6 9	—
Oldham	265,155	268,544	3,389	–	183 18 10	—
Ormskirk	269,642	278,076	8,434	–	15 17 –	97 12 3
Prescot	303,714	307,547	3,833	–	28 7 1	—
Preston	345,685	348,312	2,627	–	134 6 10	—
Prestwich	202,211	208,880	6,669	–	40 – –	—
Rochdale	293,559	304,711	11,152	–	191 9 4	—
Salford	357,989	372,517	14,528	–	83 8 4	—
Todmorden	88,905	95,919	7,014	–	—	—
Ulverstone	199,359	206,903	7,544	–	55 10 –	—
Warrington	170,252	171,830	1,578	–	—	—
West Derby	781,484	887,095	105,611	–	—	—
Wigan	294,276	305,440	11,164	–	19 19 10	—
£.	6,209,219	6,947,948	738,729	–	4,545 18 9	377 18 9
LEICESTER:						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	112,750	112,902	152	–	28 2 6	—
Barrow-on-Soar	120,888	121,614	726	–	50 – –	—
Billesdon	92,802	92,789	–	13	—	—
Blaby	81,285	81,186	–	99	14 14 –	1 10 –
Hinckley	- - *Incomplete* - -		–	–	100 – –	—
Leicester	192,205	206,581	14,376	–	158 13 8	3 8 2
Loughborough	114,881	115,193	312	–	16 – –	—
Lutterworth	108,480	109,211	731	–	—	—
Market Bosworth	89,078	89,221	143	–	20 – –	—
Market Harborough	138,693	139,150	457	–	42 10 –	—
Melton Mowbray	157,187	156,852	–	335	120 – –	—
£.	1,208,249	1,244,699	16,897	447	550 – 2	4 18 2
LINCOLN:						
Boston	218,830	219,126	296	–	51 18 6	—
Bourn	151,806	151,918	112	–	21 9 11	—
Caistor	248,255	249,561	1,306	–	—	—
Gainsborough	160,660	161,000	340	–	1 12 8	—
Glanford Brigg	224,808	226,875	2,067	–	39 13 6	—
Grantham	193,130	193,986	856	–	70 6 –	—
Holbeach	132,554	132,306	–	248	84 3 6	—
Horncastle	155,008	154,693	–	315	20 – –	—
Lincoln	276,377	279,200	2,823	–	62 – –	—
Louth	265,978	265,505	–	473	57 9 7	—
Sleaford	206,696	206,800	104	–	60 – –	—
Spalding	- - *Incomplete* - -		–	–	3 2 6	—
Spilsby	214,961	214,901	–	60	35 – –	—
Stamford	110,193	110,247	54	–	37 – –	—
£.	2,559,256	2,566,118	7,958	1,096	543 16 2	—
MIDDLESEX:						
Brentford	*253,248	280,715	27,467	–	612 10 2	150 10 2
Edmonton	306,714	378,110	71,396	–	125 15 1	—
Fulham	*171,876	195,777	23,901	–	254 8 7	—
Hackney	- - *Incomplete.*					
Hendon	142,265	142,265	–	–	82 14 6	—
Holborn	184,546	185,715	1,169	–	– 4 –	—
London, City	- - *Incomplete* - -		–	–	434 17 5	—
London, East	184,953	186,742	1,789	–	—	—
London, West	171,070	170,983	–	87	98 6 –	—

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
Middlesex—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Poplar	*344,320	434,471	90,151	–	268 2 –	—
Staines	84,393	85,562	1,169	–	83 4 6	—
Stepney	233,652	230,695	–	2,957	495 – –	—
Strand	248,219	251,647	3,428	–	110 6 –	—
Uxbridge	110,929	111,078	149	–	100 2 6	—
Whitechapel	267,071	266,553	–	518	50 – –	—
£.	2,703,256	2,920,313	220,619	3,562	2,715 10 9	150 10 2
MONMOUTH:						
Abergavenny	80,887	81,494	607	–	35 12 6	119 8 5
Bedwellty	97,542	98,094	552	–	22 10 –	—
Chepstow	99,551	99,752	201	–	—	—
Monmouth	117,815	117,578	–	237	—	—
Newport	226,454	233,551	7,097	–	100 16 8	139 9 2
Pontypool	97,197	99,055	1,858	–	40 – –	—
£.	719,446	729,524	10,315	237	198 19 2	258 17 7
NORFOLK:						
Aylsham	119,725	119,708	–	17	30 – –	—
Blofield	88,439	88,356	–	83	—	—
Depwade	127,094	127,216	122	–	48 19 9	—
Docking	107,168	107,202	34	–	20 – –	—
Downham	137,809	137,089	–	720	—	—
Erpingham	101,510	101,575	65	–	20 – –	—
Faith, St.	69,698	69,727	29	–	30 – –	11 10 6
Flegg, East and West	*Incomplete*		–	–	7 9 7	—
Forehoe	69,257	69,178	–	79	15 16 8	—
Freebridge Lynn	82,789	82,680	–	109	26 18 –	—
Guiltcross	63,120	62,536	–	584	25 – –	—
Henstead	75,182	75,198	16	–	—	—
King's Lynn	45,610	45,596	–	14	—	—
Loddon and Clavering	102,227	101,775	–	452	14 17 8	—
Mitford and Launditch	180,133	180,057	–	76	50 – –	—
Swaffham	89,779	89,399	–	380	28 10 –	—
Thetford	96,634	97,452	918	–	25 – –	—
Walsingham	127,312	127,390	78	–	—	—
Wayland	70,303	70,475	172	–	14 14 –	—
£.	1,753,689	1,752,609	1,434	2,514	357 5 8	11 10 6
NORTHAMPTON:						
Brackley	91,312	91,374	62	–	—	—
Brixworth	104,049	100,799	–	3,250	30 – –	—
Daventry	137,722	137,722	–	–	—	—
Hardingstone	60,004	60,825	821	–	129 17 6	—
Kettering	108,902	109,407	505	–	79 9 9	133 11 4
Northampton	156,725	159,677	2,952	–	—	—
Oundle	97,764	98,056	292	–	30 – –	—
Peterborough	242,485	243,878	1,393	–	60 5 –	—
Potterspury	58,587	59,475	888	–	—	—
Thrapston	75,462	75,589	127	–	—	—
Towcester	78,310	78,506	196	–	—	—
Wellingborough	111,813	112,525	712	–	20 – –	—
£.	1,323,135	1,327,833	7,948	3,250	349 12 3	133 11 4
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	125,388	126,078	690	–	40 – –	—
Belford	55,126	55,663	537	–	20 – –	—
Bellingham	67,790	69,244	1,454	–	30 – –	—
Berwick-on-Tweed	117,085	118,467	1,382	–	—	—
Castle Ward	122,223	123,564	1,341	–	20 – –	—
Glendale	127,717	128,253	536	–	—	—
Haltwhistle	51,491	52,425	934	–	16 – –	—
Hexham	198,282	200,356	2,074	–	5 2 6	35 16 11
Morpeth	130,013	131,150	1,137	–	45 – –	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	344,558	345,210	652	–	20 – –	—
Rothbury	73,927	74,540	613	–	10 – –	—
Tynemouth	246,522	266,214	19,692	–	80 – –	—
£.	1,660,122	1,691,164	31,042	–	286 2 6	35 16 11

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NOTTINGHAM:						
Basford	186,284	236,319	50,035	–	181 4 5	—
Bingham	119,990	119,916	–	74	3 3 –	—
East Retford	164,966	165,283	317	–	107 7 –	—
Mansfield	78,995	85,802	6,807	–	—	—
Newark	198,663	197,881	–	782	106 6 2	—
Nottingham	257,277	263,898	6,621	–	71 7 3	—
Radford	66,848	66,392	–	456	50 – –	13 1 6
Southwell	198,270	198,620	350	–	20 – –	—
Worksop	99,743	123,506	23,763	–	294 17 11	—
£.	1,371,036	1,457,617	87,893	1,312	834 5 9	13 1 6
OXFORD:						
Banbury	189,216	190,651	1,435	–	—	—
Bicester	88,849	89,675	826	–	—	—
Chipping Norton	108,235	108,311	76	–	20 – –	—
Headington	*Incomplete*		–	–	27 16 –	—
Henley	96,599	96,883	284	–	42 10 –	268 11 10
Thame	91,593	91,660	67	–	35 – –	—
Witney	119,407	120,058	651	–	25 – –	—
Woodstock	88,225	88,153	–	72	45 – –	—
£.	782,124	785,391	3,339	72	195 6 –	268 11 10
RUTLAND:						
Oakham	89,103	89,168	65	–	20 – –	—
Uppingham	86,232	86,241	9	–	37 18 10	—
£.	175,335	175,409	74	–	57 18 10	—
SALOP:						
Atcham	166,050	164,666	–	1,384	121 – –	321 12 4
Bridgnorth	106,604	106,340	–	264	20 – –	—
Church Stretton	43,676	43,908	232	–	3 12 9	—
Cleobury Mortimer	51,696	57,339	5,643	–	75 10 6	—
Clun	*Incomplete.*					
Drayton	113,472	113,036	–	436	8 8 –	—
Ellesmere	111,294	111,175	–	119	20 – –	—
Ludlow	108,892	108,942	50	–	30 10 6	—
Madeley	86,117	86,814	697	–	30 – –	—
Newport	90,925	90,970	45	–	—	—
Shiffnal	88,694	89,113	419	–	31 10 –	—
Wellington	87,343	93,755	6,412	–	63 – 5	351 4 11
Wem	80,568	80,568	–	–	—	—
Whitchurch	69,838	69,636	–	202	—	—
£.	1,205,169	1,216,262	13,498	2,405	403 12 2	672 17 3
SOMERSET:						
Axbridge	278,015	280,016	2,001	–	26 4 1	—
Bath	327,384	331,374	3,990	–	167 13 9	—
Bedminster	164,088	192,758	28,670	–	49 15 –	—
Bridgwater	220,982	221,035	53	–	48 – –	—
Chard	113,951	114,791	840	–	30 – –	—
Clutton	100,552	112,131	11,579	–	134 – –	—
Dulverton	40,565	41,387	822	–	8 – –	—
Frome	108,911	107,692	–	1,219	—	—
Keynsham	111,055	123,509	12,454	–	35 13 –	22 8 5
Langport	104,879	104,657	–	222	—	—
Shepton Mallet	*Incomplete.*					
Taunton	191,792	192,476	684	–	55 12 –	—
Wellington	116,984	118,025	1,041	–	41 11 6	—
Wells	145,524	145,497	–	27	56 – –	—
Williton	110,069	110,777	708	–	85 – –	—
Wincanton	119,015	137,610	18,595	–	40 – –	—
Yeovil	133,405	134,630	1,225	–	—	—
£.	2,387,171	2,468,365	82,662	1,468	777 9 4	22 8 5

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
SOUTHAMPTON:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alresford	41,727	41,933	206	–	—	—
Alton	62,089	61,389	–	700	13 5 –	—
Andover	100,680	100,374	–	306	—	—
Basingstoke	105,065	105,786	721	–	21 3 4	—
Catherington	13,162	13,644	482	–	—	—
Christchurch	52,292	54,937	2,645	–	12 10 –	—
Droxford	55,393	56,977	1,584	–	341 12 9	—
Fareham	*70,662	69,838	–	824	9 1 –	—
Fordingbridge	35,120	34,974	–	146	—	—
Hartley Wintney	57,148	57,293	145	–	25 – –	—
Havant	37,216	36,275	–	941	81 17 5	44 12 1
Hursley	18,163	18,202	39	–	15 – –	—
Kingsclere	44,495	44,190	–	305	12 2 –	—
Lymington	43,696	43,936	240	–	23 11 6	—
New Forest	53,920	54,035	115	–	—	—
Petersfield	45,831	45,507	–	324	35 5 –	24 13 10
Portsea Island	– – *Incomplete.*					
Ringwood	24,638	24,657	19	–	1 2 –	—
Romsey	43,773	45,503	1,730	–	27 12 6	—
South Stoneham	116,797	119,354	2,557	–	107 – –	—
Stockbridge	49,456	49,115	–	341	– 7 6	—
Whitchurch	39,708	39,932	224	–	10 – –	—
Wight, Isle of	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	62 2 9	—
Winchester	130,862	132,825	1,963	–	45 – –	—
£.	1,241,893	1,250,676	12,670	3,887	843 12 9	69 5 11
STAFFORD:						
Burton-on-Trent	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	165 – –	—
Cheadle	108,480	109,111	631	–	10 – –	—
Leek	100,447	101,379	932	–	47 16 6	—
Lichfield	161,800	169,208	7,408	–	—	—
Newcastle-under-Lyme	88,854	90,365	1,511	–	21 – –	—
Penkridge	137,899	138,899	1,000	–	8 13 9	280 – –
Seisdon	101,359	103,218	1,859	–	200 – –	—
Stafford	134,525	134,711	186	–	—	—
Stone	125,121	125,354	233	–	—	—
Tamworth	– – *Incomplete* – –		–	–	134 12 4	—
Uttoxeter	110,677	110,850	173	–	17 2 –	—
Walsall	154,092	155,677	1,585	–	—	—
West Bromwich	273,534	283,943	10,409	–	80 – –	—
Wolstanton and Burslem	140,223	144,454	4,231	–	30 – –	—
Wolverhampton	312,949	310,228	–	2,721	—	—
£.	1,949,960	1,977,397	30,158	2,721	714 4 7	280 – –
SUFFOLK:						
Blything	145,262	144,706	–	556	26 – –	51 6 –
Bosmere and Claydon	100,125	98,751	–	1,374	30 – –	—
Cosford	97,564	96,877	–	687	28 – –	—
Hartismere	94,889	94,889	–	–	25 – –	—
Hoxne	81,701	81,765	64	–	25 16 –	—
Ipswich	125,460	128,383	2,923	–	– –	77 2 7
Mildenhall	48,934	48,933	–	1	—	—
Plomesgate	112,127	112,062	–	65	25 – –	—
Risbridge	82,043	82,466	423	–	150 16 2	—
Samford	75,428	75,445	17	–	40 – –	—
Stow	115,934	115,061	–	873	9 6 5	497 6 –
Sudbury	151,953	152,403	450	–	115 7 6	65 19 6
Thingoe	109,929	109,929	–	–	20 – –	—
Wangford	67,154	67,842	688	–	31 13 –	—
Woodbridge	123,969	124,097	128	–	15 – –	—
	1,532,472	1,533,609	4,693	3,556	541 19 1	691 14 1
SURREY:						
Chertsey	– – *Incomplete.*					
Croydon	341,277	385,814	44,537	–	175 15 8	26 17 10
Dorking	64,335	64,652	317	–	37 2 4	—
Epsom	117,542	123,422	5,880	–	—	—
Farnham	63,618	75,109	11,491	–	271 9 8	4 4 –
Godstone	51,571	57,995	6,424	–	40 – –	—

* County Rate Valuation.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1865.	Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1866.	Difference between the Two.		Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
Surrey—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Guildford	126,017	133,561	7,544	—	98 2 6	—
Hambledon	59,885	61,045	1,160	—	16 10 8	—
Kingston	268,937	275,707	6,770	—	378 11 6	17 3 8
Olave, St.	110,700	119,507	8,807	—	30 9 —	—
Reigate	152,150	154,664	2,514	—	10 — —	—
Richmond	131,048	131,997	949	—	10 15 —	—
Saviour, St.	- - *Incomplete* - -		—	—	287 13 5	—
Wandsworth and Clapham	503,718	511,506	7,788	—	72 13 2	15 1 4
£.	1,990,798	2,094,979	104,181	—	1,429 2 11	63 6 10
SUSSEX:						
Battle	58,407	57,975	—	432	54 — —	—
Chailey	45,734	45,829	95	—	—	—
Cuckfield	95,022	99,270	4,248	—	195 17 2	—
Eastbourne	65,384	68,426	3,042	—	300 — —	—
East Grinstead	52,740	66,961	14,221	—	63 9 —	—
East Preston (G. I.)	67,100	94,020	26,920	—	—	—
Hailsham	55,638	55,725	87	—	281 13 1	55 14 6
Hastings	162,331	170,818	8,487	—	54 6 —	—
Horsham	- - *Incomplete* - -		—	—	8 15 —	—
Lewes	40,148	40,391	243	—	44 5 —	—
Midhurst	59,446	59,916	470	—	80 — —	—
Newhaven	35,014	35,892	878	—	30 — —	—
Petworth	35,671	35,881	210	—	25 — —	—
Rye	64,716	65,025	309	—	35 8 6	—
Steyning	172,706	179,576	6,870	—	34 — —	—
Thakeham	41,850	41,833	—	17	68 14 6	—
Ticehurst	67,987	68,068	81	—	7 7 3	—
Uckfield	67,279	67,909	630	—	50 — —	—
Westbourne	41,859	41,542	—	317	—	—
West Firle	18,255	18,889	634	—	96 2 6	—
West Hampnett	87,495	101,037	13,542	—	—	—
£.	1,334,782	1,414,983	80,967	766	1,428 18 —	55 14 6
WARWICK:						
Alcester	93,999	94,333	334	—	15 — —	—
Aston	- - *Incomplete.*					
Atherstone	67,849	68,401	552	—	30 — —	—
Foleshill	57,557	58,347	790	—	55 — —	—
Meriden	85,421	88,773	3,352	—	142 19 7	36 8 7
Nuneaton	48,112	49,616	1,504	—	31 2 4	—
Rugby	*198,046	224,159	26,113	—	84 12 6	—
Solihull	104,515	103,746	—	769	18 16 —	—
Southam	90,204	90,235	31	—	44 7 3	—
Stratford-on-Avon	139,717	139,898	181	—	—	—
Warwick	271,098	275,456	4,358	—	82 4 3	—
£.	1,156,518	1,192,964	37,215	769	504 1 11	36 8 7
WESTMORELAND:						
East Ward	100,807	100,758	—	49	—	—
Kendal	223,129	224,538	1,409	—	4 6 —	—
West Ward	71,577	74,289	2,712	—	—	—
£.	395,513	399,585	4,121	49	4 6 —	—
WILTS:						
Alderbury	78,241	79,395	1,154	—	367 14 3	—
Amesbury	61,238	61,251	13	—	—	—
Bradford	46,212	46,151	—	61	20 — —	—
Calne	52,293	52,491	198	—	15 14 10	—
Chippenham	129,103	128,840	—	263	61 1 4	—
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	68,076	83,504	15,428	—	31 15 —	—
Devizes	119,811	119,786	—	25	2 10 —	—
Highworth and Swindon	111,946	119,263	7,317	—	38 8 10	5 18 —
Malmesbury	96,485	96,260	—	225	34 17 —	—
Marlborough	55,884	56,136	252	—	42 — —	—

* County Rate Valuation.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1865.	Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1866.	Difference between the Two.		Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
Wilts-*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Melksham	62,392	63,692	1,300	–	4 12 –	—
Mere	42,118	42,236	118	–	19 10 –	—
Pewsey	70,411	70,474	63	–	—	—
Tisbury	56,839	57,493	654	–	40 – –	—
Warminster	75,372	75,960	588	–	30 – –	—
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	62,379	62,388	9	–	—	—
Wilton	66,758	66,879	121	–	—	—
£.	1,255,558	1,282,199	27,215	574	708 3 3	5 18 –
WORCESTER:						
Bromsgrove	129,802	130,731	929	–	46 17 –	—
Droitwich	128,584	138,428	9,844	–	68 10 9	—
Dudley	- - *Incomplete.*					
Evesham	93,633	94,245	612	–	—	—
Kidderminster	115,640	117,005	1,365	–	45 – –	—
King's Norton	262,175	274,982	12,807	–	—	—
Martley	97,009	98,940	1,931	–	80 – –	—
Pershore	95,805	95,717	–	88	10 – –	—
Shipston-on-Stour	127,819	127,985	–	734	—	—
Stourbridge	159,710	162,164	2,454	–	—	—
Tenbury	47,000	47,295	295	–	16 7 –	—
Upton-on-Severn	145,783	148,871	3,088	–	50 – –	—
Worcester	110,661	116,155	5,494	–	110 4 –	—
£.	1,513,621	1,551,618	38,819	822	426 18 9	—
YORK, E. R.:						
Beverley	145,565	156,671	11,106	–	21 7 –	—
Bridlington	107,150	107,620	470	–	12 – –	—
Driffield	144,617	145,162	545	–	25 – –	—
Howden	115,687	115,687	–	–	—	—
Patrington	95,062	95,062	–	–	10 – –	—
Pocklington	134,435	134,230	–	205	—	—
Sculcoates	242,339	242,875	536	–	119 18 2	—
Skirlaugh	95,798	96,140	342	–	12 – –	—
York	275,259	278,134	2,875	–	—	—
£.	1,355,912	1,371,581	15,874	205	200 5 2	—
YORK, N. R.:						
Bedale	61,303	61,387	84	–	6 14 6	—
Easingwold	94,344	94,253	–	91	—	—
Guisborough	103,163	107,197	4,034	–	57 12 6	—
Helmsley	39,766	40,116	350	–	12 10 9	—
Kirkby Moorside	37,229	37,447	218	–	—	—
Leyburn	74,245	74,381	136	–	10 – –	—
Malton	156,669	157,157	488	–	82 8 –	—
Northallerton	101,809	102,050	241	–	15 – –	—
Pickering	60,728	62,109	1,381	–	27 10 –	—
Reeth	28,006	27,808	–	198	9 10 –	—
Richmond	103,598	103,863	265	–	69 3 4	—
Scarborough	176,443	188,432	11,989	–	1 19 6	—
Stokesley	71,457	71,885	428	–	—	—
Thirsk	100,797	101,293	496	–	100 16 –	—
Whitby	91,583	91,498	–	85	61 12 6	78 9 10
£.	1,301,110	1,320,876	20,110	374	454 17 1	78 9 10
YORK, W. R.:						
Barnsley	201,940	204,133	2,193	–	—	—
Bierley, North	193,729	226,276	32,547	–	33 5 6	14 12 –
Bradford	370,395	405,757	35,362	–	366 11 9	—
Bramley	34,296	34,986	690	–	—	—
Dewsbury	274,481	289,479	14,998	–	25 – –	—
Doncaster	220,862	222,717	1,855	–	50 8 6	—
Ecclesall Bierlow	137,003	182,193	45,190	–	288 3 3	—
Goole	92,422	93,401	979	–	44 – –	—
Halifax	362,726	369,947	7,221	–	1,086 6 6	—
Hemsworth	54,830	51,143	–	3,687	—	—
Huddersfield	359,660	367,006	7,346	–	269 5 10	—

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
York, W. R.—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Keighley	104,903	105,915	1,012	–	310 – –	—
Knaresborough	121,213	100,652	–	20,561	—	—
Ouseburn, Great	101,965	102,181	216	–	26 13 4	—
Pateley Bridge	*Incomplete*		–	–	20 – –	—
Penistone	48,069	49,392	1,323	–	37 10 –	—
Pontefract	*Incomplete.*					
Ripon	110,681	111,544	863	–	36 10 6	5 13 –
Rotherham	207,132	210,115	2,983	–	75 – –	—
Sedbergh	22,261	22,261	–	–	10 – –	—
Selby	92,868	91,674	–	1,194	—	—
Settle	105,423	105,393	–	30	12 12 –	—
Sheffield	370,310	379,999	9,689	–	50 – –	—
Skipton	*Incomplete*		–	–	287 16 10	—
Tadcaster	35,936	38,600	2,664	–	—	—
Thorne	96,715	96,918	203	–	42 – –	—
Wakefield	208,399	208,893	494	–	150 – –	—
Wetherby	47,353	47,121	–	232	18 13 –	—
Wharfedale	59,576	61,516	1,940	–	17 16 –	—
Wortley	*Incomplete.*					
£.	4,035,148	4,179,212	169,768	25,704	3,257 13 –	20 5 –
WALES:						
ANGLESEY:						
Anglesey	49,833	49,769	–	64	36 – –	—
Holyhead	65,311	55,538	–	9,773	—	—
£.	115,144	105,307	–	9,837	36 – –	—
BRECKNOCK:						
Brecknock	93,275	95,174	1,899	–	57 7 6	—
Builth	38,633	39,387	754	–	—	—
Crickhowell	53,616	55,855	2,239	–	34 2 –	—
Hay	73,728	76,461	2,733	–	35 1 –	—
£.	259,252	266,877	7,625	–	126 10 6	—
CARDIGAN:						
Aberaeron	32,380	25,221	–	7,159	—	—
Aberystwith	*Incomplete.*					
Cardigan	58,298	52,107	–	6,191	42 14 6	—
Lampeter	*Incomplete.*					
Tregaron	*Incomplete.*					
£.	90,678	77,328	–	13,350	42 14 6	—
CARMARTHEN:						
Carmarthen	122,974	155,000	32,026	–	105 – –	—
Llanelly	90,137	91,170	1,033	–	2 17 6	—
Llandilo Fawr	64,190	70,695	6,505	–	421 – –	—
Llandovery	59,914	60,428	514	–	30 – –	95 11 8
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	*Incomplete.*					
£.	337,215	377,293	40,078	–	558 17 6	95 11 8
CARNARVON:						
Bangor and Beaumaris	123,465	125,430	1,965	–	40 – –	—
Carnarvon	86,199	85,688	–	511	40 – –	—
Conway	54,779	54,635	–	144	60 – –	—
Pwllheli	59,139	58,534	–	605	—	—
£.	323,582	324,287	1,965	1,260	140 – –	—
DENBIGH:						
Llanrwst	38,683	38,645	–	38	32 10 –	—
Ruthin	*73,762	89,487	15,725	–	8 7 4	—
Wrexham	161,915	163,552	1,637	–	73 5 6	—
£.	274,360	291,684	17,362	38	114 2 10	—

* County Rate Valuation.

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			Increase.	Decrease.		
FLINT:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Asaph, St.	130,466	135,279	4,813	—	12 11 6	—
Hawarden	66,922	66,897	—	25	185 7 10	—
Holywell	163,422	145,383	—	18,039	236 5 6	355 7 8
£.	360,810	347,559	4,813	18,064	434 4 10	355 7 8
GLAMORGAN:						
Bridgend and Cowbridge	*125,554	129,928	4,374	—	5 16 6	—
Cardiff	280,941	286,867	5,926	—	120 — —	—
Gower	*Incomplete*		—	—	3 19 —	—
Merthyr Tydfil	350,851	351,062	211	—	—	—
Neath	*Incomplete.*					
Pontypridd	80,648	188,451	107,803	—	150 — —	—
Swansea	173,534	176,746	3,212	—	497 18 —	16 9 —
£.	1,011,528	1,133,054	121,526	—	777 13 6	16 9 —
MERIONETH:						
Bala	*Incomplete.*					
Corwen	*Incomplete.*					
Dolgelly	43,594	44,248	654	—	—	—
Festiniog	53,739	54,723	984	—	—	—
£.	97,333	98,971	1,638	—	—	—
MONTGOMERY:						
Llanfyllin	115,097	129,789	14,692	—	12 17 10	—
Machynlleth	46,036	46,945	909	—	178 2 —	—
Newtown and Llanidloes	91,853	104,750	12,897	—	—	—
£.	252,986	281,484	28,498	—	190 19 10	—
PEMBROKE:						
Haverfordwest	134,472	145,986	11,514	—	1 18 2	—
Narberth	80,410	87,836	7,426	—	176 2 9	—
Pembroke	85,525	107,061	21,536	—	100 14 6	—
£.	300,407	340,883	40,476	—	278 15 5	—
RADNOR:						
Knighton	63,035	62,787	—	248	—	—
Presteigne	24,678	24,476	—	202	25 — —	—
Rhayader	*Incomplete.*					
£.	87,713	87,263	—	450	25 — —	—

* County Rate Valuation.

SUMMARY.

NUMBER of UNIONS included in the RETURN, 598; NUMBER of those where the VALUATION LISTS have been COMPLETED, 556; and NUMBER of those NOT COMPLETED, 42.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Unions.	Number Completed.	Total Amount of the Rateable Value in the Unions Completely Revised. 1865.	1866.	Increase in the Unions.	Decrease in the Unions.	Total Increase after Deducting Decrease.	Total Decrease after Deducting Increase.	Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1865 to 25 March 1866.	Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period.
ENGLAND:			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedford	6	3	202,475	237,989	35,514	–	35,514	–	751 15 8	—
Berks	12	11	1,016,119	1,038,694	23,687	1,112	22,575	–	1,390 4 5	60 – –
Bucks	7	7	784,671	787,812	3,257	116	3,141	–	379 15 7	—
Cambridge	8	8	1,042,656	1,049,961	7,429	124	7,305	–	409 4 9	—
Chester	10	10	2,029,804	2,117,041	88,867	1,630	87,237	–	686 2 4	224 16 1
Cornwall	13	13	1,119,208	1,131,429	12,385	164	12,221	–	581 1 8	—
Cumberland	8	7	769,038	816,596	47,558	–	47,558	–	181 11 –	—
Derby	9	7	990,133	994,396	8,027	3,764	4,263	–	794 7 1	222 15 2
Devon	16	16	2,021,731	2,041,102	21,486	2,115	19,371	–	647 17 1	– 3 –
Dorset	12	12	842,939	848,202	5,491	228	5,263	–	266 6 –	320 10 6
Durham	15	14	1,874,441	2,023,639	149,198	–	149,198	–	809 16 3	761 5 2
Essex	17	16	1,716,685	1,722,393	9,562	3,854	5,708	–	499 19 2	12 11 6
Gloucester	16	16	1,869,103	1,893,660	28,359	3,802	24,557	–	632 1 7	150 – –
Hereford	8	8	775,166	777,247	2,416	335	2,081	–	298 11 1	—
Herts	13	12	956,258	956,676	2,391	1,973	418	–	622 7 7	53 18 8
Hunts	3	3	372,837	374,124	1,786	499	1,287	–	72 5 8	—
Kent	27	26	3,179,543	3,324,353	150,417	5,607	144,810	–	1,199 19 7	180 18 6
Lancaster	26	25	6,209,219	6,947,948	738,729	–	738,729	–	4,545 18 9	377 18 9
Leicester	11	10	1,208,249	1,224,699	16,897	447	16,450	–	550 – 2	4 18 2
Lincoln	14	13	2,559,256	2,566,118	7,958	1,096	6,862	–	543 16 2	—
Middlesex	15	13	2,703,256	2,920,313	220,619	3,562	217,057	–	2,715 10 9	150 10 2
Monmouth	6	6	719,446	729,524	10,315	237	10,078	–	198 19 2	258 17 7
Norfolk	19	18	1,753,689	1,752,609	1,434	2,514	–	1,080	357 5 8	11 10 6
Northampton	12	12	1,323,135	1,327,833	7,948	3,250	4,698	–	349 12 3	133 11 4
Northumberland	12	12	1,660,122	1,691,164	31,042	–	31,042	–	286 2 6	35 16 11
Nottingham	9	9	1,371,036	1,457,617	87,893	1,312	86,581	–	834 5 9	13 1 6
Oxford	8	7	782,124	785,391	3,339	72	3,267	–	195 6 –	268 11 10
Rutland	2	2	175,835	175,409	74	–	74	–	57 18 10	—
Salop	14	13	1,205,169	1,216,262	13,498	2,405	11,093	–	403 12 2	672 17 3
Somerset	17	16	2,387,171	2,468,365	82,662	1,468	81,194	–	777 9 4	22 8 5
Southampton	24	22	1,241,893	1,250,676	12,670	3,887	8,783	–	843 12 9	69 5 11
Stafford	15	13	1,949,960	1,977,397	30,158	2,721	27,437	–	714 4 7	280 – –
Suffolk	15	15	1,532,472	1,533,609	4,693	3,556	1,137	–	541 19 1	691 14 1
Surrey	14	12	1,990,798	2,094,979	104,181	–	104,181	–	1,429 2 11	63 6 10
Sussex	21	20	1,334,782	1,414,983	80,967	766	80,201	–	1,428 18 –	55 14 6
Warwick	11	10	1,156,518	1,192,964	37,215	769	36,446	–	504 1 11	36 8 7
Westmoreland	3	3	395,513	399,585	4,121	49	4,072	–	4 6 –	—
Wilts	17	17	1,255,558	1,282,199	27,215	574	26,641	–	708 3 3	5 18 –
Worcester	13	12	1,513,621	1,551,618	38,819	822	37,997	–	426 18 9	—
York, E. R.	9	9	1,355,912	1,371,581	15,874	205	15,669	–	200 5 2	—
York, N. R.	15	15	1,301,140	1,320,876	20,110	374	19,736	–	454 17 1	78 9 10
York, W. R.	30	26	4,035,148	4,179,212	169,768	25,704	144,064	–	3,257 13 –	20 5 –
TOTAL ENGLAND	552	519	64,683,329	66,968,245	2,366,029	81,113	2,285,996	1,080	32,553 6 6	5,238 3 9
WALES:										
Anglesey	2	2	115,144	105,307	–	9,837	–	9,837	36 – –	—
Brecknock	4	4	259,252	266,877	7,625	–	7,625	–	126 10 6	—
Cardigan	5	2	90,678	77,328	–	13,350	–	13,350	42 14 6	—
Carmarthen	5	4	337,215	377,293	40,078	–	40,078	–	558 17 6	95 11 8
Carnarvon	4	4	323,582	324,287	1,965	1,260	705	–	140 – –	—
Denbigh	3	3	274,360	291,684	17,362	38	17,324	–	114 2 10	—
Flint	3	3	360,810	347,559	4,813	18,064	–	13,251	434 4 10	355 7 8
Glamorgan	7	5	1,011,528	1,133,054	121,526	–	121,526	–	777 13 6	16 9 –
Merioneth	4	2	97,333	98,971	1,638	–	1,638	–	—	—
Montgomery	3	3	252,986	281,484	28,498	–	28,498	–	190 19 10	—
Pembroke	3	3	300,407	340,883	40,476	–	40,476	–	278 15 5	—
Radnor	3	2	87,713	87,263	–	450	–	450	25 – –	—
TOTAL WALES	46	37	3,511,008	3,731,990	263,981	42,999	257,870	36,888	2,724 18 11	467 8 4
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES	598	556	68,194,337	70,700,235	2,630,010	124,112	2,543,866	37,968	35,278 5 5	5,705 12 1

Note.—In the Return for the year 1865 the number of Unions included therein was 596. In this Return the number is 598. One new Union has been formed by the Poor Law Board, and one Gilbert Union has adopted the Act, during the last year. The number of Unions where the lists were not completed at the date of the former return was 93. The number in this return is 42; of these, however, the lists of many are in a very forward state. In 26 counties the committees of all the Unions have completed their Valuation Lists.

Poor Law Board, 6 August 1866.

W. G. Lumley, Assistant Secretary.

POOR LAW UNIONS (VALUATION LISTS).

RETURN of the Names of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*; showing in which of them the VALUATION LISTS had been completely Revised and returned Approved of up to April 1866, together with the Total Amount of RATEABLE VALUE upon which the Contributions to the Common Fund were calculated at Lady-day 1865, and the Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE as settled by the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE in the LISTS in force in April 1866, with the Difference between the Two; &c.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *August* 1866.

495.

Under 2 *oz.*

SICK CASES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS).

Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1866;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Number of SICK CASES on the Books of each DISTRICT POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICER of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT on the 7th day of January and on the 7th day of July 1866, distinguishing the Number of Persons suffering from—

1. Fever and Zymotic Cases;
2. Acute Disorders;
3. Chronic Disorders;

Also, the Total Number of Cases attended by each District Medical Officer during the Half Years ended the 29th day of September 1865 and the 25th day of March 1866."

Poor Law Board,
7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

RETURN showing the Number of SICK CASES on the Books of each DISTRICT POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICER of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT on the 7th day of January and on the 7th day of July 1866, distinguishing the Number of Persons suffering from—1. Fever and Zymotic Cases; 2. Acute Disorders; 3. Chronic Disorders; Also, the Total Number of Cases attended by each District Medical Officer during the Half Years ended the 29th day of September 1865 and the 25th day of March 1866.

UNION or PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.	Charles M. Frost	6	3	9	3	43	23	307	428
	Francis Godrich	8	4	14	9	7	6	282	290
	John B. Guazzaroni	5	3	10	11	24	20	176	161
	Total	19	10	33	23	74	49	765	879
Fulham	Hunt, Alfred	5	12	11	16	14	16	251	239
	Avent, Nicholas	8	9	22	10	34	30	375	350
	Spaull, Barnard E.	8	11	11	8	12	15	463	339
	Egan, Francis	–	1	9	8	17	19	244	196
	Spurgin, F. W.	8	–	10	10	25	21	244	284
	Total	29	33	63	52	102	101	1,577	1,408
Paddington	Robert Harper	–	–	–	–	–	1	87	108
	Samuel Norway	–	11	–	–	–	15	152	267
	Total	–	11	–	–	–	16	239	375
St. Luke, Chelsea	Martindale Ward	2	6	8	8	9	8	271	400
	Thomas Keen	7	9	20	20	21	29	552	645
	Thomas Dickinson	2	–	6	6	5	3	135	216
	James Horniblow Williams.	1	–	8	14	4	5	297	327
	George Brown	4	5	8	4	4	12	84	101
	Total	16	20	50	52	43	57	1,339	1,689

UNION OR PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
St. George, Hanover-square:									
South Division of In Wards.	Edw. S. Symes, M.D.	5	8	15	16	17	19	484	310
North Division of In Wards.	William Bloxam, M.D.	2	8	22	25	15	12	401	410
Eastern Division of Out Wards.	William Griffith, M.D.	36	31	24	28	11	5	506	489
Western Division of Out Wards.	Edward Lowe Webb, M.D.	8	3	23	21	11	18	568	381
	Total - -	51	50	84	90	54	54	1,959	1,590
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	J. White - -	7	9	3	3	31	25	756	868
	J. Hunt - - -	35	28	58	43	78	65	1,363	1,278
	Total - -	42	37	61	46	109	90	2,119	2,146
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	James Leonard -	7	7	8	16	18	30	430	495
St. James, Westminster	John George French, F.R.C.S., E.:								
	In the workhouse	1	2	21	40	60	57	1,939	2,597
	Out-door patients	6	9	30	24	40	38	1,162	1,212
	Total - -	7	11	51	64	100	95	3,101	3,809
St. Marylebone:									
All Souls and Cavendish-square Districts.	William Clapp -	13	7	25	42	31	34	558	600
Rectory District -	Montague Thomas, M.D.	67	43	105	114	114	160	1,806	1,912
St. Mary's District	Alfred Elkins - -	24	42	66	51	47	27	790	611
Christchurch District.	G. Benson Baker -	50	67	64	60	269	142	2,389	1,792
St. John's District	J. M. Donne - -	18	15	54	45	39	36	857	792
	Total - -	172	174	314	312	500	399	6,400	5,707
St. John, Hampstead -	William Henry Cook, M.D.	–	–	–	–	–	4	537	401
St. Pancras:									
Eastern District -	John Thompson -	9	16	18	22	39	44	1,066	1,723
Central District -	J. W. J. Oswald -	21	17	21	64	27	50	1,712	1,590
Southern District -	William Saul - -	35	14	59	34	47	49	1,233	1,641
North Western District.	C. C. Claremont -	2	5	2	26	18	49	1,460	1,572
Northern District	S. H. Knaggs - -	4	3	2	–	6	8	808	1,089
North-east District	Thomas Harley -	3	4	2	3	40	30	610	750
	Total - -	74	59	104	149	177	230	6,889	8,365

UNION or PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
St. Mary, Islington -	Dr. Greenwood -	2	12	19	17	26	23	366	326
	Dr. Shea - -	1	2	13	11	39	29	345	368
	Dr. Cotton - -	4	6	12	4	15	22	267	316
	Dr. Lamb - -	9	12	44	61	60	85	1,356	1,311
	J. R. Donald - -	6	7	11	13	41	44	654	627
	F. Dawson - -	9	15	18	6	70	35	771	511
	A. J. Cockerton -	7	17	17	8	41	48	1,977	2,525
	A. D. Harston -	22	20	47	25	87	72	1,221	1,167
	Total - -	60	91	181	145	379	358	6,957	7,151
Hackney - - -	John Symons, M.D. -	9	26	29	19	46	49	511	899
	Robert Ryder Welch	48	90	119	110	120	155	298	642
	George H. T. Jarvis	37	31	35	36	20	12	510	607
	John Vinall - -	10	6	16	11	28	13	409	524
	Total - -	104	153	199	176	214	229	1,728	2,672
St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury.	Mr. W. Bennett, Surgeon, Dr. Charteris, Assistant Surgeon, conjointly attend the in-door and out-door sick poor - -	22	25	90	66	84	77	4,228	4,016
Strand - - -	John Welch, M.D. -	6	3	16	4	21	11	319	328
	H. Jones - - -	2	–	4	3	18	14	198	295
	Benjamin Brookes -	4	–	1	–	4	1	315	378
	Total - -	12	3	21	7	43	26	832	1,001
Holborn - - -	Anthony Roberts -	10	26	33	44	37	38	1,001	1,112
	Robert Cuffe - -	13	14	14	20	9	12	546	759
	John R. Gibson -	1	11	23	17	5	5	814	776
	Total - -	24	51	70	81	51	55	2,361	2,647
Clerkenwell: Middle District -	Leonard Morse Goddard.	3	2	2	4	2	1	750	536
Northern District -	Eugene Goddard, appointed 1st July 1865.	–	4	–	3	–	2	–	399
Southern District -	William Thomas Hudson, appointed 1st November 1865.	12	24	44	32	31	17	–	498
	Total - -	15	30	46	39	33	20	750	1,433
St. Luke, Middlesex -	E. N. Sison - -	3	5	6	4	4	7	333	337
	R. Bruce - - -	26	20	43	51	24	20	1,777	1,861
	W. P. Cullen - -	13	29	18	17	13	15	250	263
	J. R. Pottle - -	31	49	17	38	32	41	1,041	1,042
	Total - -	73	103	84	110	73	83	3,401	3,503

UNION OR PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
East London:									
Aldersgate	Dr. Charles Hogg	11	11	48	25	11	11	284	180
Aldgate	Henry Hadlow	5	3	13	16	19	28	382	473
Bishopsgate	Dr. Robert Fowler	15	21	14	28	18	30	1,042	795
Cripplegate	Dr. J. W. Mason	4	9	14	3	17	8	591	531
	Total	35	44	89	72	65	77	2,299	1,979
West London	Dr. Reid	23	20	9	10	19	23	312	342
	Dr. Wilson	1	15	2	3	52	44	473	519
	Total	24	35	11	13	71	67	785	861
City of London	J. Elliott	4	1	5	5	8	4	377	205
	H. Blenkarne	6	2	9	1	14	32	214	204
	T. B. Humphreys	2	4	3	5	5	12	290	274
	F. Brown	6	1	12	13	11	11	145	195
	Total	18	8	29	24	38	59	1,026	878
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	Griffith, J. C.	5	7	7	4	71	45	545	597
	Burchell, P. L.	12	9	11	14	25	30	812	787
	Leonard, T.	11	12	28	19	17	6	562	594
	Greenwood, M.	17	24	20	27	9	16	628	931
	Collier, T. P.	2	4	6	8	–	2	479	487
	Wallace, R. U.	4	11	10	17	47	44	938	901
	Total	51	67	82	89	169	143	3,904	4,297
Bethnal Green	J. E. Massingham	17	24	15	9	14	11	395	436
	J. G. Defriez	26	40	5	14	14	10	430	501
	F. J. Burgess	28	5	2	7	10	6	579	497
	G. Haycock	59	93	48	57	18	13	744	913
	C. Welch	31	13	16	9	20	9	619	657
	B. B. Lyel	19	14	9	6	15	8	306	461
	W. H. Brotherton	9	6	10	2	15	6	408	493
	Total	189	195	105	104	106	63	3,481	3,958
Whitechapel	Edward Richardson	5	25	15	11	66	64	1,848	1,591
	Dr. Swyer	33	28	70	42	35	12	2,595	1,952
	Mr. Sequeira	39	87	36	27	22	28	2,418	2,531
	Mr. Champneys	23	37	19	16	82	53	1,108	1,329
	Total	100	177	140	96	205	157	7,969	7,403
St. George's-in-the-East:									
Southern District	Dr. Belcher	19	69	31	31	26	41	610	616
Eastern District	Dr. Turtle	2	1	31	13	12	7	925	873
Central District	R. W. Lammiman	9	9	19	8	51	35	646	1,601
Western District	J. W. Kay	11	64	84	41	39	27	766	822
	Total	41	143	165	93	128	110	2,947	3,912

UNION or PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
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		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
Stepney:									
No. 1 District -	Mr. E. W. Hawkins	44	85	55	62	120	135	1,541	1,679
No. 2 and 3 District	Mr. John B. Ross -	21	23	39	41	153	161	1,173	1,297
	Total - - -	65	108	94	103	273	296	2,714	2,976
Mile End Old Town:									
Eastern District -	James Stephenson -	110	153	97	140	51	45	1,768	1,755
Western District -	Henry Charles Robinson.	55	73	99	105	101	93	1,691	1,775
	Total - - -	165	226	196	245	152	138	3,459	3,530
Poplar - - -	H. Stanley Gale, M. B.	5	34	22	90	137	185	1,452	758
	William P. Bain -	20	27	26	41	32	48	487	453
	Josiah Sarjant -	3	78	19	30	25	102	256	353
	John Page Cooper -	11	32	12	38	41	69	329	179
	W. T. G. Woodforde	10	23	14	16	21	30	537	475
	Total - - -	49	194	93	215	256	434	3,061	2,218
St. Saviour - - -	Dr. Barrett - -	9	10	8	10	12	21	275	393
	Dr. Hibbert, resigned / Dr. Thorp - -	2	3	3	19	25	22	894	919
	Total - - -	11	13	11	29	37	43	1,169	1,312
St. Olave - - -	Henry Lyell - -	17	15	87	90	57	66	2,231	1,885
Bermondsey:									
Waterside District	John Dixon - -	17	22	27	19	15	14	746	644
Landside District	Robert K. Richmond	12	14	17	21	15	21	769	833
	Hugh Cuolahan -	6	2	2	2	–	3	91	121
	Total - - -	35	38	46	42	30	38	1,606	1,598
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.	Mr. Babbage - -	7	18	29	17	25	16	1,099	1,171
	Mr. Llewellyn - -	11	27	42	49	16	17	960	902
	Mr. Donahoo - -	26	63	12	17	15	21	1,983	1,536
	Total - - -	44	108	83	83	56	54	4,042	3,609
St. Mary, Newington:									
St. Mary's - -	John James Williams	2	4	47	7	12	19	387	312
St. Peter, No. 1 -	Richard Hunt -	6	7	10	5	13	18	279	322
St. Peter, No. 2 -	Morden Wright -	14	24	19	29	23	17	572	470
Trinity - -	Alfred Ebsworth -	4	–	9	4	5	5	373	229
	Total - - -	26	35	85	45	53	59	1,611	1,333

UNION OR PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
Lambeth:									
District No. 1 -	Elijah Dodd - -	10	17	24	10	12	18	560	702
„ No. 2 -	Nicholas Misken -	15	16	19	12	28	21	538	585
„ No. 3 -	John E. Smyth -	14	25	30	23	36	40	495	764
„ No. 4 -	Walter Monday -	8	12	5	10	36	33	581	540
„ No. 5 and 6	Walter Arthur -	35	38	88	88	64	49	1,771	1,844
„ No. 7 -	Robert Christie -	14	6	36	47	20	36	206	335
„ No. 8 -	Theodore E. Ladd -	1	1	11	7	22	14	140	125
„ No. 9 -	George E. Walsh -	4	1	8	3	4	4	58	43
„ No. 10 -	Samuel Osborne -	5	3	7	5	11	40	175	181
„ No. 11 -	John Sharman -	5	–	27	6	23	1	68	154
	Total - -	111	119	255	211	256	256	4,592	5,273
Wandsworth and Clapham.	Wm. H. Kempster -	16	3	72	52	13	11	533	523
	David Leslie, M.D. -	11	18	10	14	10	28	61	172
	John MacDonogh -	4	11	13	10	4	6	556	518
	R. H. Whiteman, M.D., late medical officer.	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–
	J. C. Pritchard -	10	5	7	6	21	18	*197	248
	Alexander Brown, deceased, late medical officer.	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–
	—— Stewart, M.D., temporary medical officer.	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	16
	Arthur Shears, M.D. -	–	2	1	4	12	8	–	50
	F. F. Sutton, M.D. -	–	3	2	2	9	6	23	17
	Walter Chapman -	1	1	2	2	11	13	54	53
	G. E. Nicholas, M.D.	10	8	16	16	29	17	564	537
	Total - -	52	51	123	106	109	107	2,182	2,134
St. Giles, Camberwell -	J. Ottley (succeeded by E. Pinder).	1	1	3	1	11	10	332	299
	J. Blomfield - -	2	1	4	2	16	4	540	735
	T. W. Hooper - -	8	–	2	2	10	8	414	447
	E. Chabôt - -	1	5	–	4	8	6	498	562
	E. Ray - - -	1	–	1	2	5	3	166	120
	J. C. Roberts (appointed to a new district, Lady-day, 1866)	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Total - -	13	7	10	11	50	34	1,950	2,163

* Of this 197, 57 cases belonged to the St. George's, Battersea District, now Dr. Leslie's.

UNION OR PARISH.	Name of District Medical Officer.	The Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Medical Officer of the Union or Parish on the 7th January and on the 7th July 1866, distinguishing the Persons suffering from						Total Number of Cases attended by each Medical Officer during the Half Years ended	
		Fever and Zymotic Cases.		Acute Disorders.		Chronic Disorders.			
		7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	7th Jan. 1866.	7th July 1866.	29th Sept. 1865.	25th Mar. 1866.
Rotherhithe :									
West District - -	Joseph Thos. Forbes Firth.	6	11	5	9	17	7	427	342
East District - -	William Murdoch, jun., M.D.	1	2	8	3	6	8	201	140
	Total - -	7	13	13	12	23	15	628	482
Greenwich :									
Greenwich, East -	Dr. C. C. Cogan -	5	2	27	27	17	37	344	380
Greenwich, Central -	D. H. Ryder - -	11	14	40	37	73	48	806	670
Greenwich, West -	J. Hollingsworth -	5	5	29	39	27	27	331	335
Deptford, South -	T. D. Parker, M.D. -	6	7	32	10	48	29	500	582
Deptford, North -	J. Henderson - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deptford, East -	P. Kavanagh, M.D. -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woolwich, West -	G. Starling, M.D. -	4	12	27	16	24	13	585	541
Woolwich, East -	W. F. Penland -	10	8	34	15	16	13	669	811
	Total - -	41	48	189	144	205	167	3,235	3,319
Lewisham - - -	Edward Jones, M. D.	1	2	3	4	13	11	36	44
	Hugh Stott (Out District).	–	–	–	–	15	5	59	63
	Hugh Stott (Workhouse).	–	5	2	-	81	79	214	165
	John Thomas Robert Burroughs.	7	1	4	9	11	13	59	54
	David King, M. D. -	–	–	–	1	13	10	59	60
	Thomas Wise - -	18	20	28	24	24	20	276	366
	Richard Fegan, M. D.	7	2	6	6	11	13	79	86
		33	30	43	44	168	151	782	838
TOTAL of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT - -		1,854	2,542	3,408	3,299	4,561	4,507	101,345	105,245

SICK CASES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS).

RETURN showing the Number of Sick Cases on the Books of each District Poor Law Medical Officer of the Metropolitan District on 7 January and on 7 July 1866, distinguishing the Number of Persons suffering from—1. Fever and Zymotic Cases; 2. Acute Disorders; 3. Chronic Disorders; also, the Total Number of Cases attended by each District Medical Officer during the Half Years ended 29 September 1865 and 25 March 1866.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

Under 1 *oz.*

WORKHOUSES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 August 1866;—*for*,

A STATEMENT "showing, as respects WORKHOUSES authorised by Orders of the Poor Law Board to be BUILT in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be Expended; and showing, as respects Old WORKHOUSES authorised by the Board to be ALTERED or ENLARGED, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be Expended."

Poor Law Board, August 1866.

H. FLEMING. Secretary.

(*Mr. Gathorne Hardy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *August* 1866.

A STATEMENT showing, as respects WORKHOUSES authorised by Orders of the Poor Law Board to be BUILT in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be expended; and showing as respects old WORKHOUSES authorised by the Board to be ALTERED or ENLARGED, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be expended.

I.—WORKHOUSES BUILT.

NAME of UNION or PARISH.	Dates of Orders authorising the Building of Workhouses, and the subsequent Enlargement of the same.	Amounts authorised to be Expended in the Purchase of Sites, and in Building and subsequent Enlargement of Workhouses.	
		£.	£.
Fulham	19 Jan. 1848	12,000	
	13 April 1849	3,400	
	28 Sept. 1850	2,957	
	9 Jan. 1852	1,500	
	2 Jan. 1865	200	
	4 Feb. 1865	400	
	14 July 1865	1,400	
	3 May 1866	400	
			22,257
Greenwich	25 Sept. 1838	18,000	
	22 Jan. 1840	4,700	
	20 June 1859	400	
	12 Aug. 1861	250	
	4 Feb. 1862	1,000	
	24 Mar. 1862	700	
	9 Sept. 1863	2,000	
	11 April 1866	10,000	
			37,050
London, City of	29 Nov. 1847	40,000	
	30 Aug. 1849	10,000	
	21 Feb 1851	9,215	
	5 Mar. 1851	500	
	8 Dec. 1857	300	
	8 Sept. 1863	900	
			60,915
London, East	23 & 25 June 1838.	*b* 1,370	
	1 Dec. 1838	*b* 630	
	9 Oct. 1852	19,250	
	2 Aug. 1854	2,420	
	15 Oct. 1858	1,200	
	29 April 1865	700	
	3 Nov. 1865	1,040	
			26,610
London, West	1 June 1839	5,000	
	28 Sept. 1839	500	
	10 June 1863	23,250	
			28,750
Stepney	30 May 1837	*b* 227	
	19 Sept. 1838	*b* 1,179	
	29 Feb. 1844	*b* 223	
	20 Nov. 1849	*b* 500	
	27 April 1850	*b* 2,970	
	13 Sept. 1855	*b* 1,000	
	20 Nov. 1857	*b* 200	
	26 June 1860	33,500	
	7 Oct. 1862	6,400	
	6 May 1864	3,760	
	22 July 1865	1,000	
			50,959
Strand	15 June and 15 July 1836.	*b* 263	
	1 Dec. 1838	*b* 1,500	
Strand—*continued*	31 Aug. 1839	*b* 500	
	31 Oct. 1839	*b* 225	
	17 Sept. 1841	*b* 400	
	4 June 1844	*b* 500	
	18 Sept. 1844	*b* 700	
	17 Aug. 1849	5,000	
	13 Feb. 1854	500	
	1 July 1857	*b* 800	
	27 Oct. 1857	*b* 600	
	28 June 1858	*b* 400	
	28 April 1860	150	
	2 Sept. 1863	*a* 1,400	
	20 July 1864	*a* 4,600	
	6 Mar. 1866	25,000	
			42,538
Wandsworth and Clapham.	10 July 1837	1,600	
	20 Mar. 1838	10,000	
	18 Jan. 1839	5,000	
	5 Sept. 1839	2,400	
	13 April 1843	250	
	30 Mar. 1849	2,800	
	26 July 1862	4,000	
			26,050
Whitechapel	11 Jan. 1842	*b* 600	
	19 Sept. 1842	*b* 129	
	21 July 1847	*b* 420	
	23 Sept. 1847	*b* 220	
	12 June 1850	2,000	
	12 Nov. 1851	*a* 18,000	
	8 Nov. 1853	5,000	
	26 May 1854	*a* 1,750	
	9 Feb. 1855	*a* 1,000	
	16 Aug. 1856	25,000	
	15 July 1859	6,500	
	23 July 1860	*a* 700	
	4 May 1864	*a* 325	
	23 Sept. 1864	11,000	
	26 Oct. 1864	*a* 500	
	19 Aug. 1865	*a* 275	
	31 Jan. 1866	1,450	
			74,860
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.	2 Mar. 1838	*b* 1,000	
	11 Mar. 1841	15,000	
	17 Oct. 1842	875	
	11 Oct. 1850	5,869	
	24 Nov. 1856	8,000	
	14 Sept. 1864	6,000	
			36,744
St. George, Hanover-square.	6 July 1852	15,000	
	5 July 1853	4,000	
	21 Dec. 1864	*b* 616	
			19,616

I.—Workhouses Built—*continued.*

NAME of UNION or PARISH.	Dates of Orders authorising the Building of Workhouses, and the subsequent Enlargement of the same.	Amounts authorised to be Expended in the Purchase of Sites, and in Building and subsequent Enlargement of Workhouses.	
		£.	£.
St. George-in-the-East -	9 Sept. 1837	2,000	
	22 July 1848	1,800	
	19 Feb. 1849	11,000	
	16 Jan. 1851	*a* 10,000	
	18 Aug. 1858	500	
	14 Dec. 1860	2,200	
	16 Feb. 1863	1,500	
	31 Dec. 1864	1,400	
			30,200
St. Mary, Islington -	10 Dec. 1851	*b* 400	
	29 June 1853	*a* 8,000	
	6 Feb. 1855	*b* 650	
	10 May 1855	*a* 2,000	
	8 Oct. 1856	*a* 100	
	4 May 1865	51,500	
			62,650
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.	21 Mar. 1846	13,000	
	1 April 1847	4,000	
	6 Mar. 1848	600	
	16 Oct. 1848	3,300	
	8 Oct. 1860	1,600	
			22,500
St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.	12 Nov. 1851	8,100	
	„ „ „	18,000	
	16 Sept. 1862	1,150	
	16 Aug. 1865	25,000	
	24 Jan. 1866	1,500	
	15 May 1866	3,510	
			57,260
St. Martin-in-the Fields -	3 July 1866	30,700	
			30,700
Mile End Old Town -	11 Dec. 1857	27,500	
	16 Mar. 1859	2,000	
	21 May 1860	1,500	
	21 April 1862	1,500	
	24 June 1862	300	
Mile End Old Town—*continued.*	15 Jan. 1866	650	
	7 April 1866	600	
			34,050
St. Marylebone - -	18 Sept. 1857	*a* 2,000	
	12 June 1858	*a* 10,000	
	26 July 1860	*a* 4,500	
			16,500
Paddington, Parish -	12 Feb. 1846	15,000	
	25 Jan. 1848	1,500	
	13 Dec. 1854	9,000	
	2 April 1862	180	
			25,680
Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	13 Jan. 1844 *b*	2,661	
	6 Nov. 1844 *b*	284	
	13 Dec. 1845 *b*	2,350	
	10 Oct. 1850	*a* 6,500	
	13 Mar. 1851 *b*	1,500	
	30 Nov. 1853 *b*	400	
	19 Dec. 1853	*a* 1,500	
	12 Jan. 1857	*a* 3,000	
	15 Mar. 1860	*a* 450	
	21 Jan. 1863	40,000	
	8 Aug. 1863	1,100	
			59,745
St. Mary, Newington -	30 Nov. 1846	700	
	7 Jan. 1850	500	
	24 April 1850	*a* 8,000	
	21 June 1850	1,500	
	3 Oct. 1851	7,000	
	19 Jan. 1853	125	
	11 Aug. 1853	300	
	19 Dec. 1861	800	
			18,925
		TOTAL - - -	784,559

a School buildings.

b Alteration and enlargement of old workhouses.

II.—WORKHOUSES ALTERED AND ENLARGED.

NAME OF UNION OR PARISH.	Dates of Orders.	Amounts authorised to be Expended.	
		£.	£.
Hackney - - - -	8 June 1838	800	
	9 Jan. and 23 June 1841	4,800	
	3 June 1844	2,550	
	20 Sept. 1845	5,000	
	22 April 1847	4,150	
	23 Sept. 1847	4,547	
	2 May 1848	200	
	5 Dec. 1848	350	
	23 April 1850	150	
	31 Oct. 1854	357	
	23 July 1857	348	
	23 Dec. 1857	195	
	23 July 1863	220	
	5 Dec. 1864	900	
			24,567
Holborn - - - -	5 April 1838	9,000	
	30 Aug. 1839	2,800	
	29 Sept. 1841	1,000	
	2 Nov. 1846	444	
	5 Sept. 1848	2,000	
Holborn—*continued.*	30 Mar. 1849	2,000	
	3 Dec. 1853	650	
	18 May 1866	2,500	
	27 July „	500	
			20,894
Lewisham - - - -	3 July 1837	2,000	
			2,000
Olave's, Saint - - -	24 June 1840	7,000	
	22 April 1842	4,000	
			11,000
Poplar - - - - -	19 Oct. 1837	170	
	20 June 1840	109	
	31 Dec. 1841	500	
	30 Sept. 1842	1,500	
	3 Oct. 1842	300	
	17 Aug. 1844	1,000	
	27 April 1847	250	
	31 July 1847	1,200	
	21 April 1849	600	
	25 Oct. 1864	700	
			6,329

II.—Workhouses Altered and Enlarged—*continued.*

NAME OF UNION OR PARISH.	Dates of Orders.	Amounts authorised to be Expended. £.	£.
St. Saviour's	24 Mar. 1838	10,000	
	11 Oct. 1839	500	
	14 Dec. 1840	1,008	
	24 May 1849	550	
	29 Nov. 1855	4,000	
	27 Feb. 1857	8,000	
	7 Oct. 1862	350	
	20 Jan. 1865	300	
	31 Aug. 1865	1,600	
			26,308
St. Luke, Chelsea	21 Sept. 1843	2,700	
	31 July 1844	800	
	30 Nov. 1849	1,800	
	17 Sept. 1851	400	
	5 April 1860	2,027	
	5 Feb. 1864	7,000	
	15 July 1865	850	
	7 April 1866	730	
			16,307
St. James, Clerkenwell	9 Feb. 1857	*a* 4,000	
			4,000
St. James, Westminster	18 May 1850	*a* 5,000	
	2 Aug. 1855	2,900	
	16 Sept. 1858	8,500	
	16 May 1861	2,000	
	6 Sept. 1861	2,920	
	30 May 1863	135	
			21,455
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	10 May 1864	*a* 3,950	
	30 Oct. 1865	*b* 700	
			4,650
St. John, Hampstead	5 May 1849	5,800	
	23 April 1850	900	
	1 May 1851	600	
	3 Nov. 1852	250	
	30 Dec. 1854	1,000	
	6 Nov. 1855	3,000	
	5 June 1857	555	
	20 May 1862	125	
			12,230
St. Luke, Middlesex	30 April 1844	3,000	
	14 July 1865	3,000	
			6,000
St. Pancras	13 Jan. 1864	2,153	
	4 Feb. 1865	913	
			3,066
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.	22 Nov. 1836	1,400	
	15 June 1838	100	
	3 Mar. 1843	1,900	
	23 June 1843	200	
	15 Nov. 1843	10,300	
	6 Aug. 1858	300	
	12 Feb. 1861	900	
	2 Oct. 1861	3,500	
			18,600
St. Giles, Camberwell	16 Mar. 1836	2,500	
	30 Nov. 1842	750	
	16 Dec. 1843	650	
	9 Aug. 1847	4,000	
	29 Aug. 1848	5,000	
	25 Sept. 1861	4,000	
			16,900
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.	25 Aug. 1836	794	
	23 Feb. 1837	200	
	18 May 1837	220	
	16 June 1837	5,500	
	22 July 1837	1,000	
	1 June 1838	1,000	
	27 April 1849	4,500	
	31 Oct. 1854	*a* 6,000	
	24 May 1856	*a* 10,000	
	19 Jan. 1858	3,100	
	16 Sept. 1858	3,000	
	6 Jan. 1862	135	
	10 Jan. 1865	700	
			36,149
St. Mary, Lambeth	4 April 1836	163	
	28 Oct. 1836	20,000	
	17 Oct. 1840	*a* 1,600	
	27 Nov. 1840	5,000	
	8 Dec. 1841	100	
	7 Dec. 1842	1,100	
	17 June 1845	*a* 250	
	30 Sept. 1845	2,000	
	10 Feb. 1847	6,000	
	29 Aug. 1848	450	
	12 June 1849	*a* 4,500	
	25 Feb. 1851	412	
	18 July 1851	600	
	10 Mar. 1853	300	
	11 Aug. 1853	700	
	17 Oct. 1857	700	
	23 Feb. 1859	350	
	30 Mar. 1859	2,000	
			46,225
St. Mary, Rotherhithe	28 June 1836	1,000	
	20 Aug. 1850	3,500	
	5 April 1855	300	
	19 Mar. 1856	800	
	15 Oct. 1857	150	
	9 June 1860	700	
	19 July 1860	100	
	9 Sept. 1863	1,700	
			8,250
		Total £.	284,930

a School buildings.

b Alteration and enlargement of old workhouses.

	£.
Workhouses Built	784,559
Workhouses Enlarged	284,930
Total £.	* 1,069,489

* This sum is exclusive of the value of the property in the case of the Workhouses provided before the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, of which many are still retained for the use of the unions and parishes to which they belong, and the value of which is very great.

WORKHOUSES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.)

A STATEMENT showing, as respects WORKHOUSES authorised by Orders of the Poor Law Board to be BUILT in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be Expended; and showing, as respects Old WORKHOUSES authorised by the Board to be ALTERED or ENLARGED, the Dates of the Orders, and the Sums to be Expended.

(*Mr. Gathorne Hardy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *August* 1866.

Under 1 *oz.*

127

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 July 1866;—*for*,

RETURNS, "as far as can be ascertained, of the Number of INMATES for which each METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE was originally constructed, distinguishing, where possible, the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm, the Additions since made to such Houses:"

"And, of the Number of INMATES in each WORKHOUSE on the 1st day of January 1837, 1848, 1856, and 1866."

Poor Law Board, 7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

RETURNS, as far as can be ascertained, of the Number of INMATES for which each METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE was originally constructed; distinguishing, where possible, the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm, the Additions since made to such Houses; and, of the Number of INMATES in each WORKHOUSE on the 1st day of January 1837, 1848, 1856, and 1866.

PARISH OF ST. MARY ABBOTTS, KENSINGTON.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	48
Other inmates	405

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - 80

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	The present workhouse was unbuilt.	1856.—Sick	80
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	297
1848.—Sick	The present workhouse was unfinished and unoccupied.	1866.—Sick	160
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	335

Note.—Upon the removal of the children from the workhouse to Plashet School, the wards used by them were converted into infirmary wards, whereby additional accommodation for 32 sick inmates was given.

FULHAM UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	537
Other inmates	

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	Not built.	1856.—Sick	444
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	
1848.—Sick	- ditto.	1866.—Sick	395
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	

PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	29
Other inmates	196

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 417

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	Not built.	1856.—Sick	77
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	216
1848.—Sick	53	1866.—Sick	140
„ Other inmates	118	„ Other inmates	245

PARISH OF ST. LUKE, CHELSEA.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	No record.
Other inmates	

Additions since made to the Workhouse [or the additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided]:—

A new wing has been recently erected, but the number of persons it will accommodate has not yet been fixed.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	No record.	1856.—Sick	58
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	452
1848.—Sick	92	1866.—Sick	128
„ Other inmates	432	„ Other inmates	427

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	55	1856.—Sick	88
„ Other inmates	549	„ Other inmates	492
1848.—Sick	63	1866.—Sick	106
„ Other Inmates	752	„ Other inmates	562

PARISHES OF ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	917
Other inmates	

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 12

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	541	1856.—Sick	746
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	
1848.—Sick	561	1866.—Sick	979
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm :—

Sick - - - - - - - - } Unknown.
Other inmates - - - - - - }

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January 1866—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	130
Other inmates - - - - - - - -	301

PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able bodied and Infirm :—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	80
Other inmates - - - - - - - -	570

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - 54

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - - -	70	1856.—Sick - - - - -	80
„ Other inmates - - -	414	„ Other inmates - - -	535
1848.—Sick - - - - -	78	1866.—Sick - - - - -	90
„ Other inmates - - -	593	„ Other inmates - - -	583

PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm :—

Sick - - - - - - - - - } 1,000
Other inmates - - - - - - - }

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - 948

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	257	1856.—Sick - - - - -	215
„ Other inmates - - -	1,100	„ Other inmates - - -	1,712
1848.—Sick - - - -	351	1866.—Sick - - - - -	291
„ Other inmates - - -	1,709	„ Other inmates - - -	1,454 *

* In November 1860 the children were removed to the St. Marylebone schools, Southall.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm :—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	42
Other inmates - - - - - - - -	209

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - 9

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - -	The parish of St. John, Hampstead, then formed part of the Edmonton Union.	1856.—Sick - - - - -	19
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates - - -	155
1848.—Sick - -		1866.—Sick - - - - -	45
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates - - -	99

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - -	500 *	
Other inmates - - - - - - - -		
Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - -		1,420

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick, including children - - - - - -	1,067	
„ Other inmates, ditto - - - - - -		
1848.—Sick, including children - - - - - -	1,694	
„ Other inmates, ditto - - - - - -		
1856.—Sick, including children - - - - 184	1,638	
„ Other inmates, ditto - - - - 1,454		
1866.—Sick, exclusive of children who are sent to schools 234	1,929	
„ Other inmates - ditto - - - ditto - 1,695		

* Workhouse built in 1809.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - -	Cannot be ascertained.
Other inmates - - - - - - - -	344

Additional Number for whom Accommodation has since been provided:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - 70	133	
Other inmates - - - - - - - 63		

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - -	Cannot be ascertained.		1856.—Sick - - - - - 87	424	
„ Other inmates - -			„ Other inmates - - - 337		
1848.—Sick - - -	ditto.		1866.—Sick - - - - 171	463	
„ Other inmates - - -	414		„ Other inmates - - 292		

HACKNEY UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm - - - - -	No means of answering these questions.
Additions since made to the workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - - - - -	

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - -	No means of ascertaining.		1856.—Sick - - - - -	684	
„ Other inmates -			„ Other inmates - - - -		
1848.—Sick - - - - -	488		1866.—Sick - - - - -	153	
„ Other inmates - - -			„ Other inmates - - - -	463	

PARISHES OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS AND ST. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

In the year 1727, for about 280. Provision for the sick not distinguished.

The present Provision is for—

Sick - - - - - - - - - 134	870	
Other inmates - - - - - - 736		

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	72		1856.—Sick - - - - -	86	
„ Other inmates - - -	514		„ Other inmates - - - -	702	
1848.—Sick - - - -	82		1866.—Sick - - - - -	65	
„ Other inmates - - -	685		„ Other inmates - - - -	682	

STRAND UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	282
Other inmates - - - - - - - - -	

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - 318

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - - -	482	1856.—Sick - - - -	105 / 566
„ Other inmates - - -		„ Other inmates - - -	461
1848.—Sick - - - - -	596	1866.—Sick - - - -	188 / 538
„ Other inmates - - -		„ Other inmates - - -	350

Note.—In 1837 there were two workhouses belonging to the union. The numbers in each on the 1st January 1839 were as follows:

Cleveland-street workhouse - - -	303
Portugal-street ditto - - - -	179 / 482.

Subsequently the Cleveland-street workhouse was enlarged, and the Portugal-street workhouse was given up. After the last addition to the workhouse in Cleveland-street the number of inmates to be accommodated was fixed by the Poor Law Board at 600. Since then, however, by the introduction of additional officers, and the enlarged space now deemed necessary for each inmate, it is thought that not more than 465 should be accommodated therein.

HOLBORN UNION.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January —

1837.—Sick - - - - -	*	1856.—Sick - - - - -	145
„ Other inmates - - -		„ Other inmates - - - -	619
1848.—Sick - - - - -	199	1866.—Sick - - - - -	137
„ Other inmates - - -	589	„ Other inmates - - - -	328

* The clerk is unable to give this return, the books being lost or mislaid, and three workhouses were in use in this union at this period.

PARISH OF CLERKENWELL.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - -	probably 100
Other inmates - - - - - -	ditto 200.

Additions since made to the Workhouse:—

It was enlarged greatly between the years 1780 and 1790, under local Acts, 15 Geo. 3 and 23 Geo. 3, c. 44, and has since then frequently accommodated more than 600 inmates.

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - Probably 600.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	about 170	1856.—Sick - - - - -	175
„ Other inmates - - -	340	„ Other inmates - - - -	350
1848.—Sick - - - -	178	1866.—Sick - - - - -	200
„ Other inmates - - -	356	„ Other inmates - - - -	325

PARISH OF ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - -	Not known.
Other Inmates - - - - - -	

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - Not known.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - -	Not distinguished.	1856.—Sick on January 1st - -	115
„ Other inmates - - -	588	„ Other inmates - - -	490
1848.—Sick - -	Not distinguished.	1866.—Sick - - - - -	90
„ Other inmates on March 1st -	692	„ Other inmates - - -	539

EAST LONDON UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	149
Other Inmates - - - - - - - -	639

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 53

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - -	There is no book or record to enable the clerk to give the numbers for this date.	1856.—Sick - - - - -	78
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates - - -	560
1848.—Sick - - - - -	109	1866.—Sick - - - - -	205
„ Other inmates - - -	465	„ Other inmates - - -	523

WEST LONDON UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed - - 500

It is a new workhouse, opened in July 1865.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1866.—Sick - - - - - - - -	191
„ Other inmates - - - - - -	315

CITY OF LONDON UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - -	1,010
Other inmates - - - - - - -	
Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - - - - - -	100 for imbeciles principally.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - -	Workhouse not built.	1856.—Sick - - - - -	361
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - - -	507
1848.—Sick - - -		1866.—Sick - - - - -	446
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - - -	388

PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	400
Imbeciles	120
Other inmates	730
	1,250

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January 1866:—

Sick	279
Imbeciles	133
Other inmates	368
	780

PARISH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	64
Other inmates	951

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 358

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	Information cannot be given.	1856.—Sick	318
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	959
1848.—Sick		1866.—Sick	425
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	883

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

The present workhouse was originally intended for about 900 of all classes. It was built in portions, and the accommodation intended for each class cannot now be given.

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - About 50 persons.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	For the 1st of January in these years there were two workhouses for the union; now one only.	1856.—Sick	The books for this period are mislaid.
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	
1848.—Sick		1866.—Sick	360
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	338

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm - - - - - - Not known.

The only part of the original workhouse now standing is called the north wing or old building, and will accommodate - - - - - - - - - 223

Additions since made to the workhouse [or the additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided]:—

The south wing was built in 1824, and will accommodate - - - - -	245
The centre wing was built in 1844, and will accommodate - - - - -	74
The new or east wing was built in 1849, and will accommodate - - - -	278
	820

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Disabled and old and infirm - - -	358		1856.—Disabled and old and infirm - - -	681	
„ Other inmates - -	115	736	„ Children in workhouse	79	
„ Children - - -	263		„ Other inmates - -	90	1,135
			„ Children at separate establishment - -	285	
1848.—Disabled and old and infirm - - -	587		1866.—Disabled and old and infirm - - -	743	
„ Children in workhouse	79		„ Children in workhouse	56	
„ Other inmates - -	80	978	„ Other inmates - -	58	1,131
„ Children at separate establishments -	232		„ Children at separate establishment - -	274	

STEPNEY UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the undermentioned Workhouses were originally constructed:—

	For Sick and other Inmates:
Mile End - - - - - - - - - -	250
Ratcliff - - - - - - - - - -	272
Limehouse - - - - - - - - - -	471
Wapping - - - - - - - - - -	380

Additional Number for whom Accommodation has since been provided:—

The new workhouse of the Union, at Bromley, will accommodate - - -	858
The Limehouse Establishment, still retained for children - - - - -	621
	1,479

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - -	Cannot be ascertained.	1856.—Sick - - - - -	1,164
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - - - -	255
1849.*—Sick - - - -	1,127	1866.—Sick - - - - -	767
„ Other inmates - - -	224	„ Other inmates - - - -	269

* The numbers on 1st January 1848 cannot be ascertained.

HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1866.—Sick - - - - - - -	182	506
„ Other inmates - - - - -	324	

This Hamlet during the years 1837, 1848, and 1856 formed part of the Stepney Union.

POPLAR UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm: Unknown. The Workhouse built in 1811.

Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided: No data in existence to answer this.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	Unknown.	1856.—Sick	139
„ Other inmates	Unknown.	„ Other inmates	344
		Children at Industrial Schools.	
1848.—Sick	64	1866.—Sick	153
„ Other inmates	457	„ Other inmates	369
Children then in Workhouse.		Children at Industrial Schools.	

ST. SAVIOUR'S UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	170
Other Inmates	388

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	349	1856.—Sick	51
„ Other inmates	349	„ Other inmates	450
1848.—Sick	80	1866.—Sick	131
„ Other inmates	456	„ Other inmates	244

ST. OLAVE'S UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	127
Other inmates	410
	537

Accommodation has since been provided for 40 male and female vagrants.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January:—

1837.—Sick	45	1856.—Sick	96
„ Other inmates	253	„ Other inmates	262
1848.—Sick	70	1866.—Sick	94
„ Other inmates	292	„ Other inmates	214

PARISH OF BERMONDSEY, SURREY.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm - - - } The clerk has no means of ascertaining this.

Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - - - - } The clerk has no means of ascertaining this.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - - } „ Other inmates - - - } Children at Merton House.	372	1856.—Sick - - - 52 } „ Other inmates - - 490 } Children at district school.	542
1848.—Sick - - - 51 } „ Other inmates - - 617 } Children in the workhouse.	668	1866.—Sick - - - 51 } „ Other inmates - - 481 } Children at district school.	532

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - - } 460
Other inmates - - - - - - - - - }

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 80

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - - - 50		1856.—Sick - - - - - 174	
„ Other inmates - - - 327		„ Other inmates - - - 259	
1848.—Sick - - - - - 87		1866.—Sick - - - - - 155	
„ Other inmates - - - 343		„ Other inmates - - - 263	

PARISH OF ST. MARY, NEWINGTON.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - - 134
Other inmates - - - - - - - - - 560

Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - - - - - } Nil.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January:—

1837.—Sick - - } „ Other inmates } No information can be obtained.		1856.—Sick - - - - - 153	
		„ Other inmates - - - 313	
1848.—Sick - - - - - 94		1866.—Sick - - - - - 149	
„ Other inmates - - - 213		„ Other inmates - - - 341	

PARISH OF LAMBETH.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm - - - - - - - - - Not known.

Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - - - - - - - - - Not known.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	783	1856.—Sick - - - -	962
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - -	
1848.—Sick - - - -	1,071	1866.—Sick - - - -	435
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - -	548

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able bodied and Infirm:—

Sick - - - - - - - - - - -	60
Other inmates - - - - - - - - -	390

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - 226

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	Not then built.	1856.—Sick - - - - -	121
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - - -	378
1848.—Sick - - - - -	38	1866.—Sick - - - - -	173
„ Other inmates - - -	362	„ Other inmates - - -	400

PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm, and Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional Number for whom accommodation has since been provided;

No record. A portion of the workhouse was built prior to the year 1820, and the building has been altered and enlarged many times since that date. The most recent addition was in 1862, when separate accommodation was provided for 120 imbeciles and harmless lunatics.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick - - - -	about 200	1856.—Sick - - - -	377
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - -	
1848.—Sick - - - -	319	1866.—Sick - - - -	463
„ Other inmates - -		„ Other inmates - -	

PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	Not known.
Other inmates	

Additions since made to the Workhouse:—

East wing erected 1805; west wing erected 1812; infirmary erected 1837.
New infirmary, separate from the workhouse, erected 1864.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	No record.	1856.—Sick	—
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	—
1848.—Sick	25	1866.—Sick	60
„ Other inmates	266	„ Other inmates	136

GREENWICH UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	208
Other inmates	836

Additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided - - - 62

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	Workhouse not built.	1856.—Sick	249
„ Other inmates		„ Other inmates	722
1848.—Sick	222	1866.—Sick	383
„ Other inmates	792	„ Other inmates	555

LEWISHAM UNION.

Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm:—

Sick	300 including children.
Other inmates	

Additions since made to the Workhouse, or additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided:—

The children have since been sent to the North Surrey District school, and the workhouse will now (allowing proper cubical space for each inmate) accommodate 218 adults, and the infectious wards 16 adults.

Number of Inmates in the Workhouse on 1st January—

1837.—Sick	29	1856.—Sick	57
„ Other inmates	164	„ Other inmates	158
1848.—Sick	31	1866.—Sick	85
„ Other inmates	208	„ Other inmates	138

SUMMARY.

PARISH OR UNION.	Number of Inmates for which the Workhouse was originally Constructed.			Additional Accommodation since Provided.	Number of Inmates in Workhouse on 1st January							
					1837.		1848.		1856.		1866.	
	Sick.	Other Inmates.	TOTAL.		Sick.	Other Inmates.	Sick.	Other Inmates.	Sick.	Other Inmates.	Sick.	Other Inmates.
Kensington	48	405	453	80	–	–	–	–	80	297	160	335
Fulham	–	–	537	–	–	–	–	–	444		395	
Paddington	29	196	225	417	–	–	53	118	77	216	140	245
St. Luke, Chelsea	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	432	58	452	128	427
St. George, Hanover-square	–	–	–	–	55	549	63	752	88	492	106	562
St. Margaret and St. John	–	–	917	12	541		561		746		979	
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	301
St. James, Westminster	80	570	650	54	70	414	78	593	80	535	90	583
St. Marylebone	–	–	1,000	948	257	1,100	351	1,709	215	1,712	291	1,454
St John, Hampstead	42	209	251	9	–	–	–	–	19	155	45	99
St. Pancras	–	–	500	1,420	1,067		1,694		184	1,454	234	1,695
St. Mary, Islington	–	–	344	133	–	–	–	414	87	337	171	292
Hackney	–	–	–	–	–	–	488		684		153	463
St. Giles and St. George	–	–	280	590	72	514	82	685	86	702	65	682
Strand	–	–	282	318	482		596		105	461	188	350
Holborn	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	589	145	619	137	328
Clerkenwell	100	200	300	600	170	340	178	356	175	350	200	325
St. Luke, Middlesex	–	–	–	–	–	588	–	692	115	490	90	539
East London	149	639	788	53	–	–	109	465	78	560	205	523
West London	–	–	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	315
City of London	–	–	1,010	100	–	–	–	–	361	507	446	388
Shoreditch	400	850	1,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	501
Bethnal Green	64	951	1,015	358	–	–	–	–	318	959	425	883
Whitechapel	–	–	900	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	360	338
St. George-in-the-East	–	–	223	820	736		746		850		857	
Stepney	–	–	1,373	1,479	–	–	–	–	1,164	255	767	269
Mile End Old Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182	324
Poplar	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	457	139	344	153	369
St. Saviour	170	388	558	–	349		80	456	51	450	131	244
St. Olave	127	410	537	40	45	253	70	292	96	262	94	214
Bermondsey	–	–	–	–	372		51	617	52	490	51	481
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.	–	–	460	80	50	327	87	343	174	259	155	263
St. Mary, Newington	134	560	694	–	–	–	94	213	153	313	149	341
Lambeth	–	–	–	–	783		1,071		962		435	548
Wandsworth and Clapham	60	390	450	226	–	–	38	362	121	378	173	400
Camberwell	–	–	–	120	200		319		377		463	
Rotherhithe	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	266	–	–	60	136
Greenwich	208	836	1,044	62	–	–	222	792	249	722	383	555
Lewisham	–	–	300	–	29	164	31	208	57	158	85	138

The Totals cannot be made, as the Returns are imperfect. It will be seen that—

(1.) 11 Unions, &c., do not give the number of inmates for whom the workhouse was originally constructed.
(2.) 14 Unions, &c., do not distinguish the sick from the able-bodied and infirm.
(3.) 17 Unions, &c., do not state the "additional number for whom accommodation has since been provided."
(4.) 22 do not state the numbers in the workhouse on 1st January 1837.
(5.) 11 do not state the numbers in the workhouse on 1st January 1848.
(6.) 6 do not state the numbers in the workhouse on 1st January 1856.
(7.) 10 do not discriminate between "sick and other inmates," but give a general total.

WORKHOUSES (METROPOLIS).

RETURNS, as far as can be ascertained, of the Number of Inmates for which each Metropolitan Workhouse was originally constructed, distinguishing the Sick from the Able-bodied and Infirm, and the Additions since made to such Houses; and, of the Number of Inmates in each Workhouse on 1st January 1837, 1848, 1856 and 1866.

(*Lord Charles Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

516.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1866;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing the Number of BIRTHS in each of the WORKHOUSES of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT during the Year 1865:"

"And, the Number of WOMEN who DIED in CHILD-BIRTH in the same WORKHOUSES during that Year."

Poor Law Board, 7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

RETURN showing the Number of BIRTHS in each of the WORKHOUSES of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT during the Year 1865; and, the Number of WOMEN who DIED in CHILD-BIRTH in the same WORKHOUSES during that Year.

UNION OR PARISH.	Number of Births in Workhouse during the Year 1865.	Number of Women who Died in Child-birth during the Year 1865.	UNION OR PARISH.	Number of Births in Workhouse during the Year 1865.	Number of Women who Died in Child-birth during the Year 1865.
Kensington	84	none.	West London	52	1
Fulham	31	none.	City of London	26	none.
Paddington	48	none.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	63	none.
St. Luke, Chelsea	60	none.	Bethnal Green	98	none.
St. George, Hanover-square	50	none.	Whitechapel	107	1
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	78	none.	St. George-in-the-East	102	none.
			Stepney	29	none.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	27	1	Mile End Old Town	41	none.
St. James, Westminster	63	none.	Poplar	38	none.
St. Marylebone	306	2 (*a*)	St. Saviour	28	none.
St. John, Hampstead	5	1	St. Olave	16	none.
St. Pancras	249	3 (*b*)	Bermondsey	62	none.
St. Mary, Islington	91	5	St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	96	1
Hackney	51	none.	St. Mary, Newington	47	none.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	122	none.	Lambeth	167	none.
Strand	56	none.	Wandsworth and Clapham	64	none.
Holborn	55	none.	St. Giles, Camberwell	52	none.
Clerkenwell	67	none.	Rotherhithe	16	none.
St. Luke, Middlesex	74	none.	Greenwich	57	none.
East London	41	1 (*c*)	Lewisham	9	none.

SUMMARY.

Total number of Births in the 39 Workhouses of the Metropolis during the year 1865 2,728

Total number of Women who died in child-birth in Metropolitan Workhouses during the same year 16

The deaths occurred in 9 Workhouses, leaving 30 in which no deaths occurred.

(*a*) The actual cause of death of one of these was phthisis.

(*b*) Two died of inflammation, one 7 days and the other 11 days after delivery; one died of peritonitis 8 days after delivery.

(*c*) Sarah Tofft, aged 23, only 44 inches high, distorted pelvis; delivered by Cæsarean operation of a full-timed child; died one hour after the operation from exhaustion.

BIRTHS (METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES).

RETURN showing the Number of Births in each of the Workhouses of the Metropolitan District during the Year 1865; and, the Number of Women who Died in Child-birth in the same Workhouses during that Year.

(*Mr. Gathorne Hardy.*)

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *August* 1866.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 February and 8 March 1866;—*for*,

(Order, 15 February 1866.)

RETURN "of the Number of Persons of each Sex admitted to the Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January 1864 and 1866."

(Order, 8 March 1866.)

RETURN "of the Number of Houseless Poor Persons of each Sex in the Metropolis who were accommodated at the Cost of the Poor Rates Out of the Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January in the Years 1864 and 1866."

Poor Law Board,
12th April 1866.

ENFIELD,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Bromley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *April* 1866.

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Strand Union	5
Holborn Union	5
St. James, Clerkenwell, Parish	6
St. Luke, Middlesex, Parish	6
East London Union	6
West London Union	6
City of London Union	6
St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Parish	6
Bethnal Green Parish	7
Whitechapel Union	7
St. George-in-the-East Parish	7
Stepney Union	7
Mile End, Old Town, Parish	7
Poplar Union	7
St. Saviour's Union	8
St. Olave's Union	8
Bermondsey Parish	8
St. George, Southwark, Parish	8
St. Mary, Newington, Parish	8
Lambeth Parish	8
Wandsworth and Clapham Union	9
St. Giles, Camberwell, Parish	9
Rotherhithe Parish	9
Greenwich Union	9
Lewisham Union	9

— II. —

RETURN of the Number of Houseless Poor Persons of each Sex in the Metropolis who were accommodated at the Cost of the Poor Rates Out of the Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January in the Years 1864 and 1866.

	PAGE
St. George, Hanover Square, Parish	10
St. James, Westminster, Parish	10
Lambeth Parish	10
Strand Union	10
Holborn Union	10

— I. —

RETURN of the Number of Persons of each Sex admitted to the Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January 1864 and 1866.

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Kensington Parish -	1 Jan. -	1	5	1	8	11	2
	2 „ -	–	2	1	14	7	–
	3 „ -	6	4	1	6	11	1
	4 „ -	5	6	1	10	9	1
	5 „ -	4	5	–	12	7	4
	6 „ -	1	7	–	16	9	1
	7 „ -	4	11	6	6	1	–
	8 „ -	6	6	3	8	10	–
	9 „ -	6	1	–	7	5	4
	10 „ -	1	2	–	5	9	1
	11 „ -	–	4	–	13	6	2
	12 „ -	5	8	5	9	7	2
	13 „ -	–	4	2	32	4	4
	14 „ -	–	3	–	12	–	–
	15 „ -	3	2	1	6	10	2
	16 „ -	–	4	–	1	11	6
	17 „ -	2	6	10	10	2	1
	18 „ -	1	6	2	7	6	–
	19 „ -	1	4	3	4	7	1
	20 „ -	3	6	5	16	5	2
	21 „ -	3	8	3	7	3	–
	22 „ -	6	4	–	6	5	1
	23 „ -	3	2	–	8	12	4
	24 „ -	3	1	–	7	4	–
	25 „ -	–	11	–	5	5	6
	26 „ -	1	7	–	6	12	8
	27 „ -	5	3	4	21	11	6
	28 „ -	1	6	–	6	6	5
	29 „ -	2	8	1	6	2	1
	30 „ -	3	2	–	16	6	1
	31 „ -	6	1	1	8	4	2
Average (nightly)	- -	3	5	2	10	7	2
Fulham Union - -	1 Jan. -	7	1	–	5	3	4
	2 „ -	4	1	–	4	3	1
	3 „ -	2	–	–	4	3	3
	4 „ -	6	3	–	4	3	–
	5 „ -	3	3	2	2	3	4
	6 „ -	5	5	1	7	4	1
	7 „ -	5	–	–	3	4	3
	8 „ -	6	6	–	3	3	4
	9 „ -	7	3	2	5	4	2
	10 „ -	9	3	1	1	4	3
	11 „ -	2	2	1	3	2	1
	12 „ -	10	2	1	3	4	2
	13 „ -	3	1	1	9	5	1
	14 „ -	10	1	1	3	3	3
	15 „ -	3	1	–	8	3	2
	16 „ -	3	1	–	3	3	2
	17 „ -	1	1	–	4	2	1
	18 „ -	11	4	4	6	3	3
	19 „ -	7	2	–	2	2	2
	20 „ -	4	–	–	7	2	1
	21 „ -	1	1	–	5	2	3
	22 „ -	9	–	–	5	5	6
	23 „ -	8	3	–	1	1	2
	24 „ -	2	3	2	6	6	6
	25 „ -	15	–	–	3	7	8
	26 „ -	9	1	–	3	3	1
	27 „ -	2	4	–	7	5	2
	28 „ -	1	–	–	4	3	2
	29 „ -	4	–	–	3	3	2
	30 „ -	4	4	2	1	2	–
	31 „ -	5	2	–	3	4	3
Average (nightly)	- -	5	2	1	4	3	3

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Paddington Parish -	1 Jan. -	The Casuals were not separately treated in Paddington Workhouse at this period, but were admitted in the ordinary way.			10	3	1
	2 „ -				11	1	–
	3 „ -				7	3	–
	4 „ -				8	1	–
	5 „ -				6	5	1
	6 „ -				9	–	1
	7 „ -				7	5	2
	8 „ -				2	–	–
	9 „ -				5	1	–
	10 „ -				5	–	–
	11 „ -				4	–	–
	12 „ -				3	2	2
	13 „ -				4	1	–
	14 „ -				3	–	–
	15 „ -				2	2	1
	16 „ -				12	–	–
	17 „ -				2	2	–
	18 „ -				7	2	1
	19 „ -				4	–	–
	20 „ -				4	–	1
	21 „ -				6	–	–
	22 „ -				3	3	–
	23 „ -				4	–	–
	24 „ -				3	4	1
	25 „ -				4	3	1
	26 „ -				7	6	1
	27 „ -				12	1	–
	28 „ -				6	1	–
	29 „ -				7	2	1
	30 „ -				4	2	–
	31 „ -				10	1	6
Average (nightly)	- -	-	-	-	6	2	1
St. Luke, Chelsea, Parish.	1 Jan. -	–	–	–	8	10	1
	2 „ -	–	1	–	8	10	1
	3 „ -	1	3	3	13	10	1
	4 „ -	–	–	–	6	12	1
	5 „ -	–	–	–	11	9	1
	6 „ -	–	–	–	3	12	4
	7 „ -	–	–	–	7	12	4
	8 „ -	2	1	1	8	12	7
	9 „ -	–	–	–	8	9	4
	10 „ -	–	–	–	6	16	9
	11 „ -	1	3	1	8	13	2
	12 „ -	–	1	–	8	12	1
	13 „ -	–	–	–	5	8	–
	14 „ -	1	1	–	2	15	2
	15 „ -	1	2	–	5	7	1
	16 „ -	1	2	–	6	8	3
	17 „ -	–	1	–	8	12	1
	18 „ -	1	2	1	5	10	2
	19 „ -	–	–	–	8	8	2
	20 „ -	–	–	–	4	5	2
	21 „ -	–	1	1	9	12	4
	22 „ -	–	1	4	10	11	3
	23 „ -	–	–	–	7	12	2
	24 „ -	1	–	–	12	6	1
	25 „ -	1	–	–	6	9	6
	26 „ -	–	2	2	5	10	4
	27 „ -	1	–	1	8	11	5
	28 „ -	–	2	–	9	12	6
	29 „ -	–	–	–	20	12	6
	30 „ -	–	–	–	13	13	5
	31 „ -	–	–	–	16	15	6
(Average nightly)	- -	–	1	–	8	11	3

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. George, Hanover-square, Parish.	1 Jan.	6	3	–	30	8	–
	2 „	2	2	2	27	16	6
	3 „	4	2	1	26	8	2
	4 „	2	–	–	30	13	–
	5 „	4	1	1	19	6	2
	6 „	2	3	–	30	10	–
	7 „	7	5	1	30	7	3
	8 „	6	–	–	27	12	2
	9 „	5	–	–	22	7	3
	10 „	14	1	–	20	18	–
	11 „	7	3	–	30	14	1
	12 „	14	7	–	30	11	3
	13 „	4	1	–	30	8	1
	14 „	7	2	7	22	2	–
	15 „	16	–	–	30	10	2
	16 „	7	3	–	30	9	2
	17 „	19	3	–	30	13	1
	18 „	9	5	1	27	7	1
	19 „	7	–	–	30	4	2
	20 „	16	–	–	30	8	1
	21 „	16	8	4	21	4	2
	22 „	18	1	–	30	14	1
	23 „	10	1	–	30	16	3
	24 „	14	1	1	25	13	3
	25 „	18	1	5	31	10	–
	26 „	16	2	–	30	3	–
	27 „	19	4	1	32	7	–
	28 „	12	–	–	30	4	–
	29 „	19	1	1	30	11	–
	30 „	8	–	–	31	10	4
	31 „	17	2	–	32	13	–
Average (nightly)	- -	10	2	1	28	10	1
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, Parish.	1 Jan.	3	1	–	17	5	–
	2 „	4	–	–	26	10	5
	3 „	2	–	–	19	6	7
	4 „	5	1	–	22	13	4
	5 „	5	–	–	18	7	2
	6 „	5	4	3	8	2	–
	7 „	5	1	–	19	4	–
	8 „	4	1	–	13	7	4
	9 „	2	1	1	15	3	–
	10 „	4	3	1	15	3	–
	11 „	7	–	–	6	4	–
	12 „	6	–	–	10	9	4
	13 „	2	1	–	7	–	–
	14 „	2	1	–	14	2	–
	15 „	3	5	5	12	7	–
	16 „	1	1	1	15	5	–
	17 „	2	–	–	6	2	–
	18 „	3	–	–	3	3	12
	19 „	–	1	–	17	5	–
	20 „	6	2	3	8	2	–
	21 „	5	4	–	8	6	–
	22 „	3	3	1	3	8	4
	23 „	2	–	–	14	14	7
	24 „	2	1	–	10	5	3
	25 „	2	1	–	13	5	1
	26 „	3	1	3	13	6	1
	27 „	4	1	–	7	1	–
	28 „	3	1	–	14	3	1
	29 „	4	2	3	10	6	2
	30 „	–	–	–	11	8	5
	31 „	2	–	–	15	8	2
Average (nightly)	- -	3	1	1	12	5	2
St. Martin-in-the-Fields Parish.	1 Jan.	14	4	–	31	15	7
	2 „	12	6	3	23	15	7
	3 „	14	12	1	23	12	5
	4 „	15	9	2	28	20	11
	5 „	16	10	4	40	13	6
	6 „	15	7	6	27	12	13
	7 „	15	12	6	22	14	3
	8 „	15	8	4	29	25	10
	9 „	19	7	3	31	20	7
	10 „	11	9	3	25	20	5
	11 „	14	10	5	27	20	6
	12 „	14	11	4	24	12	5
	13 „	15	7	10	25	13	7
	14 „	15	7	5	15	9	5
	15 „	14	8	5	17	10	4
	16 „	13	11	3	18	12	5
	17 „	15	7	9	22	11	3
	18 „	11	10	7	25	13	1
	19 „	14	4	–	22	9	–
	20 „	9	5	1	18	9	5
	21 „	11	5	1	18	7	2
	22 „	15	14	5	23	7	–
	23 „	14	7	6	40	12	4
	24 „	13	3	5	31	16	8
	25 „	15	8	1	36	8	3
	26 „	14	4	2	34	14	4
	27 „	14	7	10	30	8	2
	28 „	17	7	6	37	6	–
	29 „	13	10	4	24	7	3
	30 „	14	8	6	37	11	2
	31 „	15	11	8	39	8	2
Average nightly)	- -	14	8	4	27	13	5

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. James, Westminster, Parish.	1 Jan.	1	8	2	7	6	1
	2 „	–	1	–	13	7	–
	3 „	3	4	2	17	14	6
	4 „	5	7	3	13	14	1
	5 „	4	4	–	12	14	4
	6 „	1	6	1	20	15	2
	7 „	5	7	4	15	12	8
	8 „	3	7	2	18	10	1
	9 „	6	3	2	20	9	6
	10 „	4	7	6	16	15	2
	11 „	5	5	–	11	11	2
	12 „	6	5	1	9	5	–
	13 „	5	5	2	13	4	1
	14 „	4	7	2	9	5	3
	15 „	2	6	7	11	6	–
	16 „	4	3	1	10	5	1
	17 „	4	5	–	15	5	–
	18 „	5	7	3	8	5	1
	19 „	3	5	8	13	5	1
	20 „	5	7	–	18	7	2
	21 „	6	7	9	12	2	–
	22 „	5	3	4	18	4	4
	23 „	2	3	1	11	7	2
	24 „	9	4	4	16	16	3
	25 „	8	5	2	20	7	1
	26 „	8	6	3	18	14	3
	27 „	8	7	2	19	4	–
	28 „	8	3	1	18	2	–
	29 „	7	6	4	19	12	–
	30 „	6	2	–	18	10	2
	31 „	7	6	5	19	10	2
Average (nightly)	- -	5	5	3	15	8	2
St. Marylebone Parish	1 Jan.	1	4	1	77	55	10
	2 „	2	1	–	87	44	7
	3 „	1	4	–	67	43	10
	4 „	5	1	–	68	31	8
	5 „	1	4	–	67	43	6
	6 „	5	4	–	90	48	11
	7 „	6	10	1	84	28	3
	8 „	5	3	–	81	39	7
	9 „	–	4	3	79	50	13
	10 „	–	3	1	70	40	8
	11 „	4	4	–	98	28	4
	12 „	8	1	–	76	27	4
	13 „	8	5	5	84	43	3
	14 „	6	2	–	61	40	8
	15 „	8	5	2	57	34	10
	16 „	1	2	2	63	37	5
	17 „	2	1	–	66	36	2
	18 „	3	2	–	74	35	6
	19 „	2	2	–	53	42	9
	20 „	2	2	–	113	40	4
	21 „	4	5	3	78	31	5
	22 „	2	3	–	74	29	9
	23 „	2	1	–	79	31	2
	24 „	7	3	–	99	52	19
	25 „	7	2	8	86	51	12
	26 „	6	7	6	53	29	4
	27 „	4	1	5	76	46	8
	28 „	4	3	4	45	26	5
	29 „	6	3	–	62	34	6
	30 „	1	–	–	73	27	7
	31 „	5	1	–	60	44	10
Average (nightly)	- -	4	3	1	74	39	7
St. John, Hampstead, Parish.	1 Jan.	–	1	–	1	1	–
	2 „	1	2	2	3	1	2
	3 „	–	–	–	5	1	2
	4 „	–	–	–	2	1	4
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7 „	–	–	–	1	1	1
	8 „	–	–	–	1	–	–
	9 „	2	–	–	1	1	–
	10 „	1	2	–	–	–	–
	11 „	–	–	–	1	–	–
	12 „	–	–	–	1	1	–
	13 „	1	–	–	–	1	–
	14 „	–	–	–	5	–	–
	15 „	–	–	–	7	1	–
	16 „	–	1	–	–	2	–
	17 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	18 „	–	1	1	1	–	–
	19 „	2	–	–	–	–	–
	20 „	–	2	2	3	–	–
	21 „	–	–	–	3	–	–
	22 „	–	–	–	2	–	–
	23 „	–	–	–	1	1	–
	24 „	–	–	–	1	–	–
	25 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	26 „	1	–	–	3	1	1
	27 „	–	–	–	5	1	–
	28 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	29 „	3	–	–	2	–	–
	30 „	3	1	3	–	1	–
	31 „	–	–	–	3	2	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	2	1	–

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. Pancras Parish -	1 Jan. -	1	–	–	32	5	3
	2 „ -	–	1	–	30	14	4
	3 „ -	–	–	–	24	12	8
	4 „ -	–	2	1	30	10	4
	5 „ -	1	4	2	28	6	2
	6 „ -	1	–	–	25	6	1
	7 „ -	2	1	1	17	12	1
	8 „ -	1	–	1	25	5	1
	9 „ -	4	1	–	28	6	2
	10 „ -	1	–	1	28	4	2
	11 „ -	1	–	1	28	5	1
	12 „ -	–	2	–	22	–	–
	13 „ -	1	4	1	16	5	9
	14 „ -	–	–	–	16	5	2
	15 „ -	1	2	5	23	5	2
	16 „ -	–	–	–	18	3	1
	17 „ -	–	1	–	21	5	1
	18 „ -	–	–	–	36	8	1
	19 „ -	–	1	–	14	1	–
	20 „ -	–	1	–	18	6	6
	21 „ -	–	1	–	16	5	2
	22 „ -	–	4	1	19	3	4
	23 „ -	–	–	–	33	3	1
	24 „ -	–	–	–	17	4	–
	25 „ -	–	2	1	25	7	3
	26 „ -	1	4	–	18	7	5
	27 „ -	2	4	–	25	9	2
	28 „ -	–	1	–	20	5	1
	29 „ -	1	1	–	29	6	5
	30 „ -	–	1	–	19	5	–
	31 „ -	–	1	–	27	9	3
Average (nightly) - -		1	1	–	23	6	2
St. Mary, Islington, Parish.	1 Jan. -	12	6	3	20	15	10
	2 „ -	10	13	4	12	18	7
	3 „ -	13	15	3	15	18	6
	4 „ -	12	10	1	11	16	4
	5 „ -	15	7	2	7	19	9
	6 „ -	5	18	5	24	20	8
	7 „ -	13	16	10	9	16	8
	8 „ -	7	15	6	12	15	7
	9 „ -	11	9	2	14	17	6
	10 „ -	6	14	–	13	15	6
	11 „ -	9	20	8	7	15	7
	12 „ -	9	11	10	6	13	7
	13 „ -	8	7	–	16	16	12
	14 „ -	9	7	7	4	9	3
	15 „ -	12	19	2	4	6	2
	16 „ -	12	14	1	5	9	5
	17 „ -	8	7	5	6	8	6
	18 „ -	11	8	3	6	9	9
	19 „ -	10	9	13	8	13	8
	20 „ -	7	4	3	17	13	5
	21 „ -	8	4	3	11	11	2
	22 „ -	5	10	1	16	10	11
	23 „ -	11	11	2	9	20	7
	24 „ -	5	13	9	14	17	7
	25 „ -	7	4	4	11	12	5
	26 „ -	8	9	3	5	15	11
	27 „ -	11	15	5	21	14	11
	28 „ -	5	10	3	7	16	3
	29 „ -	11	17	6	11	11	4
	30 „ -	11	16	3	15	15	6
	31 „ -	7	12	7	13	22	9
Average (nightly) - -		9	11	4	11	11	7
Hackney Union -	1 Jan. -	4	2	–	6	1	–
	2 „ -	–	–	–	16	5	1
	3 „ -	3	–	–	7	–	–
	4 „ -	3	–	–	5	3	2
	5 „ -	–	6	–	9	1	–
	6 „ -	3	–	–	16	–	–
	7 „ -	4	1	1	5	–	–
	8 „ -	1	–	–	11	1	2
	9 „ -	5	–	–	9	–	–
	10 „ -	1	3	–	9	–	–
	11 „ -	–	1	–	8	2	1
	12 „ -	–	–	–	15	–	–
	13 „ -	7	1	1	7	–	–
	14 „ -	1	1	–	7	–	–
	15 „ -	3	1	–	4	2	–
	16 „ -	3	–	–	12	1	–
	17 „ -	1	3	1	6	2	1
	18 „ -	2	–	–	5	1	4
	19 „ -	3	–	–	5	1	–
	20 „ -	2	2	4	9	–	–
	21 „ -	–	2	–	11	–	–
	22 „ -	1	–	–	5	–	–
	23 „ -	6	2	1	4	4	1
	24 „ -	3	–	–	4	2	–
	25 „ -	1	2	–	3	6	–
	26 „ -	1	3	6	3	3	–
	27 „ -	1	–	–	4	1	–
	28 „ -	5	1	–	8	–	–
	29 „ -	1	–	–	5	1	–
	30 „ -	6	–	–	4	–	–
	31 „ -	3	1	–	8	–	–
Average (nightly) - -		2	1	–	7	1	–

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, Parishes.	1 Jan. -	4	3	3	36	23	10
	2 „ -	1	3	1	17	22	2
	3 „ -	2	4	–	29	29	6
	4 „ -	2	6	–	23	18	8
	5 „ -	6	5	–	34	19	6
	6 „ -	14	7	–	10	10	–
	7 „ -	9	8	3	36	11	4
	8 „ -	11	3	–	24	17	8
	9 „ -	8	1	1	25	29	6
	10 „ -	3	1	1	25	20	7
	11 „ -	5	3	1	14	21	2
	12 „ -	2	3	1	14	21	1
	13 „ -	3	1	–	4	11	1
	14 „ -	7	4	–	33	7	1
	15 „ -	2	1	1	15	22	12
	16 „ -	3	5	1	34	29	5
	17 „ -	1	3	3	35	17	7
	18 „ -	1	2	1	40	22	7
	19 „ -	2	4	1	50	28	9
	20 „ -	7	6	4	25	9	2
	21 „ -	2	3	2	58	13	4
	22 „ -	2	5	5	32	21	1
	23 „ -	1	1	–	26	33	11
	24 „ -	4	5	–	36	24	2
	25 „ -	5	4	–	43	19	5
	26 „ -	6	2	–	64	25	8
	27 „ -	4	3	–	27	16	6
	28 „ -	–	–	–	75	24	2
	29 „ -	2	2	–	33	20	4
	30 „ -	6	–	–	34	24	3
	31 „ -	–	–	–	36	27	1
Average (nightly) - -		4	3	1	32	20	5
Strand Union - -	1 Jan. -	5	1	–	30	12	–
	2 „ -	–	1	–	23	10	1
	3 „ -	2	2	–	26	7	2
	4 „ -	4	2	–	23	6	2
	5 „ -	5	1	–	29	5	1
	6 „ -	–	2	1	29	7	2
	7 „ -	8	3	1	29	6	–
	8 „ -	5	3	1	14	1	–
	9 „ -	2	5	–	23	7	5
	10 „ -	7	3	–	28	10	2
	11 „ -	7	4	–	20	3	2
	12 „ -	6	2	–	3	5	–
	13 „ -	6	3	1	18	3	–
	14 „ -	4	3	2	29	3	–
	15 „ -	3	1	–	23	3	–
	16 „ -	1	3	1	22	2	1
	17 „ -	1	3	1	10	6	1
	18 „ -	2	4	1	22	5	–
	19 „ -	2	3	3	11	7	1
	20 „ -	–	1	–	17	3	–
	21 „ -	1	2	–	28	–	–
	22 „ -	–	1	–	22	4	–
	23 „ -	4	6	–	15	2	–
	24 „ -	6	3	–	22	8	–
	25 „ -	2	3	–	25	11	1
	26 „ -	–	3	–	23	5	1
	27 „ -	10	5	–	27	9	3
	28 „ -	3	5	–	27	10	–
	29 „ -	5	3	–	18	8	6
	30 „ -	15	6	–	16	8	–
	31 „ -	16	5	–	29	8	1
Average (nightly) - -		1	3	–	22	6	1
Holborn Union -	1 Jan. -	1	3	–	30	22	11
	2 „ -	2	–	–	31	29	9
	3 „ -	2	3	–	30	21	12
	4 „ -	2	5	–	34	33	12
	5 „ -	2	2	–	30	28	5
	6 „ -	2	1	–	19	19	4
	7 „ -	5	2	–	38	31	5
	8 „ -	3	2	–	35	27	11
	9 „ -	3	1	–	29	21	4
	10 „ -	3	2	–	36	24	8
	11 „ -	3	3	–	23	27	8
	12 „ -	3	–	–	31	28	4
	13 „ -	2	2	–	17	18	7
	14 „ -	3	1	–	37	17	9
	15 „ -	3	1	–	30	16	17
	16 „ -	2	3	–	25	14	4
	17 „ -	5	2	–	39	17	7
	18 „ -	3	5	–	27	25	11
	19 „ -	3	2	1	33	22	8
	20 „ -	2	2	–	14	9	2
	21 „ -	4	3	1	20	24	5
	22 „ -	3	1	–	20	20	6
	23 „ -	2	1	–	20	23	3
	24 „ -	4	1	–	20	18	4
	25 „ -	4	2	–	20	13	2
	26 „ -	2	3	4	20	18	2
	27 „ -	4	5	4	20	9	1
	28 „ -	5	2	–	20	13	–
	29 „ -	3	2	–	20	20	2
	30 „ -	2	4	–	20	21	9
	31 „ -	1	3	–	20	17	5
Average (nightly) - -		3	2	–	6	21	6

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. James, Clerkenwell, Parish.	1 Jan.	1	1	1	25	21	6
	2 "	1	2	1	30	29	8
	3 "	1	3	–	32	29	8
	4 "	2	2	–	22	29	2
	5 "	–	1	–	29	18	12
	6 "	2	–	–	8	9	4
	7 "	1	–	–	24	18	9
	8 "	1		–	29	18	7
	9 "	–	1	–	16	20	5
	10 "	2	–	–	23	17	14
	11 "	2	–	1	12	15	6
	12 "	4	2	4	16	5	2
	13 "	1	3	5	5	5	4
	14 "	3	–	1	12	10	3
	15 "	–	3	2	16	6	6
	16 "	–	–	–	16	11	2
	17 "	1	1	1	18	15	4
	18 "		1	2	9	15	1
	19 "	–	1	2	20	17	7
	20 "	2	–	4	4	7	2
	21 "	2	3	1	18	9	3
	22 "	3	2	–	12	12	2
	23 "	–	2	–	14	14	2
	24 "	3	3	–	12	14	3
	25 "	–	1	–	13	15	4
	26 "	2	2	–	14	11	2
	27 "	4	–	–	7	7	1
	28 "	2	3	1	14	9	3
	29 "	–	4	–	11	17	4
	30 "	2	1	–	11	11	2
	31 "	6	3	–	24	10	3
Average (nightly)	- -	2	1	1	16	11	5
St. Luke, Middlesex, Parish.	1 Jan.	1	1	1	10	5	2
	2 "	–	–	–	14	8	1
	3 "	–	–	–	13	11	3
	4 "	2	1	–	13	11	1
	5 "	–	1	–	9	2	–
	6 "	1	–	–	7	10	9
	7 "	1	–	–	8	6	1
	8 "	–	1	–	12	12	2
	9 "	1	–	–	8	7	1
	10 "	1	2	2	10	5	–
	11 "	–	1	–	12	3	–
	12 "	1	–	2	1	3	–
	13 "	–	–	–	13	6	–
	14 "	–	1	–	9	4	2
	15 "	–	–	–	6	3	2
	16 "		2	4	8	10	1
	17 "	1	–	–	6	6	1
	18 "	–	–	–	8	1	–
	19 "	–	–	–	10	8	1
	20 "	1	–	–	12	12	5
	21 "	–		1	3	7	6
	22 "	1	–	–	7	8	1
	23 "	2	–	–	10	6	–
	24 "	–	1	–	6	4	1
	25 "	–	4	7	5	7	–
	26 "	–	–	–	5	3	–
	27 "	1	2	–	14	14	7
	28 "	2	–	–	1	4	1
	29 "	–	1	–	5	8	3
	30 "	1	2	3	5	8	1
	31 "	1	1	2	4	10	2
Average (nightly)	- -	1	1	1	8	7	2
East London Union	1 Jan.	3	5	–	23	8	1
	2 "	2	2	–	22	10	1
	3 "	4	2	–	37	21	7
	4 "	2	5	–	29	10	1
	5 "	–	4	–	30	15	4
	6 "	1	1	–	15	12	–
	7 "	2	2	–	31	14	–
	8 "	1	2	–	31	13	–
	9 "	1	2	–	32	18	1
	10 "	3	2	–	25	9	1
	11 "	3	1	–	19	6	1
	12 "	1	3	–	18	12	4
	13 "	–	2	–	12	2	–
	14 "	2	2	–	15	3	–
	15 "	1	4	–	18	9	1
	16 "	–	4	–	17	3	4
	17 "	2	–	–	16	3	–
	18 "	3	3	–	29	11	1
	19 "	4	3	–	24	3	–
	20 "	–	2	–	12	6	1
	21 "	4	2	–	17	7	2
	22 "	2	2	–	23	8	4
	23 "	3	2	–	25	10	–
	24 "	2	2	–	15	3	2
	25 "	2	2	–	13	11	3
	26 "	5	2	–	29	3	–
	27 "	2	3	–	6	3	–
	28 "	3	–	–	19	13	1
	29 "	3	3	–	29	7	3
	30 "	–	3	–	14	7	–
	31 "	1	4	–	16	7	5
Average (nightly)	- -	2	2	–	21	9	2
West London Union	1 Jan.	–	–	–	60	38	20
	2 "	3	1	–	52	30	6
	3 "	3	–	–	53	21	9
	4 "	2	1	1	57	27	8
	5 "	–	–	–	59	26	6
	6 "	2	1	–	47	29	10
	7 "	4	3	–	59	47	13
	8 "	1	–	–	61	47	9
	9 "	1	3	1	49	54	5
	10 "	5	–	–	59	19	8
	11 "	4	1	1	56	36	9
	12 "	4	2	–	31	15	2
	13 "	2	–	–	51	13	3
	14 "	7	2	–	42	28	2
	15 "	2	1	–	57	36	7
	16 "	1	2	–	57	30	5
	17 "	2	2	–	46	14	2
	18 "	2	4	1	47	33	4
	19 "	5	1	–	44	25	5
	20 "	7	–	–	44	23	2
	21 "	6	–	–	39	27	6
	22 "	5	1	–	50	30	8
	23 "	–	–	–	39	27	4
	24 "	–	2	4	40	31	6
	25 "	4	3	–	44	20	8
	26 "	–	–	–	36	28	1
	27 "	–	–	–	52	13	3
	28 "	4	4	–	53	35	8
	29 "	4	–	–	49	31	2
	30 "	–	2	–	48	21	2
	31 "	6	4	2	46	21	4
Average (nightly)	- -	3	1	–	49	28	6
City of London Union	1 Jan.	4	2	1	7	8	3
	2 "	5	–	–	6	5	1
	3 "	2	6	1	5	2	–
	4 "	2	1	–	6	4	4
	5 "	4	2	2	6	3	–
	6 "	8	1	1	4	5	3
	7 "	4	4	–	6	6	–
	8 "	5	–	–	4	4	1
	9 "	4	3	2	3	7	4
	10 "	3	3	–	5	1	–
	11 "	9	2	2	3	1	–
	12 "	3	2	–	4	3	1
	13 "	4	4	–	6	2	1
	14 "	3	5	–	–	4	–
	15 "	6	3	1	2	5	1
	16 "	10	4	1	3	3	–
	17 "	6	3	–	7	1	1
	18 "	4	6	–	12	7	6
	19 "	3	5	1	4	3	3
	20 "	3	5	7	4	4	–
	21 "	3	4	1	6	4	1
	22 "	6	8	–	2	5	–
	23 "	15	6	2	4	1	1
	24 "	7	2	–	4	4	1
	25 "	8	5	2	7	6	9
	26 "	8	4	–	7	3	2
	27 "	6	6	2	6	5	1
	28 "	7	4	–	6	2	1
	29 "	9	5	1	5	4	1
	30 "	12	7	2	6	4	1
	31 "	10	2	1	5	3	1
Average (nightly)	- -	6	4	1	5	4	2
St Leonard, Shoreditch, Parish.	1 Jan.	–	1	1	6	5	–
	2 "	–	–	–	20	13	–
	3 "	–	–	–	15	11	2
	4 "	–	–	–	26	8	1
	5 "	–	2	1	16	9	2
	6 "	–	1	–	22	16	5
	7 "	–	–	–	12	10	1
	8 "	–	1	–	21	19	5
	9 "	–	–	–	19	5	–
	10 "	–	–	–	15	3	–
	11 "	–	–	–	9	8	2
	12 "	–	2	1	19	4	4
	13 "	–	–	–	13	4	2
	14 "	–	–	–	11	5	–
	15 "	–	–	–	11	1	–
	16 "	–	–	–	11	3	1
	17 "	–	–	–	10	9	3
	18 "	1	1	–	12	5	–
	19 "	–	2	–	8	9	7
	20 "	–	–	–	12	14	8
	21 "	–	–	–	9	5	1
	22 "	2	–	1	13	3	–
	23 "	–	–	–	18	6	–
	24 "	–	–	–	14	5	3
	25 "	–	–	–	17	5	1
	26 "	–	–	–	31	7	–
	27 "	–	–	–	15	7	4
	28 "	–	–	–	10	4	–
	29 "	–	–	–	15	8	–
	30 "	–	2	2	19	11	7
	31 "	1	1	–	15	7	1
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	15	7	2

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Bethnal Green Parish	1 Jan.	No Vagrants during 1864.			5	7	2
	2 „				9	–	–
	3 „				5	9	3
	4 „				4	5	1
	5 „				6	7	1
	6 „				21	2	2
	7 „				1	1	1
	8 „				3	3	2
	9 „				7	4	2
	10 „				5	3	–
	11 „				3	–	–
	12 „				4	1	1
	13 „				10	5	–
	14 „				4	–	–
	15 „				3	–	1
	16 „				2	1	2
	17 „				1	8	–
	18 „				3	1	5
	19 „				1	2	–
	20 „				5	2	6
	21 „				–	1	–
	22 „				4	–	–
	23 „				4	3	1
	24 „				4	1	–
	25 „				6	3	–
	26 „				2	2	–
	27 „				15	1	–
	28 „				1	1	–
	29 „				1	2	1
	30 „				1	–	–
	31 „				9	1	2
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	5	2	1
Whitechapel Union	1 Jan.	5	9	5	18	13	7
	2 „	2	1	–	23	12	7
	3 „	2	9	5	16	11	3
	4 „	7	8	2	24	14	2
	5 „	7	4	–	20	7	3
	6 „	10	10	2	12	8	2
	7 „	7	7	1	20	10	4
	8 „	6	7	1	20	13	8
	9 „	5	2	–	23	16	–
	10 „	7	9	1	17	17	3
	11 „	11	5	–	17	16	–
	12 „	10	10	11	13	13	7
	13 „	4	7	4	14	7	5
	14 „	5	4	2	16	9	11
	15 „	9	8	1	18	10	5
	16 „	6	4	2	13	14	–
	17 „	11	7	1	14	15	1
	18 „	8	5	2	14	8	7
	19 „	11	4	4	9	13	8
	20 „	10	4	4	16	2	–
	21 „	3	3	–	14	4	5
	22 „	10	3	4	17	4	1
	23 „	4	2	3	15	3	2
	24 „	7	7	4	17	5	–
	25 „	4	2	–	19	7	1
	26 „	7	4	3	14	7	1
	27 „	6	5	–	18	3	4
	28 „	10	9	2	16	4	3
	29 „	1	5	–	17	9	5
	30 „	7	2	2	22	8	–
	31 „	5	1	–	18	8	–
Average (nightly)	- -	7	5	2	17	9	3
St. George-in-the-East Parish.	1 Jan.	3	3	–	10	10	2
	2 „	6	3	–	2	8	–
	3 „	4	–	–	5	9	–
	4 „	2	1	4	6	3	–
	5 „	4	3	2	4	5	1
	6 „	2	1	1	24	7	3
	7 „	3	1	–	2	6	1
	8 „	1	2	1	7	6	–
	9 „	5	1	–	13	7	–
	10 „	2	2	–	7	7	2
	11 „	2	4	1	7	8	–
	12 „	4	2	–	6	2	–
	13 „	2	4	–	22	4	–
	14 „	1	4	1	10	6	–
	15 „	1	2	–	4	4	–
	16 „	–	1	–	11	6	1
	17 „	–	1	–	16	3	6
	18 „	–	5	3	7	2	1
	19 „	2	2	–	9	5	4
	20 „	1	2	–	25	1	–
	21 „	2	–	–	9	3	5
	22 „	3	1	3	8	7	1
	23 „	5	3	–	11	7	1
	24 „	–	2	–	9	8	3
	25 „	–	2	1	7	4	2
	26 „	3	1	–	3	2	–
	27 „	1	1	–	31	4	1
	28 „	3	2	2	10	3	–
	29 „	1	6	5	4	5	–
	30 „	3	2	1	6	5	1
	31 „	1	1	–	5	12	1
Average (nightly)	- -	2	2	1	10	5	1

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Stepney Union	1 Jan.	5	–	–	31	5	–
	2 „	3	1	–	38	9	1
	3 „	6	2	–	43	7	5
	4 „	11	1	1	38	10	1
	5 „	9	1	1	31	11	2
	6 „	2	1	–	33	6	–
	7 „	4	–	–	28	9	2
	8 „	5	–	–	46	12	5
	9 „	3	–	–	36	15	6
	10 „	10	–	–	29	12	3
	11 „	6	1	–	28	7	3
	12 „	4	2	1	23	8	–
	13 „	3	3	2	20	3	2
	14 „	2	1	2	18	6	2
	15 „	2	4	2	26	5	–
	16 „	4	–	2	14	16	5
	17 „	9	1	4	20	8	–
	18 „	7	–	–	23	14	2
	19 „	5	–	1	26	14	5
	20 „	4	1	–	16	5	2
	21 „	2	–	–	18	10	4
	22 „	4	1	3	16	8	2
	23 „	5	–	–	18	4	–
	24 „	8	–	–	22	14	4
	25 „	6	–	–	14	5	–
	26 „	10	1	1	15	12	2
	27 „	5	1	6	14	12	2
	28 „	4	2	–	26	11	3
	29 „	9	1	1	20	3	–
	30 „	3	–	–	15	4	6
	31 „	3	–	–	19	8	3
Average (nightly)	- -	5	1	1	25	9	2
Mile End, Old Town, Parish.	1 Jan.	4	8	–	27	10	–
	2 „	7	6	5	44	7	4
	3 „	2	5	2	38	7	2
	4 „	1	11	4	31	13	6
	5 „	12	5	2	34	11	5
	6 „	8	7	3	48	2	–
	7 „	6	4	2	22	4	2
	8 „	3	9	4	26	6	3
	9 „	9	1	2	26	5	–
	10 „	6	3	1	37	11	1
	11 „	4	11	3	30	7	5
	12 „	4	10	2	21	9	2
	13 „	5	2	1	26	2	–
	14 „	9	5	4	19	3	2
	15 „	10	5	3	24	7	2
	16 „	10	4	3	17	3	–
	17 „	7	7	4	19	6	3
	18 „	5	2	–	25	4	1
	19 „	3	3	–	17	6	1
	20 „	1	7	1	24	4	–
	21 „	7	7	1	28	7	3
	22 „	5	5	3	22	10	5
	23 „	5	4	2	12	6	2
	24 „	4	6	1	24	7	–
	25 „	4	5	–	22	2	–
	26 „	6	7	2	17	10	5
	27 „	7	4	–	51	6	1
	28 „	7	2	1	22	4	–
	29 „	9	7	–	24	5	5
	30 „	10	3	2	19	12	3
	31 „	4	4	1	21	12	3
Average nightly	- -	6	5	2	26	7	2
Poplar Union	1 Jan.	4	–	–	12	–	–
	2 „	10	2	1	22	3	2
	3 „	2	1	1	23	4	–
	4 „	5	–	–	14	2	2
	5 „	7	–	–	16	1	–
	6 „	3	–	–	16	5	5
	7 „	6	–	–	9	2	2
	8 „	9	1	–	8	2	–
	9 „	6	1	–	18	1	–
	10 „	5	–	–	10	–	–
	11 „	5	1	4	10	3	–
	12 „	1	3	1	4	2	–
	13 „	7	–	–	10	–	–
	14 „	3	1	1	5	–	–
	15 „	4	1	1	9	4	–
	16 „	4	–	–	20	1	–
	17 „	3	–	–	14	1	–
	18 „	4	1	–	11	1	–
	19 „	3	3	3	17	–	–
	20 „	8	1	1	12	–	–
	21 „	12	1	1	9	–	–
	22 „	7	2	8	11	2	–
	23 „	8	3	3	19	2	2
	24 „	5	–	–	16	1	2
	25 „	4	1	3	12	4	–
	26 „	7	2	2	8	–	–
	27 „	8	3	1	15	1	–
	28 „	9	3	5	16	3	–
	29 „	8	1	–	28	1	–
	30 „	3	1	–	10	–	–
	31 „	11	–	–	23	2	2
Average (nightly)	- -	6	1	1	14	2	1

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. Saviour's Union	1 Jan.	1	7	2	7	1	–
	2 „	2	8	3	11	–	–
	3 „	1	1	–	11	–	–
	4 „	1	2	–	4	–	1
	5 „	1	4	1	8	1	–
	6 „	1	–	–	14	–	–
	7 „	1	3	–	10	–	–
	8 „	2	5	–	5	–	–
	9 „	3	10	4	4	–	–
	10 „	1	1	–	10	–	–
	11 „	1	2	–	4	–	–
	12 „	4	1	–	3	–	–
	13 „	2	2	–	8	–	–
	14 „	1	5	–	4	–	–
	15 „	3	1	–	6	–	–
	16 „	3	10	14	10	1	–
	17 „	1	6	–	5	–	–
	18 „	2	5	2	6	–	2
	19 „	1	5	4	5	2	–
	20 „	3	2	–	3	–	–
	21 „	1	2	–	1	–	–
	22 „	1	–	–	8	1	1
	23 „	3	–	–	8	–	–
	24 „	1	4	–	12	1	–
	25 „	1	4	–	5	–	–
	26 „	1	6	1	15	2	–
	27 „	1	5	–	10	–	–
	28 „	3	3	–	6	–	–
	29 „	2	8	2	10	–	–
	30 „	1	9	4	13	–	–
	31 „	1	1	–	6	–	–
verage (nightly)	- -	2	4	1	7	–	–
St. Olave's Union	1 Jan.	–	3	1	6	11	3
	2 „	–	3	–	2	12	6
	3 „	–	4	1	7	9	2
	4 „	–	2	–	2	11	4
	5 „	–	–	–	5	3	7
	6 „	–	1	–	5	5	–
	7 „	–	1	–	7	-	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	2	1
	9 „	–	1	–	9	4	2
	10 „	–	4	–	4	6	3
	11 „	–	1	–	10	4	1
	12 „	–	–	–	1	2	–
	13 „	–	1	–	1	2	–
	14 „	–	1	–	2	4	1
	15 „	–	2	4	3	4	–
	16 „	–	1	1	6	1	–
	17 „	–	2	–	6	5	4
	18 „	–	2	4	14	5	1
	19 „	–	2	–	3	2	–
	20 „	–	–	–	14	2	–
	21 „	–	1	–	4	–	–
	22 „	–	3	–	15	11	–
	23 „	–	2	–	17	6	3
	24 „	–	4	–	12	5	2
	25 „	–	–	–	12	12	–
	26 „	–	4	–	15	3	–
	27 „	–	–	–	16	1	–
	28 „	–	2	–	7	8	1
	29 „	–	2	1	25	5	7
	30 „	–	1	–	18	2	1
	31 „	–	–	–	26	13	11
Average (nightly)	- -	–	1	1	9	5	2
Bermondsey Parish	1 Jan.	7	4	2	16	14	8
	2 „	9	3	1	10	17	9
	3 „	4	7	7	18	21	3
	4 „	5	7	1	16	13	6
	5 „	6	3	3	10	15	6
	6 „	9	4	4	8	4	2
	7 „	11	8	3	11	9	2
	8 „	7	6	6	15	13	2
	9 „	7	6	–	7	12	7
	10 „	2	7	3	16	12	3
	11 „	4	2	5	12	9	7
	12 „	3	7	1	11	13	6
	13 „	6	1	2	10	4	2
	14 „	8	6	7	4	16	2
	15 „	8	6	1	6	10	11
	16 „	5	4	2	17	8	2
	17 „	7	5	9	11	4	–
	18 „	7	6	–	4	12	2
	19 „	3	3	–	11	15	6
	20 „	11	5	3	12	10	1
	21 „	5	–	2	10	8	5
	22 „	7	6	3	9	14	3
	23 „	10	6	–	14	12	4
	24 „	5	3	4	9	13	7
	25 „	6	–	2	21	16	1
	26 „	2	6	7	7	14	1
	27 „	8	2	5	9	11	4
	28 „	6	10	6	16	12	12
	29 „	4	2	8	14	8	6
	30 „	13	6	3	11	15	11
	31 „	5	4	2	18	16	7
Average (nightly)	- -	6	5	3	12	12	5

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. George, Southwark, Parish.	1 Jan.	9	19	1	15	17	8
	2 „	5	20	2	17	17	3
	3 „	6	14	1	7	10	5
	4 „	4	18	1	15	16	4
	5 „	13	27	8	17	14	5
	6 „	9	18	5	17	17	2
	7 „	5	19	6	16	10	4
	8 „	9	22	3	9	13	6
	9 „	2	15	4	8	12	7
	10 „	8	21	1	11	8	6
	11 „	10	18	5	9	10	9
	12 „	15	23	2	11	4	5
	13 „	16	22	6	10	7	1
	14 „	11	20	4	12	10	2
	15 „	14	13	5	9	10	2
	16 „	16	17	4	5	3	4
	17 „	15	22	9	10	10	7
	18 „	8	22	1	7	10	6
	19 „	15	12	7	11	8	4
	20 „	13	20	5	16	5	5
	21 „	13	19	6	10	4	4
	22 „	6	9	6	5	6	5
	23 „	12	14	7	8	6	4
	24 „	9	20	13	13	14	7
	25 „	6	8	6	13	5	4
	26 „	9	14	7	10	13	7
	27 „	6	20	10	15	10	2
	28 „	11	16	7	10	3	2
	29 „	14	18	1	9	4	1
	30 „	22	16	4	9	2	2
	31 „	7	18	5	8	2	1
Average (nightly)	- -	10	18	5	11	9	4
St. Mary, Newington, Parish.	1 Jan.	2	–	–	4	1	–
	2 „	–	–	–	1	1	–
	3 „	–	–	–	3	1	–
	4 „	–	–	–	8	2	1
	5 „	2	–	–	3	1	–
	6 „	3	2	–	4	1	2
	7 „	1	–	–	–	–	–
	8 „	2	–	–	3	3	–
	9 „	2	–	–	1	–	–
	10 „	2	1	1	4	3	1
	11 „	–	1	2	3	–	–
	12 „	1	1	–	4	1	1
	13 „	1	–	2	7	–	–
	14 „	–	1	–	2	–	–
	15 „	2	1	–	8	3	–
	16 „	5	3	–	1	–	–
	17 „	–	–	–	1	1	–
	18 „	1	1	–	1	1	–
	19 „	1	1	–	2	1	–
	20 „	1	–	–	1	–	–
	21 „	–	1	–	–	–	–
	22 „	–	1	–	2	–	–
	23 „	1	–	–	1	1	–
	24 „	–	–	–	3	–	–
	25 „	–	–	–	2	1	–
	26 „	1	–	–	2	–	–
	27 „	2	2	–	5	–	–
	28 „	1	1	–	2	1	–
	29 „	1	–	–	5	–	–
	30 „	–	–	–	5	3	–
	31 „	1	–	–	2	–	–
Average (nightly)	- -	1	1	–	3	1	–
Lambeth Parish	1 Jan.	5	10	2	55	17	8
	2 „	5	14	–	55	27	10
	3 „	10	16	5	48	26	12
	4 „	6	11	3	62	30	6
	5 „	6	22	6	61	38	12
	6 „	15	8	2	51	18	10
	7 „	13	13	3	49	33	11
	8 „	12	13	2	64	24	5
	9 „	8	8	–	62	24	7
	10 „	14	17	6	108	38	11
	11 „	10	12	1	85	25	5
	12 „	12	9	5	59	23	10
	13 „	8	14	4	38	18	6
	14 „	9	15	7	42	18	4
	15 „	11	6	–	48	28	3
	16 „	11	9	2	63	22	1
	17 „	16	11	4	50	23	4
	18 „	15	19	2	58	15	5
	19 „	15	13	8	45	15	6
	20 „	22	7	1	37	17	6
	21 „	15	9	6	46	18	4
	22 „	3	15	3	48	25	7
	23 „	9	10	5	53	16	5
	24 „	10	3	–	64	22	7
	25 „	7	17	5	60	18	6
	26 „	5	9	7	60	30	9
	27 „	10	12	8	37	20	7
	28 „	13	8	8	51	26	14
	29 „	4	13	8	58	20	3
	30 „	15	10	5	74	22	2
	31 „	9	14	4	71	21	6
Average (nightly)	- -	10	12	4	57	23	7

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Wandsworth and Clapham Union.	1 Jan.	11	28	5	10	32	5
	2 „	15	12	5	6	32	4
	3 „	8	17	2	10	32	4
	4 „	11	14	2	14	33	6
	5 „	14	7	–	21	33	7
	6 „	6	19	–	14	31	7
	7 „	6	15	–	16	32	7
	8 „	10	13	–	12	32	7
	9 „	8	4	–	14	35	7
	10 „	6	12	4	12	37	8
	11 „	3	17	1	12	40	10
	12 „	8	26	9	14	36	8
	13 „	21	17	7	15	38	8
	14 „	9	22	9	14	37	7
	15 „	11	14	12	13	33	5
	16 „	8	11	9	12	22	6
	17 „	8	7	5	29	32	5
	18 „	8	6	–	18	28	6
	19 „	16	9	1	21	35	5
	20 „	10	12	3	24	33	8
	21 „	4	10	1	19	32	7
	22 „	3	6	3	28	31	14
	23 „	6	3	4	19	33	10
	24 „	5	8	4	23	36	15
	25 „	12	9	2	30	38	9
	26 „	8	11	–	26	33	14
	27 „	10	8	5	30	25	10
	28 „	15	4	6	37	31	9
	29 „	15	5	–	18	21	5
	30 „	13	5	5	27	27	10
	31 „	9	4	2	23	22	9
Average (nightly)	-	10	11	3	19	32	8
St. Giles, Camberwell, Parish.	1 Jan.	1	2	–	11	8	1
	2 „	5	3	1	15	6	–
	3 „	1	–	–	15	9	1
	4 „	6	3	–	9	7	1
	5 „	2	3	–	15	7	3
	6 „	3	2	1	9	5	–
	7 „	6	1	–	8	4	1
	8 „	3	–	–	14	7	6
	9 „	2	3	2	12	6	–
	10 „	1	4	–	23	6	–
	11 „	2	6	3	4	8	–
	12 „	2	3	–	12	3	–
	13 „	3	1	1	8	1	–
	14 „	6	5	–	7	5	–
	15 „	3	–	–	10	10	–
	16 „	3	2	–	9	9	2
	17 „	7	2	–	13	3	–
	18 „	5	2	–	10	11	–
	19 „	6	–	–	20	7	–
	20 „	5	2	–	18	5	1
	21 „	10	–	–	11	7	–
	22 „	8	2	–	16	12	4
	23 „	3	3	–	11	12	5
	24 „	5	4	1	15	5	1
	25 „	6	3	1	13	7	1
	26 „	4	3	–	9	16	3
	27 „	9	1	–	6	6	–
	28 „	4	1	–	10	6	1
	29 „	8	–	–	13	15	3
	30 „	8	2	–	13	12	3
	31 „	12	–	–	8	10	–
Average (nightly)	-	5	2	–	12	8	1
Rotherhithe Parish	1 Jan.	1	2	–	1	1	–
	2 „	4	–	–	2	–	–
	3 „	–	1	–	–	–	–
	4 „	2	2	2	4	5	–
	5 „	2	4	5	3	4	–
	6 „	3	1	–	2	–	–
	7 „	2	2	2	–	7	2
	8 „	1	–	–	–	1	–
	9 „	2	2	2	–	3	–
	10 „	–	1	–	1	3	–
	11 „	–	1	–	2	1	–
	12 „	–	–	–	1	2	–
	13 „	2	2	–	2	2	2
	14 „	1	2	2	–	2	–
	15 „	3	–	–	–	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	5	–	–

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
Rotherhithe Parish—*continued.*	17 Jan.	3	–	–	3	1	–
	18 „	2	3	2	1	–	–
	19 „	4	–	–	1	2	–
	20 „	2	1	1	–	2	–
	21 „	4	2	7	–	1	1
	22 „	1	1	–	3	3	–
	23 „	4	1	1	1	4	2
	24 „	7	1	–	1	5	2
	25 „	–	1	1	–	2	–
	26 „	3	3	3	–	4	–
	27 „	1	2	–	–	1	–
	28 „	–	1	–	–	2	–
	29 „	1	1	2	2	1	–
	30 „	2	1	–	4	4	3
	31 „	3	6	–	1	3	–
Average (nightly)	-	2	1	1	1	2	–
Greenwich Union	1 Jan.	9	5	–	20	7	6
	2 „	10	2	–	21	8	5
	3 „	9	5	–	22	10	10
	4 „	13	3	–	15	11	7
	5 „	13	3	1	15	7	7
	6 „	18	3	1	11	3	4
	7 „	9	2	1	19	3	3
	8 „	9	–	–	23	7	7
	9 „	9	1	1	17	7	6
	10 „	8	3	1	7	9	1
	11 „	18	–	1	11	6	2
	12 „	16	5	8	9	5	–
	13 „	8	3	–	10	4	–
	14 „	10	4	2	10	3	–
	15 „	12	3	1	14	5	3
	16 „	11	1	–	13	6	–
	17 „	13	2	5	22	5	1
	18 „	10	3	1	10	6	2
	19 „	14	2	1	12	5	–
	20 „	9	6	–	15	7	2
	21 „	11	2	2	7	4	–
	22 „	4	1	1	8	3	–
	23 „	6	1	1	23	5	1
	24 „	7	3	8	15	3	–
	25 „	9	5	1	18	5	2
	26 „	10	6	7	14	3	–
	27 „	17	5	4	10	5	–
	28 „	21	6	5	13	4	1
	29 „	8	2	–	24	5	4
	30 „	7	2	2	14	6	2
	31 „	9	5	1	21	7	6
Average (nightly)	-	11	3	2	15	6	3
Lewisham Union	1 Jan.	No specific record kept by the former master, Mr. White.			8	4	–
	2 „				5	–	–
	3 „				–	1	–
	4 „				1	–	–
	5 „				3	–	–
	6 „				2	–	–
	7 „				3	–	–
	8 „				5	–	–
	9 „				–	–	–
	10 „				1	–	–
	11 „				2	–	–
	12 „				3	–	–
	13 „				2	1	–
	14 „				5	–	–
	15 „				–	–	–
	16 „				3	1	–
	17 „				1	–	–
	18 „				4	1	2
	19 „				2	–	–
	20 „				2	–	–
	21 „				3	–	–
	22 „				–	–	–
	23 „				–	–	–
	24 „				6	–	–
	25 „				1	–	–
	26 „				3	1	1
	27 „				–	–	–
	28 „				–	–	–
	29 „				2	–	–
	30 „				4	–	–
	31 „				5	–	–
Average (nightly)	-				2	–	–

— II. —

RETURN of the Number of HOUSELESS POOR PERSONS of each Sex who were Accommodated at the Cost of the POOR RATES out of the WORKHOUSE, in LODGING HOUSES or other Places not being the Vagrant Wards of the Workhouse of the Union or Parish, during each Night in the Months of January 1864 and 1866.

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1866. Children.
St. George, Hanover Square.	1 Jan.	–	–	–	8	–	–
	2 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4 „	–	–	–	3	–	–
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	10	–	–
	7 „	–	–	–	1	–	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11 „	–	–	–	9	–	–
	12 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13 „	–	–	–	7	–	–
	14 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15 „	–	–	–	2	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	–	21	–
	17 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	18 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	19 „	–	–	–	1	–	–
	20 „	–	–	–	18	–	–
	21 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	22 „	–	–	–	6	–	–
	23 „	–	–	–	7	–	–
	24 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	25 „	–	–	–	2	–	–
	26 „	–	–	–	2	–	–
	27 „	–	–	–	20	–	–
	28 „	–	–	–	11	–	–
	29 „	–	–	–	11	–	–
	30 „	–	–	–	40	–	–
	31 „	–	–	–	15	–	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	6	1	–
St. James, Westminster	1 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2 „	1	–	–	–	–	–
	3 „	3	1	–	–	–	–
	4 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7 „	3	–	–	–	–	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12 „	1	1	–	–	–	–
	13 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	14 „	1	1	1	–	–	–
	15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	17 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	18 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	19 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	21 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	22 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	23 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	24 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	25 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	26 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	27 „	2	1	–	–	–	–
	28 „	1	–	–	–	–	–
	29 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	31 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lambeth - - -	1 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13 „	–	–	–	8	–	–
	14 „	–	–	–	8	–	–
	15 „	–	–	–	21	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	26	–	–
	17 „	–	–	–	22	–	–

UNION or PARISH.	Night of Admission.	1864. Males.	1864. Females.	1864. Children.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Lambeth—*continued* -	18 Jan.	–	–	–	30	–
	19 „	–	–	–	17	–
	20 „	–	–	–	7	–
	21 „	–	–	–	12	–
	22 „	–	–	–	24	–
	23 „	–	–	–	26	–
	24 „	–	–	–	33	–
	25 „	–	–	–	31	–
	26 „	–	–	–	31	–
	27 „	–	–	–	11	–
	28 „	–	–	–	3	–
	29 „	–	–	–	8	–
	30 „	–	–	–	19	–
	31 „	–	–	–	20	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	12	–
Strand - - -	1 Jan.	–	–	–	8	–
	2 „	–	–	–	–	–
	3 „	–	–	–	–	–
	4 „	–	–	–	–	–
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	8	–
	7 „	–	–	–	23	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	–
	9 „	–	–	–	2	–
	10 „	–	–	–	10	–
	11 „	–	–	–	–	–
	12 „	–	–	–	–	–
	13 „	–	–	–	–	–
	14 „	–	–	–	8	–
	15 „	–	–	–	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	–	–
	17 „	–	–	–	–	–
	18 „	–	–	–	–	–
	19 „	–	–	–	–	–
	20 „	–	–	–	–	–
	21 „	–	–	–	10	–
	22 „	–	–	–	–	–
	23 „	–	–	–	–	–
	24 „	–	–	–	–	–
	25 „	–	–	–	1	–
	26 „	–	–	–	1	–
	27 „	–	–	–	–	–
	28 „	–	–	–	8	–
	29 „	–	–	–	–	–
	30 „	–	–	–	–	–
	31 „	–	–	–	2	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	3	–
Holborn - - -	1 Jan.	–	–	–	–	–
	2 „	–	–	–	–	–
	3 „	–	–	–	–	–
	4 „	–	–	–	–	–
	5 „	–	–	–	–	–
	6 „	–	–	–	–	–
	7 „	–	–	–	–	–
	8 „	–	–	–	–	–
	9 „	–	–	–	–	–
	10 „	–	–	–	–	–
	11 „	–	–	–	–	–
	12 „	–	–	–	–	–
	13 „	–	–	–	–	–
	14 „	–	–	–	–	–
	15 „	–	–	–	–	–
	16 „	–	–	–	–	–
	17 „	–	–	–	–	–
	18 „	–	–	–	–	–
	19 „	–	–	–	–	–
	20 „	–	–	–	–	–
	21 „	–	–	–	10	–
	22 „	–	–	–	15	–
	23 „	–	–	–	5	–
	24 „	–	–	–	10	–
	25 „	–	–	–	18	–
	26 „	–	–	–	37	–
	27 „	–	–	–	12	–
	28 „	–	–	–	39	–
	29 „	–	–	–	40	–
	30 „	–	–	–	37	–
	31 „	–	–	–	48	–
Average (nightly)	- -	–	–	–	9	–

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.

RETURN of the Number of Persons of each Sex admitted to the Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January 1864 and 1866; also, a Return of the Number of Houseless Poor Persons of each Sex in the Metropolis who were accommodated at the Cost of the Poor Rates Out of the Metropolitan Workhouses during each Night in the Months of January 1864 and 1866.

(*Mr. Bromley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *April* 1866.

Under 2 oz

HOUSELESS POOR (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 April 1866;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the several METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES in each Month since the METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACT came into operation:"

"And, like RETURN in those Parishes or Unions where the Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants, together with the Dates of such Appointments of the Police."

Poor Law Board,
30 July 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Harvey Lewis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1866.

RETURN of the Number of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the several METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES in each Month since the METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACT came into operation; and, like RETURN in those Parishes or Unions where the Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants, together with the Dates of such Appointments of the Police.

BETHNAL GREEN PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	222	201	95	August	199	169	59
November	233	116	93	September	193	129	46
December	182	86	40	October	262	194	90
1865:				November	162	151	57
January	163	42	20	December	139	122	38
February	88	23	10				
March	132	30	25	1866:			
April	219	98	46	January	149	76	33
May	158	193	61	February	96	70	30
June	179	188	59	March	157	84	22
July	240	256	76	April	184	135	61

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 23 January 1866.

CHELSEA PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	67	69	32	August	254	330	205
November	86	73	50	September	182	363	169
December	106	54	32	October	270	440	182
1865:				November	340	369	95
January	125	37	14	December	255	345	70
February	88	34	14				
March	95	37	16	1866:			
April	183	56	21	January	252	333	97
May	144	71	37	February	464	421	158
June	182	141	27	March	425	199	53
July	210	259	71	April	215	89	16

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 8 March 1866.

CLERKENWELL PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	208	167	89	August	426	426	129
November	226	148	59	September	277	234	65
December	190	105	54	October	385	438	132
1865:				November	437	384	128
January	136	97	59	December	555	585	213
February	153	105	64				
March	212	90	65	1866:			
April	184	162	84	January	638	551	197
May	261	306	140	February	487	396	442
June	214	225	130	March	702	633	754
July	318	306	102	April	827	754	232

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

FULHAM UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	247	170	90	August - - -	218	181	99
November - -	250	122	49	September - -	163	149	58
December - -	204	90	40	October - - -	226	161	89
				November - -	153	96	54
1865:				December - -	152	122	79
January - - -	173	53	19				
February - -	173	65	21	1866:			
March - - -	266	86	36				
April - - -	440	163	43	January - - -	127	104	78
May - - -	614	286	163	February - -	241	156	24
June - - -	377	196	128	March - - -	354	287	22
July - - -	233	184	107	April - - -	370	305	22

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish, in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	91	504	120	August - - -	848	671	93
November - -	407	509	103	September - -	569	447	86
December - -	462	395	63	October - - -	783	649	106
				November - -	653	453	56
1865:				December - -	782	367	47
January - - -	476	261	42				
February - -	518	228	40	1866:			
March - - -	557	186	53				
April - - -	591	327	41	January - - -	889	306	49
May - - -	675	414	72	February - -	875	364	50
June - - -	864	430	104	March - - -	878	284	48
July - - -	805	534	89	April - - -	631	165	39

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish. Date of Appointment, 19th March 1866.

Note.—Exclusive of the above admitted into workhouse, about 1,500 males were relieved and sent to a licensed public lodging-house in Westminster, between the 21st November 1865 and the 19th March 1866.—*P. B. C.*

ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish, in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	92	112	44	August - - -	638	197	78
November - -	58	40	31	September - -	736	253	94
December - -	147	60	8	October - - -	825	219	111
				November - -	949	250	122
1865:				December - -	459	180	124
January - - -	99	51	15				
February - -	102	50	24	1866:			
March - - -	170	77	28				
April - - -	370	104	62	January - - -	170	130	101
May - - -	815	317	95	February - -	258	153	46
June - - -	439	142	80	March - - -	272	127	60
July - - -	635	177	87	April - - -	246	69	58

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

—	Males.	Females.	Children.	—	Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	123	225	149	August - - -	330	455	213
November - -	97	157	94	September - -	201	381	139
December - -	109	164	81	October - -	419	579	174
				November - -	388	594	194
1865:				December - -	610	622	180
January - - -	535	229	110				
February - - -	1,031	340	156	1866:			
March - - -	1,553	453	186				
April - - -	1,522	661	203	January - - -	987	631	149
May - - -	1,565	1,071	309	February - -	1,157	587	124
June - - -	741	820	300	March - - -	1,123	435	130
July - - -	399	727	227	April - - -	369	235	82

The Police have not been appointed to Act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

HACKNEY UNION.

NUMBER OF HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

—	Males.	Females.	Children.	—	Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	247	55	46	August - - -	170	90	34
November - -	218	56	22	September - -	166	69	37
December - -	106	26	6	October - -	223	112	42
				November - -	139	78	26
1865:				December - -	175	56	17
January - - -	88	33	20				
February - - -	87	20	8	1866:			
March - - -	83	21	4				
April - - -	126	49	22	January - -	186	34	87
May - - -	115	71	36	February - -	239	30	23
June - - -	146	108	20	March - - -	303	56	33
July - - -	158	95	24	April - - -	266	61	27

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, 7 June 1866.

ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD, PARISH.

NUMBER OF HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

—	Males.	Females.	Children.	—	Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	32	16	19	August - - -	26	44	7
November - -	21	23	5	September - -	39	44	5
December - -	17	32	10	October - -	78	31	11
				November - -	43	16	11
1865:				December - -	28	32	4
January - - -	14	20	9				
February - -	13	9	13	1866:			
March - -	26	21	15				
April - - -	52	39	13	January - -	52	17	10
May - - -	73	28	25	February - -	69	16	7
June - - -	61	53	29	March - - -	102	31	10
July - - -	51	42	22	April - - -	102	38	19

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

HOLBORN UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	183	439	217	August - - -	613	644	294
November - -	158	406	250	September - -	502	504	198
December - -	131	307	95	October - - -	556	639	299
				November - -	627	625	258
1865:				December - -	823	740	230
January - - -	145	262	106				
February - - -	281	265	88	1866:			
March - - -	620	476	171				
April - - -	482	595	148	January - - -	807	640	197
May - - -	504	718	202	February - - -	540	435	151
June - - -	467	608	280	March - - -	631	449	170
July - - -	511	742	261	April - - -	543	499	190

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

N.B.—This return does not include the houseless poor relieved at lodging-houses.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	409	316	175	August - - -	310	557	175
November - -	394	429	231	September - -	210	416	148
December - -	243	311	132	October - - -	364	540	249
				November - -	455	660	332
1865:				December - -	299	486	170
January - - -	261	264	162				
February - - -	262	236	194	1866:			
March - - -	282	299	222				
April - - -	194	294	137	January - - -	323	414	200
May - - -	214	326	122	February - - -	398	405	162
June - - -	335	413	188	March - - -	653	632	217
July - - -	236	455	129	April - - -	590	514	164

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	263	260	170	August - - -	543	563	189
November - -	270	248	146	September - -	521	455	123
December - -	265	210	87	October - - -	560	590	190
				November - -	435	347	95
1865:				December - -	396	297	85
January - - -	379	292	65				
February - - -	515	390	85	1866:			
March - - -	590	582	153				
April - - -	570	575	156	January - - -	456	262	59
May - - -	569	543	180	February - - -	455	289	65
June - - -	542	483	182	March - - -	505	283	53
July - - -	557	567	166	April - - -	412	350	82

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

ST. MARY ABBOTTS, KENSINGTON, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	255	299	109	August - - -	379	241	77
November - -	201	246	94	September - -	313	327	161
December - -	132	206	63	October - - -	449	467	198
				November - -	297	286	122
1865:				December - -	323	272	88
January - - -	94	137	46				
February - -	104	196	62	1866:			
March - - -	170	175	79				
April - - -	205	251	91	January - - -	287	212	71
May - - -	225	314	156	February - -	502	204	58
June - - -	323	238	100	March - - -	693	355	114
July - - -	312	278	69	April - - -	588	472	81

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

CITY OF LONDON UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	400	227	94	August - - -	279	187	102
November - -	370	189	79	September - -	233	168	96
December - -	255	167	67	October - - -	321	227	145
				November - -	183	141	108
1865:				December - -	200	175	90
January - - -	204	106	32				
February - -	150	72	28	1866:			
March - - -	147	106	25				
April - - -	252	195	50	January - - -	138	103	54
May - - -	161	192	49	February - -	127	67	38
June - - -	221	167	59	March - - -	210	129	67
July - - -	306	244	95	April - - -	214	157	88

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, 27 October 1848.

EAST LONDON UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	108	34	4	August - - -	123	91	44
November - -	66	44	5	September - -	75	76	53
December - -	60	87	5	October - - -	95	11	16
				November - -	223	44	37
1865:				December - -	489	285	54
January - - -	54	42	3				
February - -	56	14	–	1866:			
March - - -	86	89	–				
April - - -	79	74	2	January - - -	619	252	40
May - - -	61	73	1	February - -	693	207	45
June - - -	54	56	1	March - - -	1,319	316	53
July - - -	76	55	4	April - - -	1,109	406	69

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

WEST LONDON UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month, since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	—	—	—	August	490	4	—
November	—	—	—	September	344	—	—
December	—	—	—	October	504	403	181
				November	949	594	294
1865:				December	1,557	623	291
January	10	—	—				
February	113	6	3	1866:			
March	103	11	—				
April	178	26	—	January	1,423	894	280
May	344	19	5	February	1,309	761	108
June	373	37	9	March	1,261	902	160
July	430	14	5	April	1,106	713	163

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month, since the 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	235	170	132	August	357	344	171
November	156	92	60	September	252	249	98
December	104	60	56	October	312	273	119
				November	169	194	91
1865:				December	289	236	95
January	92	39	35				
February	70	44	26	1866:			
March	193	94	21				
April	328	216	114	January	252	202	56
May	343	231	103	February	726	365	165
June	312	225	101	March	715	409	171
July	310	263	79	April	590	649	274

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month, since the 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	317	109	79	August	528	177	66
November	294	80	45	September	345	203	75
December	238	57	28	October	538	201	87
				November	353	199	65
1865:				December	436	174	48
January	213	67	26				
February	205	63	41	1866:			
March	307	76	43				
April	376	107	69	January	407	169	52
May	465	155	123	February	313	132	43
June	499	164	87	March	630	231	92
July	542	183	101	April	946	295	100

ST. MARTIN IN-THE-FIELDS PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	436	255	149	August	313	264	118
November	487	308	170	September	263	244	102
December	497	333	127	October	475	407	175
				November	455	390	170
1865:				December	801	454	238
January	846	611	167				
February	371	412	96	1866:			
March	422	352	166				
April	590	362	103	January	841	388	145
May	501	401	164	February	1,122	380	125
June	414	288	141	March	1,247	515	221
July	349	316	131	April	812	355	117

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish. Date of Appointment, 26 March 1866.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	323	619	196	August	949	920	238
November	454	534	153	September	745	876	250
December	319	275	64	October	1,545	1,644	390
				November	1,853	1,723	459
1865:				December	2,265	1,655	404
January	209	232	34				
February	247	292	79	1866:			
March	361	391	102				
April	535	666	132	January	2,290	1,203	225
May	545	672	186	February	1,444	744	173
June	917	746	283	March	836	386	78
July	911	786	160	April	650	499	96

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish. Date of Appointment, 21 February 1866.

MILE-END OLD TOWN PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	366	351	189	August	544	434	193
November	455	265	127	September	396	356	267
December	325	148	34	October	644	411	136
				November	739	315	106
1865:				December	716	291	84
January	321	118	32				
February	355	126	34	1866:			
March	452	161	66				
April	361	219	101	January	757	210	59
May	302	236	58	February	723	180	89
June	335	237	71	March	600	84	59
July	409	390	127	April	520	160	66

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish. Date of Appointment, 26 February 1866.

PADDINGTON PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	—	—	—	August	272	101	30
November	—	—	—	September	308	125	47
December	20	4	2	October	227	123	63
				November	178	63	39
1865:				December	217	98	48
January	169	16	8				
February	263	22	11	1866:			
March	287	14	12				
April	459	81	41	January	160	45	9
May	387	108	61	February	177	53	16
June	340	137	59	March	251	81	41
July	351	141	44	April	198	70	34

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

ST. PANCRAS PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	207	142	52	August	420	253	94
November	221	56	23	September	296	189	65
December	302	52	20	October	366	252	105
				November	510	246	98
1865:				December	515	174	93
January	292	46	24				
February	293	45	34	1866:			
March	347	69	53				
April	205	74	40	January	653	167	69
May	313	103	41	February	993	219	55
June	368	143	85	March	592	106	27
July	342	184	43	April	616	179	55

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 6 March 1866.

POPLAR UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	513	136	92	August	1,456	515	134
November	336	98	80	September	1,241	442	141
December	219	59	20	October	1,558	636	136
				November	1,251	435	137
1865:				December	476	84	21
January	354	55	23				
February	668	99	34	1866:			
March	849	154	92				
April	1,066	277	94	January	427	48	17
May	1,157	451	97	February	475	56	29
June	1,252	361	57	March	583	69	20
July	1,397	479	116	April	437	105	25

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, 1 December 1865.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	198	144	90	August - - -	854	542	260
November - -	265	139	105	September - -	623	487	200
December - -	328	156	158	October - - -	872	450	253
				November - -	462	259	129
1865:				December - -	450	261	105
January - - -	198	42	65				
February - -	224	23	20	1866:			
March - - -	217	36	33				
April - - -	328	118	91	January - - -	487	208	77
May - - -	425	205	147	February - -	595	189	143
June - - -	604	348	150	March - - -	583	139	87
July - - -	691	477	193	April - - -	395	132	76

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 21 March 1866.

STEPNEY UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	272	88	53	August - - -	470	126	77
November - -	417	69	32	September - -	404	130	54
December - -	344	34	20	October - - -	862	238	79
				November - -	1,172	252	120
1865:				December - -	1,049	234	60
January - - -	349	16	15				
February - -	402	20	12	1866:			
March - - -	429	28	16				
April - - -	462	88	43	January - - -	763	272	72
May - - -	415	103	36	February - -	552	268	98
June - - -	396	91	37	March - - -	643	222	99
July - - -	415	121	69	April - - -	442	191	72

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

STRAND UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October - - -	251	139	87	August - - -	770	232	84
November - -	250	85	44	September - -	568	180	52
December - -	117	30	13	October - - -	791	250	143
				November - -	710	201	79
1865:				December - -	791	175	72
January - - -	166	25	20				
February - -	90	27	4	1866:			
March - - -	372	64	24				
April - - -	602	109	33	January - - -	681	179	41
May - - -	503	179	86	February - -	662	215	42
June - - -	618	138	76	March - - -	814	233	63
July - - -	637	180	65	April - - -	835	258	91

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, November 1864.

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	638	459	189	August	691	606	215
November	519	367	141	September	624	578	219
December	427	318	106	October	817	632	286
				November	544	497	204
1865:				December	548	423	117
January	456	319	127				
February	459	254	71	1866:			
March	422	370	106				
April	674	559	162	January	528	279	99
May	754	601	229	February	542	190	80
June	688	579	251	March	767	246	74
July	705	587	220	April	754	410	155

It has been resolved that the Police shall be appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union, and the negotiations are now pending, and not complete.

GREENWICH UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	576	181	120	August	658	398	214
November	434	144	69	September	406	179	98
December	307	99	77	October	644	356	207
				November	443	207	107
1865:				December	381	190	87
January	303	93	90				
February	308	72	50	1866:			
March	406	98	67				
April	500	187	122	January	441	172	95
May	510	246	143	February	515	152	100
June	462	260	153	March	586	152	126
July	489	344	180	April	586	235	118

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, 16 April 1866.

LEWISHAM UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	none	none	none.	August	33	54	47
November	none	none	none.	September	20	12	10
December	3	6	3	October	71	24	13
				November	72	31	22
1865:				December	32	22	10
January	9	14	7				
February	16	4	4	1866:			
March	28	8	6				
April	32	6	10	January	66	8	3
May	27	20	11	February	78	15	10
June	20	10	8	March	151	28	7
July	26	16	14	April	124	64	41

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.

BERMONDSEY, SURREY, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	360	270	95	August	317	253	122
November	306	194	81	September	304	225	130
December	264	155	74	October	315	263	189
				November	330	271	165
1865:				December	361	348	149
January	219	158	140				
February	162	128	97	1866:			
March	215	160	142				
April	312	197	105	January	364	374	147
May	281	229	119	February	221	222	113
June	286	247	86	March	195	104	39
July	267	263	114	April	202	144	40

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 10 Feb. 1866.

CAMBERWELL PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	346	155	51	August	576	319	135
November	331	87	17	September	447	158	68
December	239	92	22	October	503	316	112
				November	235	220	47
1865:				December	259	211	54
January	110	42	19				
February	107	26	9	1866:			
March	235	72	19				
April	437	128	33	January	447	278	28
May	609	254	91	February	389	236	25
June	440	180	35	March	475	208	44
July	430	228	78	April	740	329	46

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR, SOUTHWARK, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	872	701	248	August	291	327	139
November	651	597	339	September	248	297	175
December	394	621	243	October	427	325	179
				November	288	349	119
1865:				December	324	372	194
January	260	534	189				
February	306	526	167	1866:			
March	555	904	324				
April	633	795	435	January	342	280	137
May	648	1,038	617	February	366	308	94
June	941	1,460	435	March	349	347	100
July	279	352	147	April	305	315	67

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.

LAMBETH PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	382	505	186	August	922	794	326
November	385	413	185	September	592	508	205
December	292	263	121	October	924	999	366
				November	1,120	939	434
1865:				December	1,222	599	242
January	314	147	78				
February	603	235	90	1866:			
March	754	264	129				
April	846	449	124	January	1,742	720	221
May	741	579	232	February	799	214	89
June	956	810	283	March	683	132	61
July	792	775	292	April	549	192	70

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 23 January 1866.

ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	94	58	26	August	160	88	38
November	68	23	16	September	112	53	22
December	66	28	19	October	104	53	24
				November	68	39	12
1865:				December	89	39	8
January	41	25	9				
February	30	22	14	1866:			
March	42	16	11				
April	99	39	15	January	57	24	5
May	99	35	18	February	156	41	6
June	116	51	20	March	316	65	13
July	130	76	23	April	266	111	22

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 3 May 1866.

ST. OLAVE'S PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	6	109	19	August	15	265	113
November	42	81	42	September	8	248	111
December	86	48	14	October	16	236	129
				November	18	117	72
1865:				December	166	191	80
January	14	60	19				
February	30	51	31	1866:			
March	73	48	42				
April	191	177	65	January	210	137	41
May	87	184	87	February	546	213	100
June	19	153	74	March	231	141	67
July	9	312	88	April	110	161	42

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish.
Date of Appointment, 28 February 1866.

ROTHERHITHE PARISH.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Parish in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	87	54	30	August	96	169	77
November	69	34	16	September	77	132	62
December	74	32	29	October	95	157	69
				November	40	73	24
1865:				December	28	63	18
January	73	49	31				
February	94	50	33	1866:			
March	84	69	33				
April	88	62	36	January	34	58	14
May	76	106	38	February	62	65	25
June	63	112	35	March	106	45	23
July	72	137	53	April	125	120	46

The Police have not been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Parish; but it is the intention of the Board to do so.

ST. SAVIOUR'S UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR Relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	594	276	81	August	413	348	74
November	466	241	81	September	443	382	122
December	294	228	76	October	365	318	74
				November	313	245	72
1865:				December	182	128	16
January	182	199	54				
February	305	178	35	1866:			
March	238	248	58				
April	288	307	60	January	274	10	4
May	310	490	122	February	277	9	4
June	454	404	96	March	224	48	32
July	408	384	102	April	241	116	27

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION.

NUMBER of HOUSELESS POOR relieved at the Workhouse of the above Union in each Month since 1st October 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.
1864:				1865—*continued.*			
October	267	636	216	August	451	1,107	221
November	348	747	126	September	268	415	196
December	356	636	114	October	558	918	323
				November	475	1,091	311
1865:				December	369	951	248
January	420	680	104				
February	366	572	103	1866:			
March	437	772	188				
April	537	924	193	January	663	1,116	283
May	643	1,063	303	February	717	682	278
June	581	798	265	March	278	118	35
July	461	838	152	April	284	165	71

The Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants in the above Union.
Date of Appointment, 26 February 1866.

HOUSELESS POOR (METROPOLIS).

RETURN of the Number of Houseless Poor Relieved at the several Metropolitan Workhouses in each Month since the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act came into Operation; and, like Return in those Parishes or Unions where the Police have been appointed to act as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants, together with the Dates of such Appointments of the Police.

(*Mr. Harvey Lewis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1866.

453.

Under 2 oz.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1866 ;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, LL. B., F. R. S., Poor Law Inspector and Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, on the METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES and SICK WARDS."

Poor Law Board, 26 June 1866.

ENFIELD, Secrerary.

REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, LL. B., F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, and Poor Law Inspector, on the METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES and SICK WARDS.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 19 June 1866.

IN your letter of the 3d April 1866, Mr. Farnall and myself were instructed to make a careful inspection of the infirmary wards of the several metropolitan workhouses, and to inquire into the existing arrangements for the care of the sick. Our attention was specially directed to the adequacy of the accommodation provided in respect of the size and ventilation and suitableness of the wards and their beds and bedding, and other furniture ; to the sufficiency of the arrangements for the supply of medical attendance and medicines ; and to the provision for the nursing and care of the sick. We were also requested to suggest such alterations as might appear to us advisable in the present system, and the arrangements of each workhouse, in order to secure satisfactory treatment and care for the sick poor of the metropolis.

I have now the honour to state that we completed the inspection of those workhouses on the 1st June 1866, and to report the result of such inspection and inquiry.

Mode of conducting the inquiry.

The course pursued by us in conducting the inquiry, was to visit the various workhouses during the daytime without giving notice of our intention to do so ; and in nearly all cases we were accompanied by the master and medical officer. We were also accompanied by a gentleman who measured the wards, except those at Lambeth, and made the various calculations upon which the tables are founded.

As our investigations were restricted to the arrangements for the sick, the first duty was to arrive at a conclusion as to the persons who should be regarded as of that class.

The classes of inmates in a workhouse are the able-bodied, the aged and infirm, imbeciles, and children ; and such of them are accounted sick as have been placed upon the medical relief book by the medical officer. All the cases which were found in the detached infirmaries, or in separate sick wards, were clearly of that class, but those by no means comprehended the whole ; and it became necessary to extend our inquiries to the wards of the aged and infirm, and lunatics, and in some instances even to the wards of the children. The aged and infirm were not as a body classed as sick, but many of them being bedridden, or afflicted with temporary increase of some special disorder, as, for example, bronchitis, were permanently or temporarily so regarded, and were treated in their own wards.

In some workhouses the lunatics and imbeciles were warded separately from the general inmates, whilst in others they were placed in the general wards ; and the medical officer, at his own discretion, in one workhouse, considered them all as sick, and in another, regarded only such of them as sick as were suffering from bodily disease. In some the sick cases were treated in their own ordinary wards, whilst in others they were removed to the infirmary, or to the proper sick wards.

Mode of conducting the inquiry.

The children, except in two or three workhouses, were placed in schools apart from the workhouse; but all under a given age (two years in one workhouse, and four years in another), as well as those who were *in transitu* to the schools or were sick, were retained in the workhouse; and the sick cases were in one workhouse treated in the general nursery, in another in the sick nursery, and in a third in the infirmary or sick wards.

Hence it was evident that, in the discharge of our duty we must inspect other wards than those of the infirmary and the purely sick wards.

The next question was, as to where a line could be drawn at which our inspection might stop, so as not to include the whole establishment; and as it was impossible for us to determine this for ourselves, we arrived at the conclusion to regard all cases as sick who were upon the Medical Relief Book, to visit the wards where they were placed, and to submit to the diversity in the decisions of the medical officers which have been already referred to.

But two circumstances required our further consideration. Whenever in the opinion of the medical officer any person required extra diet his name was placed upon the Relief Book whether the diet were required simply on the ground of inability to masticate, or other infirmity of old age, or from distinct bodily disease; and as five-sixths of all the adults in the workhouse belonged to the class of aged and infirm, we learnt that the Medical Relief List was rather indicative of the persons receiving extra diet, than of a defined class of sick persons. Hence, if on entering a ward of the aged and infirm, containing, perhaps, 20 to 30 persons, not more than two or three of them were taking medicine, we did not regard it as an infirmary ward; but where a larger proportion, or the majority of the inmates were bedridden, or otherwise ill, we included the ward in our investigation.

Hence it soon became evident that the class, the arrangements for whose care it was our special duty to investigate, was not so well defined as at first appeared probable.

It was also important to determine the exact scope of our inquiries, so as to render our investigations in the different workhouses as nearly uniform as possible. The duties which had been confided to us were such as ordinarily devolve upon Poor Law Inspectors, and precisely such as would be performed by a medical man, who is at the same time an inspector. But the inspector, in making his ordinary inspections, not only has regard to the general fitness of the various parts, and of the arrangements of the workhouse, for the purposes to which they are devoted, but inquires into the condition of each sick person, and invites the inmates to make complaints on any matter which injuriously affects them. This attention to the individual cases appeared to be the duty of the Metropolitan Inspector, Mr. Farnall, in his periodical visits, whilst on the present occasion our duty seemed rather to be to determine, with great care and minuteness, the fitness of the workhouse and its organization and arrangements, for the care of the sick generally.

In pursuing our inquiry, we entered into and carefully inspected every part of the wards where the sick were found, and made notes of our observations, and of the answers of the nurses and other officials to our questions. We also examined the corridors, water closets, lavatories, and bath rooms adjoining those wards, and noted the general arrangements of the buildings, and the size and position of the yards; and at the end of each day's inspection, I detailed the information which I had gained, with the suggestions which I had to offer for the improvement of the workhouse, in special reports, which will be found in the Appendix.

Moreover, as the necessity for improved ventilation was at all times a subject of conversation, the alterations which were required to effect it, as well as the existing defects in furniture and general arrangements, were usually pointed out by us, and often noted by the master for his guidance.

After the inspection had been completed we conferred with the medical officer alone upon the nursing and medical care of the inmates, and the general sanitary arrangements of the workhouse.

In preparing the report upon each workhouse, I have considered the following subjects in their order, viz.: the classes of sick, number of inmates, general accommodation apart from the wards, the size and general character of the wards, the beds, bedding, furniture and utensils; cleanliness, ventilation, nursing and medical attendance; and have made such recommendations on each as the

case

case required. In this general report I purpose to give a summary of the whole results in the same order, and to treat the subject under three heads, viz.: Mode of conducting the inquiry.

Part I.—Details of the Inspection.

Part II.—General Review and Suggestions.

Part III.—Government and Supervision of the Workhouses.

PART I.—DETAILS OF THE INSPECTION.

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

Site.

Site.

We have inspected 40 workhouses in the Metropolitan District, in the following order, viz.: Workhouses visited.

1	Lambeth	Princes-road, Lambeth.
2	St. Saviour's	Christchurch, Southwark.
3	Bermondsey	Russell Street, Bermondsey.
4	St. Olave	Parish-street, Southwark.
5	St. George-the-Martyr	Mint-street, Southwark.
6	Greenwich	Greenwich.
7	St. Marylebone	Northumberland-street.
8	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	Vinegar-yard, St. Giles.
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	Castle-street, Leicester-square.
10	The Strand	Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.
11	Holborn	Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn.
12	Clerkenwell, St. James	Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell.
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	Kingsland-road.
14	Whitechapel	Charles-street, Whitechapel.
15	Mile End, Old Town	Mile End, Old Town.
16	City of London	Bow-road, Mile End.
17	Stepney	Bromley.
18	Poplar	High-street, Poplar.
19	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	Petty France, Westminster.
20	St. James, Westminster	Poland-street, Oxford-street.
21	St. Mary Abbott, Kensington	Kensington.
22	St. Margaret, Westminster	Kensington.
23	St. George, Hanover-square	Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.
24	Hackney	St. John, Hackney.
25	East London	Homerton.
26	Islington	Liverpool-road, Islington.
27	Chelsea	St. Luke, Chelsea.
28	St. George, Hanover-square	Brompton.
29	Fulham	Fulham.
30	St. George-in-the East	Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane.
31	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	Deptford Lower-road, Rotherhithe.
32	Paddington	Paddington.
33	St. Pancras	King's Road, St. Pancras-road.
34	Bethnal Green	Bonner's Hall Field, Bethnal Green.
35	Camberwell, St. Giles	St. Giles, Camberwell.
36	St. Luke, Middlesex	City-road.
37	St. Mary, Newington	Walworth.
38	Wandsworth and Clapham	Battersea.
39	Hampstead	Hampstead.
40	West London, Hornsey	Meeting House-lane, Edmonton.

The following occupy suburban sites, and are built upon sufficiently large plots of land, viz.: Mile End, City of London, Stepney, Kensington, St. Margaret's at Kensington, East London, St. George's at Brompton, Fulham, Rotherhithe, Paddington, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Camberwell, St. Mary Newington, Wandsworth and Clapham, and West London. St. Pancras may also be added to this list, if not on account of its suburban site, on that of its large plot of land. Suburban.

The following are surrounded by buildings, have little or no spare land, and are situate in urban positions, viz.: Lambeth, St. George-the-Martyr, Clerkenwell, St. Margaret's Westminster, Islington, St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, St. Olave, Marylebone, St. Giles', St. Martin's, Strand, Holborn, Poplar, St. James's, St. George Hanover-square, Chelsea, St. George-in-the-East, and St. Luke Middlesex. Shoreditch and Whitechapel should also, perhaps, be added to this list, but they differ from the others in having been recently erected. Urban.

Hampstead occupies a position between these two classes, since it is suburban,

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ban, but has little or no spare land. It is, however, so situate that land may, I believe, be readily obtained.

Site.

Old.

The following are old workhouses, viz.: Lambeth, St. George-the-Martyr, Clerkenwell, Islington, St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, Marylebone, St. Giles', St. Martin's, Strand, Holborn, Poplar, St. James's, St. George Hanover-square, Chelsea, St. George-in-the-East, St. Luke's, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe; but many of them have comparatively new infirmary buildings, as Rotherhithe, Camberwell, St. Luke's, St. George-in-the-East, Chelsea, St. Giles', St. Saviour's, and others.

New.

The following are new, or comparatively new workhouses, viz:—Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Mile End, City of London, Stepney, Kensington, St. Margaret's at Westminster and Kensington, East London, St George's at Brompton, Fulham, Paddington, Bethnal Green, St. Mary Newington, Wandsworth, West London, and Hampstead; and to these may be added St. Pancras and Hackney.

Elevation.

The elevation of such of the workhouses as are placed upon, and near the banks of the river is low. Such are Lambeth, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Saviour's, St. Olave, Rotherhithe, Poplar, St. George-in-the-East, and Bermondsey. That of the others is higher; and a large majority are altogether removed from the influence of the river level.

Drainage.

Only two workhouses were said to have defective drainage, viz:—Bermondsey and Lambeth. The sewers of the former were said to be sometimes inundated by the tide, and the drains of the latter were stated to be very frequently under repair. We did not perceive any evidence of bad drainage at either place. At Whitechapel, St. Luke's, St. Pancras, St. Margaret's at Kensington, and a few others, we perceived drain smells from defective trapping of certain pipes.

Closely surrounded.

Many of the older workhouses are closely surrounded by buildings, which contain populations more or less dense, and lessen the opportunity for free ventilation.

Such are particularly Lambeth, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Saviour's, St. George-in-the-East, Poplar, Chelsea, St. James, Holborn, Strand, St. Giles, Clerkenwell, St. Margaret's Westminster, and Islington; and from the nature of the case nearly all the urban workhouses, as nearly all other urban buildings, must be placed in the same class.

All the suburban workhouses are placed in open localities, and some of the urban ones, as St. George, Hanover-square, are not surrounded by a dense population.

General Salubrity.

The general salubrity of the sites of all the workhouses, except those on the river level, is undoubted; and in reference to the latter it must not be inferred that they are less salubrious than other buildings in the same localities. There was no evidence presented to us which indicated insalubrity, and it is only the higher rate of general mortality in several of these districts that warrants a doubt respecting them. At the same time, if opposing reasons did not exist, no one could hesitate to prefer their removal to a higher level.

The site of the newly-built workhouses, as of many others, is very salubrious.

Classes of the Sick.

Classes of the Sick.

Fever and Small-pox.

With the exception of Paddington and Poplar, there is no workhouse where developed fever cases* are willingly or usually retained; but such cases, as also those of small-pox, are sent to the fever and small-pox hospitals. At Poplar and Fulham there are special buildings appropriated to both fever and small pox cases, and at Paddington small-pox cases are sent to the hospital. There are, however, several workhouses where cases of fever are occasionally retained, as the City of London, Lambeth, Bethnal Green, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Giles, and others; and where there are no separate fever wards, such cases are placed, with more or less separation, in wards with other cases. This want of complete isolation is much to be regretted; but the medical officers stated, that they had never known any injury to follow this arrangement.

In only about one-fourth of the workhouses are there any special fever wards at the present time.

This

* By this term is signified cases of typhus, typhoid, and scarlet fever, and not simple fever, attending various affections, as measles or colds.

Classes of the Sick

This state of things is only of recent occurrence, yet it appears now to have become so general as to be almost universal. It has also been of great convenience in the Poor Law Administration, for a class of cases requiring special watchfulness, and large cubical and floor space, and the care of some of which is necessarily attended with some danger to the nurses, has been transferred to excellently managed institutions, set apart for those special classes, and the cost to the guardians has been less than that of treating them in the workhouses. The difficulty of want of space in the Fever Hospital has frequently arisen, and the very serious inconvenience of taking back the patient to the workhouse has resulted; but the energy and philanthropy of the managers of the Fever Hospital have recently enabled them to receive nearly all cases which have been sent from the workhouses.

There is, however, the uncertainty of their reception always present; and temporary provision for the reception of a case has to be occasionally made in many workhouses.

A similar difficulty has also existed in reference to the Small-Pox Hospital, and several cases are now unable to gain admission.

But it will scarcely exceed the truth to state that neither fever nor small-pox cases are now admitted into the workhouses.

Itch.

Itch cases are received into all the workhouses, and in a majority they are not placed in separate wards, but occupy a foul ward in common with venereal or bad leg cases; or are placed in the receiving wards, with more or less isolation. Twelve workhouses have no separate itch ward for either one or both sexes.

The use of the solution of sulphur and lime, to which I called the attention of the medical profession in England 15 years ago, is now somewhat frequent in the workhouses; and the cases are therefore less offensive when under treatment, and are more quickly cured than when the sulphur ointment had been used.

Venereal Disease.

Venereal cases are sent to the Lock Hospital from nearly every workhouse, and but few, and those the doubtful or milder cases, are retained. The Government have placed 20 beds at the disposal of the guardians at Greenwich; and most of the Boards of Guardians subscribe to the Lock. Yet there are commonly some cases retained in the workhouses, and placed in separate wards, or they are mixed with the general inmates, or placed with itch and other diseases in foul wards. This practical exclusion has also been found a convenient arrangement, on account of the desirability on moral grounds of preventing communication between such persons and the less immoral inmates of workhouses.

The difficulty already pointed out in reference to fever and small-pox cases, had also been experienced in the removal of this class, viz., the insufficiency of the accommodation at the Lock Hospital.

No inconsiderable number of this class are received from the casual wards and houses of refuge.

Hence only a small number of this class of cases are found in the workhouses, —a small minority of those who seek admission.

Children.

With very few exceptions the children are placed in district, separate, or other schools, under the inspection of the Poor Law Board, apart from the workhouses, and only those are retained who are *in transitu* to the school, who are too young to be sent there, or who are sick. When the schools do not belong to the parish the guardians pay a certain sum (about 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per week) for each child, for board, lodging, clothing, medical attendance and education.

Among the workhouses which have schools on the same premises as the workhouse, but usually distinct from it, are Mile End Old Town, St. George's at Brompton, Fulham, and St. Margaret's at Kensington.

The sick children are not always treated apart from the adults, for in some workhouses, as St. Giles and St. Luke's, there is no sick nursery; but in many, as St. Pancras, there is a sick nursery in which they are placed. The absence of a sick nursery is a too general defect.

Hence there are children in all workhouses, but, speaking in general terms, they are a very small minority of those who are under the care of the guardians.

As the able-bodied are found in very small numbers in all except three or four workhouses, the inmates consist chiefly of the aged and infirm, and the sick, properly so called; and the classes of sick above mentioned having been eliminated, chronic cases and the aged and infirm constitute nearly the whole.

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Details of the Inspection.

On the day of our visit the total number of inmates was about 23,500, of whom less than one-tenth were able-bodied.

Classes of the Sick.

From a Parliamentary Return prepared by the Poor Law Board in May 1865 (House of Commons, No. 312), it appeared that there were in the metropolitan workhouses, on 28th January of that year, upwards of 1,400 afflicted with acute, and upwards of 6,000 with chronic, diseases.*

Summary.

Hence it appears that the workhouses are now homes for the aged and infirm, a last refuge for destitute sick persons, places where a great number of women give birth to illegitimate children, and a temporary shelter for tramps and very destitute persons suffering from some disease. They are not, on the one hand, workhouses in the sense of institutions where the inmates are able to work, or where labour is exacted; neither, on the other, are they hospitals where all are sick and temporarily received and treated, but asylums where the aged and infirm are provided for during life; and where consumptive and other chronic cases, most of whom have been in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, and, being entirely without resources, end their days. They are institutions *sui generis*, and fulfil a purpose not contemplated by any others.

Number of Inmates.

Number of Inmates.

The following Table shows the number of inmates in the workhouses at the period of our inspection.

TABLE No. 1.

Total Number of Inmates and the Number of the Able-bodied in the Workhouses at the Period of our Visit.

		Total.	Able-Bodied.			Total.	Able-Bodied.
1	Lambeth, St. Mary - -	879	132	21	Kensington - - -	440	75
2	St. Saviour's - - -	405	42	22	St. Margaret, Kensington	647	90
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	531	154	23	St. George, Hanover-square	265	30
				24	Hackney - - -	573	10
4	St. Olave's - - -	277	48	25	East London - - -	656	245
5	St. George the Martyr -	404	17	26	Islington, St. Mary - -	470	27
6	Greenwich - - -	884	9	27	St. George, at Brompton -	320	45
7	St. Marylebone - -	1,703	65	28	Chelsea - - - -	453	17
8	St. Giles - - -	667	38	29	Fulham - - - -	312	12
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields -	437	47	30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary -	194	36
10	Strand - - - -	556	44	31	St. George-in-the-East -	770	30
11	Holborn - - - -	459	26	32	St. Pancras - - -	1,960	296
12	Clerkenwell, St. James -	529	32	33	Paddington - - -	385	41
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	784	56	34	Bethnal Green - -	1,175	43
14	Whitechapel - - -	692	45	35	St. Luke, Middlesex -	581	33
15	City of London - -	844	120	36	Camberwell, St. Giles -	404	18
16	Mile-End Old Town -	530	13	37	St. Mary, Newington -	482	180
17	Stepney - - - -	558	59	38	Wandsworth and Clapham	524	19
18	Poplar - - - -	472	67	39	Hampstead - - -	114	26
19	St. Margaret, Westminster	179	8	40	West London - - -	456	14
20	St. James, Westminster -	614	42				

Single beds.

Each inmate almost universally occupied a separate bed, except in the case of children, and of women with children; but in one or two wards of a very few workhouses double beds were used for the sick. Thus, in one ward at St. George-the-Martyr, the aged women, some of whom were sick, slept two in a bed; and in another ward four or six infants were placed, heels to heels, in one bed; whilst at St. Pancras and Clerkenwell two women and their children sometimes occupied one bed in the lying-in ward. Such an arrangement was very improper; but the exceptions in reference to adults were so exceedingly few that they only served to confirm the rule of the use of single beds.

* We have obtained from the medical officers a Return showing, among other particulars, the number of sick in the several workhouses for three periods in 1865–6. This Return has been presented to the House of Lords, and is now in the course of being printed. The total number of inmates, including the able-bodied and sick, on the day of our visit in each case is stated in the Tables contained in the present Report.

Cubical and Floor Space.

The following Table gives the usual cubical and floor space, in sick wards occupied both by day and night, in the different workhouses:

TABLE No. 2.

Usual Cubical and Floor Space in the Infirmary and Sick Wards.

		Cubical Space.	Floor Space.			Cubical Space.	Floor Space.
		Cubic Feet.	*Sup. Feet.*			*Cubic Feet.*	*Sup. Feet.*
1	Lambeth, St. Mary -	315 to 879	42 to 68	22	St. Margaret, Kensington	529 to 825	48 to 73
2	St. Saviour's - -	525 to 855	47 to 56	23	St. George, Hanover-square.	593 to 832	60 to 89
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	352 to 709	42 to 71	24	Hackney - - -	395 to 590	41 to 59
4	St. Olave's - - -	554 to 693	50 to 63	25	East London - -	436 to 599	37 to 50
5	St. George-the-Martyr -	324 to 656	33 to 75	26	Islington, St. Mary -	410 to 669	53 to 69
6	Greenwich - - -	394 to 525	42 to 53	27	St. George, at Brompton	667 to 999	58 to 85
7	St. Marylebone - -	488 to 794	43 to 63	28	Chelsea - - -	421 to 657	48 to 71
8	St. Giles - - -	413 to 822	43 to 56	29	Fulham - - -	550 to 693	50 to 64
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	473 to 723	52 to 69	30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary -	670 to 770 400 to 500	50 to 60 44 to 60
10	Strand - - - -	340 to 817	35 to 66				
11	Holborn - - -	364 to 616	44 to 13	31	St. George-in-the-East -	346 to 891	35 to 56
12	Clerkenwell, St. James -	288 to 584	36 to 100	32	St. Pancras - -	533 to 780 452 to 615	47 to 56 38 to 53
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	492 to 742	44 to 64	33	Paddington - -	495 to 892	50 to 64
14	Whitechapel - -	460 to 700	42 to 60	34	Bethnal Green - -	457 to 648 377 to 889	40 to 45 33 to 83
15	City of London - -	521 to 621	45 to 61				
16	Mile-End Old Town -	438 to 659	41 to 58	35	St. Luke, Middlesex -	318 to 596	28 to 58
17	Stepney - - -	372 to 649	40 to 56	36	Camberwell, St. Giles -	490 to 666	40 to 60
18	Poplar - - -	447 to 599	42 to 52	37	St. Mary, Newington -	365 to 800	32 to 69
19	St. Margaret, Westminster.	415 to 643	42 to 57	38	Wandsworth and Clapham.	384 to 576	41 to 56
20	St. James, Westminster	555 to 895 314 in basement.	47 to 79	39	Hampstead - - -	497 to 636	50 to 63
21	Kensington - - -	431 to 637	43 to 50	40	West London - -	432 to 993	33 to 76

It is of no value, but, on the contrary, would mislead, to point out the *average* cubical and floor space in each workhouse, since the workhouse is not to be regarded as a whole, but as composed of different rooms, each having its own space, and occupied by persons who receive good or evil from that room alone.

It is, however, of the greatest interest to note how many sick wards have a cubical space to each bed of less amount than that required by the Poor Law Board, viz., 500 feet; and the following Table shows that, with only five or six exceptions, some are found in all workhouses, and in a few they constitute a majority:

TABLE No. 3.

Number of Infirmary and Sick Wards used by Day and Night in the several Workhouses which we found to have less than 500 Cubic Feet Space.

1	Lambeth, St. Mary - -	10	22	St. Margaret, Kensington -	9 of 10 in main building.
2	St. Saviour's - - - -	None.			
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen	9	23	St. George, Hanover-square -	None.
4	St. Olave's - - - -	None.	24	Hackney - - - -	13 of 19
5	St. George-the-Martyr - -	3	25	East London - - - -	7 of 21
6	Greenwich - - - -	20	26	Islington, St. Mary - -	9 of 17
7	St. Marylebone - - -	2	27	St. George, at Brompton -	None.
8	St. Giles - - - -	5	28	Chelsea - - - -	5 of 14
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - -	2	29	Fulham - - - -	2 of 18
10	Strand - - - - -	19 of 24	30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary - -	4 of 10
11	Holborn - - - -	5 of 10	31	St. George-in-the-East - -	4 of 20
12	Clerkenwell, St. James - -	9 of 12	32	St. Pancras - - - -	4 of 20
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard - -	Scarcely.	33	Paddington - - - -	1 of 12
14	Whitechapel - - - -	6	34	Bethnal Green - - -	10 of 42
15	City of London - - -	None.	35	St. Luke, Middlesex - -	2 of 8
16	Mile-End Old Town - -	6 of 13	36	Camberwell, St. Giles - -	1 of 13
17	Stepney - - - -	3 of 27	37	St. Mary, Newington - -	5 of 20
18	Poplar - - - - -	6 of 21	38	Wandsworth and Clapham -	6 of 28
19	St. Margaret, Westminster -	4 of 13	39	Hampstead - - - -	1 scarcely.
20	St. James, Westminster - -	Basement only.	40	West London - - -	2 of 32
21	Kensington - - - -	5 of 17			

The workhouses which have no exceptions are: St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, St. George's Mount-street, and Brompton; and Shoreditch, St. James's, and Hampstead might be added to the list.

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Cubical and Floor Space.

In reference to some others it must be added, that the exceptional wards are often for itch, venereal, and foul cases, which, for the purpose of isolation, have been removed from the main building, and placed in low buildings, or outhouses, not originally intended for habitation.

The workhouses in which over-crowding exists in its most extreme degree are Greenwich, Clerkenwell, Strand, St. Margaret's, and Hackney; but at Lambeth, Bermondsey, Poplar, East London, Islington, Chelsea, Rotherhithe, Bethnal Green, and others, it is very considerable; and in all is indefensible and reprehensible.

In reference to floor space, the same condition prevails, and taking 50 feet as the standard which has been professedly adopted, only nine workhouses have kept within the rule. In nine others the space, in one or more rooms, has been reduced to less than 40; and in at least one to less than 30 superficial feet. These are St. George-the-Martyr, Strand, Clerkenwell, East London, St. George-in-the-East, St. Pancras, Bethnal Green, and St. Luke's.

Hence, in the great majority of the workhouses, the actual floor space in some of the rooms is between 30 and 40 superficial feet; whilst in the same workhouses the actual space in other wards is from 50 to 100 superficial feet.

In one-half of the workhouses the maximum floor space is above 60 superficial feet.

Plans of Construction of the Workhouses, with the Size and General Character of the Wards.

Plans of Construction of the Workhouses, with the Size and General Character of the Wards.

The plans of construction of the different workhouses vary in the widest possible degree, and the same occurs even in different parts of the same workhouse where additions have been made.

In most of the newer workhouses, as Bethnal Green, East London, Stepney, Mile End, City of London, and St. Pancras, there is a central corridor running through each floor, and the wards are placed on each side of it. With such an arrangement outer windows can be placed only on one side of the wards; but, as at Bethnal Green, windows are placed in the corridor wall and admit a certain amount of light, and, when plugged open, admit air also; or, as at East London and Stepney, the corridor wall, for the most part a blank wall, and neither light nor air is systematically admitted from the corridors, except by the doors.

The corridor is, in some cases, very narrow, as at Greenwich, and in others very long, as at Stepney, and there is a large part of the lower corridor, at least, which is dark; whilst, in some, corridors leading to the outer air do not exist at all, or only at the centre. For the same reasons, and because the outer air is not admitted at the ends with sufficient freedom, the corridors do not supply sufficient air to the wards.

The state of these wards, in reference to lightness, airiness, and cheerfulness, further depends upon the distance between their outer and inner walls; for if, as at Hampstead, the length of the ward, and not its width, is in that direction, they must be dark; but if the width be in that direction and not great, they may be light and cheerful. Whenever there are large outer windows, extending nearly to the ceiling, and windows in the corridor wall, the width of the rooms being moderate, and that of the corridors good, the rooms are light, airy, and cheerful.

With such an arrangement there are always a number of wards at the ends of the building, which have a different construction, and admit of windows on two or three sides.

In a few workhouses there is not a central corridor, but the wards are placed side by side, and the gangway is through the wards. Such is the case in a part of Islington Workhouse; and the windows can only be on one side, except in the case of the end rooms.

In others, as Lambeth and St. Margaret's Kensington, there is only one ward in depth; and for the most part there are windows on both sides, and the passage is through the rooms.

The above refers chiefly to the body of the workhouse, where the aged and infirm are placed, among whom there is a certain proportion of sick, and where the sick wards and lying-in wards are sometimes placed.

In

In detached or separate infirmaries the wards are for the most part single, and have windows on both sides. In some, as at the new buildings at Chelsea, corridors run along the side of the wards, whilst more generally the passage is through the wards, and in some, as at Stepney and East London, the objectionable plan is adopted in some wards of directing the passage along one side of the ward, and thus preventing the proper arrangement of the beds.

In nearly all such buildings there must be some wards where windows can be placed on one side only; and where side corridors exist, windows are not always placed in the wall separating it from the ward. There will also usually be end wards where windows will be found on two or three sides, or where in such positions two wards will be built back to back, as at East London, with a blank and often unbroken partition wall.

It is perhaps as unusual to find double wards separated by a corridor in the infirmary buildings as it is usual in the main building of the workhouses, but, as at West London, it does sometimes occur.

It is impossible to consider in this general manner the arrangements of the minor buildings in many of the workhouses, which in the special reports on each workhouse, I have recommended to be taken down, since they are of every size, form, and mode of arrangement; but very generally they are outer buildings which were designed for workrooms, as at St. Mary Newington, or for schoolrooms, as at Kensington.

Perhaps in illustration of the diversity of arrangement in the several buildings, I might advantageously cite St. George-in-the-East, with its old dark and cheerless buildings, its excellent new buildings, its disreputable venereal wards in a lean-to, its imperfect imbecile and nursery wards, and its "stone buildings," with large and good rooms, built side by side; or St. Pancras, with a whole village of detached buildings; or St. Mary Newington, or Fulham, with its main building, imbecile wards, general infirmary, and fever wards, all in distinct buildings, and of different modes of construction: and it may not be denied that additions, whether to the main building, or in the erection of infirmary, fever wards, casual wards, imbecile wards, and offices, have been made without unity of design, and the erections have been placed upon the land without order, and without regard to the appearance or the openness of the site.

Yet, as a general expression, it must be stated that in a large majority of the workhouses, the infirmary and other sick wards have windows on two sides (one or both being from the outside), and that in general the wards are light, airy, and cheerful. There is, however, almost universally need for improvement, and in numerous instances I have pointed out in the special reports the necessity for placing windows in the corridors, as at Bethnal-green, Fulham, Stepney, East London, and West London; of increasing the number of the outside windows, as at Bethnal-green; and of increasing the admission of light and air to the corridors. In reference to the former there is not any real difficulty in effecting the improvement; but, as to the latter, whilst some are so wide as to be used, or are capable of being used, as exercising grounds, as at Shoreditch, others are too narrow to be materially improved.

Moreover, some of the workhouses are, from their general construction, incapable of material improvement, as at Islington, which the Directors have decided to pull down.

The size and general appearance of the wards must necessarily vary much in workhouses of different ages and plans of construction. There are, however, but very few in which they are so large as to be wasteful in point of space, and where it becomes necessary to place one or more rows of beds in the middle of the room. Such wards are met with at Lambeth, St. Pancras, Bermondsey, &c. There is only one ward, and that is at Bermondsey, which is of inconvenient length. Neither are the wards usually too small to admit of good ventilation, and the proper use of space; but a few of such are found in many workhouses. St. Margaret's Westminster, is, as a whole, a marked instance of this defect; and several new infirmaries, as Mile End and West London, belong to the same class.

Generally speaking, the wards in the body of workhouses are of moderate size, and are capable of both economical and efficient use of space, whilst in too many of the infirmaries the rooms are small.

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

Plans of Construction of the Workhouses, with the Size and General Character of the Wards.

In reference to width and height, the tables attached to the reports show—

1. That whilst the wards of many of the old workhouses are of moderate width, they are low. This is the case at the Strand, Lambeth, Holborn, and other workhouses, in some of which a few of the wards do not exceed eight feet in height. In such the least lofty wards are at the top of the building.

2 In many, perhaps a large majority, of the new ones, the wards are of suitable height, but deficient in width.

The height in all, except those in the upper storey, is usually 10 to 11 feet; and in the upper storey, where the wards are built in the roof, it is 12 to 14 feet. In some workhouses there are wards the height of which is as low as nine, and as high as 12 feet.

The width is in some from 18 to 22 feet, but more commonly it is 17 to 18 feet. Some are yet narrower, as at Fulham, Hackney, Kensington, and St. Margaret's, where it varies from 16 to 17 feet.

A very few have both the general height and width much contracted, as in the case of Hackney, where the usual dimensions are 9 to 10 feet × 16 to 17 feet.

There are, moreover, some wards in most of the workhouses where the dimensions in one or both directions are even less than these; and which are the blots upon perhaps an otherwise fair picture.

3. A great and common defect is the great height of the window sill from the floor, by which the inmates, when lying in bed, and very generally also when sitting or standing, are unable to see the ground outside. It equally exists in an old workhouse, like St. George-the-Martyr, and a new one, like the West London; and even in the newly built infirmaries, as those of St Saviour's and St Giles.

This evil, however, varies in degree both in different workhouses, and in different parts of the same workhouse, and in some, as at Camberwell, is not a very considerable one for such of the inmates as can sit or stand up. It has arisen from a desire to prevent improper communication between the classes of inmates, and to diminish the nuisance of the workhouse to the surrounding inhabitants.

4. The walls in nearly all the newer workhouses are uncrawn, and therefore look rough. In many workhouses they are simply white-washed; but in others, and probably in a majority, pains have been taken to colour or tint them. In some, as at St. George-the-Martyr, a space of about four feet from the floor has been painted, and the upper part has been coloured with a wash of a bluish, greenish, or pinkish tint, or of even more pronounced colours; and in some, as at Poplar, the Master changes the tint every six months.

The effect of this tinting is very agreeable to the inmates, but in some cases, as at St. George-the-Martyr, the depth of colour is too pronounced.

As a general statement of the impression made upon my own mind, and notwithstanding the defects which I have pointed out, the infirmary and sick wards are, during the daytime, light, airy, and moderately cheerful.

Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Effects.

Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Effects.

The beds consist almost universally of flock, but in some workhouses, as at Camberwell and Hampstead, there are beds of coir, or cocoa fibre; in others, as at Paddington and Stepney, hair mattresses; in others, and chiefly for dirty cases, as at Greenwich, straw beds; and in some, as at Camberwell, a part of the aged and infirm sick have feathers. In some, as at Chelsea, there are a few hair pillows. Hair mattresses are now supplanting flock beds at Chelsea, and wool mattresses are being introduced at St. Giles.

The flock is very generally of good quality, and is therefore moderately soft, but however good the quality, it requires to be put through the process of teazing by a machine several times in the year, in order to keep it as soft as it can be made. In several of the workhouses, this machine has been procured; in others, the flock is picked with some regularity without a machine; but in a majority there is no machine, and the picking is effected very irregularly, or only after the death of the occupant of the bed.

In several of the workhouses we found some of the beds too thin.

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The cocoa fibre, in like manner, requires to be pulled to pieces from time to time, so as to lighten and give elasticity to the mass. This is not always effected, and in several cases the coir bed was much less soft than the flock bed.

Straw beds when used for dirty cases require to be changed frequently, and this is generally effected; but with frequent changes by careless persons, the beds will sometimes, as at Greenwich, contain too little straw.

Hair mattresses of the thickness provided in workhouses, and without palliasses, always become thin in the middle, and in due time afford but little protection to the body of the inmate. At Paddington, as well as at Stepney, we found many of them in that state, and not creditable to the watchfulness of the officials.

As they are fastened in various parts they cannot be so readily emptied and re-made as flock beds; and, indeed, they require more skill than can usually be found in a workhouse.

The feather beds are few; and, when they consist of common feathers, become inelastic with age, and are very apt to become lumpy. They require more care in making the bed than is necessary with flock beds.

Hence, whilst almost universally the beds are comfortable, more systematic care is required to keep them in good order.

With the exception of St. George-the-Martyr, there is not any workhouse where the bedsteads are of wood; but iron bedsteads may be said to be universal. Some of them are old in construction and not agreeable in appearance, as in many of the old workhouses, and in a few new ones where they had been removed from an older workhouse; whilst in the great majority of cases they are of modern make. There is, however, much diversity in the different workhouses even in the character of the iron bedsteads.

In a majority of cases the bottom is of iron laths, but in some, as at Bermondsey, Camberwell, Shoreditch, Stepney, and Bethnal Green, there are some of the Crimean bedsteads, or bedsteads having similarly broad and rigid bands of iron for the bottom; and at Kensington there are some with rigid wooden laths. In most workhouses, moreover, there are some bedsteads with sacking, and such are, for the most part, allotted to the aged and the sick.

In a few instances, we found some of the laths detached and the bottom of the bedstead very hollow in the middle; and in others, the sacking was torn and the ropes were loose; but in the great majority of cases the bedsteads were in fair, and in many, in excellent order.

Single bedsteads are almost universal for the use of the sick, but in some workhouses, as at Lambeth, St. Olave's, St. George-the Martyr, Clerkenwell, St. Margaret's Kensington, and St. Pancras, there are a few double ones. Moreover, in several other workhouses double beds are provided for women with children, and for children alone.

The usual size of the bedstead is 6 feet to 6 feet 3 inches in length, by 2 feet 5 inches to 2 feet 8 inches in breadth; there are some 3 feet, and others, as some at East London, only 2 feet 3 inches in width; and, what is more remarkable and reprehensible, there are two or three workhouses, as St. Mary Newington, where a few beds of only 4 feet 8 inches, and 5 feet in length, are furnished for adults.

In nearly all cases, a bed of the wider width is supplied to women with children, but in some instances, as at Whitechapel, a few narrow beds were used, and must have been most uncomfortable.

The bedding consists of a rug, two or more blankets, and a sheet above the inmate, with an under-sheet, and usually an under-blanket.

The rugs vary greatly in appearance, and, to an observer, give a character to the room.

In many of the older workhouses they are of cotton, either white, yellow, or blue, and have the name of the union woven into them. When they are white and clean they look well, but when coloured or old, as are many at St. Giles, St. James', and elsewhere, they are faded, worn, or ragged, and look untidy and cheerless. In some, as at the Strand, a white cover, with a coloured stripe, is thrown over the bed during the daytime, and gives a very clean and cheerful appearance. This is supplied to the women. In others, and now in a majority, woollen rugs of varying quality and degrees of cheerfulness are being introduced, and the officials are learning that these, although more costly than the cotton ones, are more durable, and retain their good looks for a much longer period.

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Effects.

The officers are also in this, as in reference to the walls, learning the agreeable effect of bright colours upon the inmates. In this matter, however, there is still much room for improvement.

The blankets are sometimes thick and good, whilst very generally, perhaps, they are not so thick and new as might be desired. I do not know that any lack of warmth occurs, since our inspection was not made in the winter season, when probably an additional blanket is supplied. On the contrary, in reply to our enquiries, the inmates assured us that they were sufficiently warm; but judging from the character of many of the blankets, and the fact that in some workhouses, as at East London, two blankets were supplied in the depth of winter, I think that watchfulness is required.

The sheets were in the great majority of cases good. In some the linen was brown, and had a somewhat dirty and repelling appearance; and in others, and particularly in the foul wards, the sheets were old and discoloured. In many, a kind of linen had been selected with a narrow stripe of colour in it; but usually the ordinary white sheeting was provided, and the whole was agreeable in appearance.

Mattresses, in addition to the beds, were of very rare occurrence. At Poplar, in addition to many other improvements effected by the intelligence of the master, was a cocoa-fibre mattress under each bed. In a few, as St. James and Rotherhithe, a straw mattress had been placed upon some of the women's beds; and in one or two a strip of cocoa-fibre matting supplied the place of a mattress: but those exceptions were only sufficiently numerous to establish the rule above mentioned. This was of little moment in the case of beds with sacking, since probably no easier bed could fall to the lot of the poor than one of good flock properly teazed and filled, and placed upon sacking with a suitable tension; but it was of the greatest moment to the comfort of the inmates lying upon bedsteads with rigid wooden or iron bottoms, and in the case of well made iron-lath bottoms, when the beds were not well filled, or the hair mattress was worn thin in the middle. Moreover, in numerous cases we found the ticks iron-moulded, and injured from direct contact with the iron.

For a reason to be mentioned presently, the use of laths is supplanting that of sacking.

This deficiency of mattresses, and the use of cheap bedsteads with rigid bottoms, and the possible occurrence of thin beds, is a serious defect in the bedding of some of the workhouses. It should also be added that whilst the condition of the ticks is, in a majority of instances, good, in some they are very poor in quality, patched, and old.

Bolsters are always provided, and usually pillows also.

It is difficult to do justice while comparing the bedding in one workhouse with that in another, except in a few extreme cases, since nearly in all the workhouses there is diversity in its character; but, generally speaking, that of St. George Hanover-square, at their two workhouses, Marylebone, Shoreditch, and St. Margaret's was almost or quite universally good; whilst at Fulham, East London, St. Giles, Paddington, Bethnal-green, St. Pancras, Mile-end, St. Margaret's at Kensington, Whitechapel, and St. Luke's, the condition was more or less defective. Perhaps, for easy comparison, and in two new workhouses, none could be more effectively taken, both in this and other things, than the neighbouring workhouses of St. George's at Brompton and Fulham.

In most of the workhouses there are some bedsteads with racks, by which the upper part of the body may be raised. At Poplar most of the sick beds have this convenience; and at St. George's Hanover-square, St. Mary Newington, and many others, there is a noticeable proportion; but in many, as at Hackney, there are none. A few separate bed-rests, and some fitted up luxuriously with hair stuffing, as at Wandsworth, are provided in nearly all workhouses. Generally speaking, however, there is a deficiency in both of these requirements.

It may be further added, that in some of the workhouses, as Holborn, and Bethnal-green, and in general, where the master has previously held some office in the army, the bedding is neatly folded up and placed at the head of the bedstead throughout the day. In this, as also in other cases, and particularly where the rooms are narrow, the bedsteads are often made to fold up, so that the lower part is turned upon the upper, and covers the bedding, whilst more space is left in the centre of the wards.

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This arrangement, however, is not general; and more commonly the beds, which the occupants vacate in the daytime, are made at eight or nine a.m., and left prepared for use at night. When the inmates occupy the bed during the day, it is made, more or less conveniently, once or twice daily.

Under the head of Furniture and Effects, we have noticed the following:

Cupboards, dressers, lockers, bookshelves, nightstools, benches with backs, chairs, arm-chairs, rocking-chairs for lying-in rooms, cushions, screens, capes or shawls for use in bed when sitting up, flannel nightgowns for use in the night, slippers, bed-trays, napkins to cover the trays or beds at meals, looking-glasses, pulleys, spectacles, towels, combs, brushes, soap, washhand basins, urinals, waste paper, books of a religious, entertaining, and illustrated character, illustrated periodicals, games and other amusements; and such medical appliances as feet and chest warmers, air or water beds and cushions, waterproof sheeting and urinals, bed-rests, and moveable slipper, hip, and foot baths.

It will not be possible, with any satisfactory results, to enter into a minute analysis of the information which we have gained on these matters, but must be content to offer a few observations, and those rather of general character than of detail, and refer to the reports on the separate workhouses.

With 40 workhouses, each managed by officers of varying discernment, taste, knowledge, and attention to the details of duty; and with Boards of Guardians varying in their acquaintance with other workhouses, and even with their own—differing also in their personal tastes, and in their views as to the proper provision to be made for the treatment of the poor, great diversity in the degree in which these articles are supplied might be expected. In some, as for example, St. George's workhouses, Marylebone, City of London, Camberwell, and Islington, the most casual observer would notice that, whatever defects may yet exist, great attention has been paid, not only to the well-being but to the comfort of the inmates; whilst in others, as Fulham, notably, St. Mary Newington, Hackney, East London, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Paddington, Mile End, Stepney, West London, St. Giles, and Clerkenwell, there is in many particulars a marked deficiency.

Buckets, tins, and the larger utensils, with brushes and similar articles, are sometimes, as at Whitechapel, placed in cupboards under the sinks in the corridors; or, as at St. Pancras and many other workhouses, in the small ill-ventilated sinks, or even in the water-closets, both of which may lead directly out of the wards. In others, as at Clerkenwell, they remain exposed in the wards; and in others they are placed in cupboards in the wards.

It is impossible to keep such articles sweet, and they are, moreover, unsightly, and should not be exposed, nor kept in ill-ventilated places in direct communication with the wards, and least of all should they encumber the water-closets.

In this respect there is a deficiency in most of the workhouses.

In a large majority of workhouses there are cupboards in the wards, in which the lesser utensils are properly placed; but in a few, as St. Giles, they are misappropriated by being occupied by the paupers' clothing, which might readily be kept elsewhere, whilst the articles which should be placed therein, are left scattered about and exposed.

Dressers are found at Bermondsey, St. George-the-Martyr, Greenwich, Marylebone, St. Martin's, Holborn, City of London, St. George Hanover-square (two workhouses); Chelsea, St. George-in-the-East, and Camberwell, and a few in Whitechapel, Hackney, &c. They contain, in the cupboards, the smaller but rougher utensils, and some of the crockery, whilst the polished tin warmers, the crockery, and ornaments, are displayed upon the outside. In some workhouses, as St. George-the-Martyr, St. George's at Brompton, Holborn, Marylebone, and Islington, they are most useful, and by the display give an air of comfort to the wards. In several workhouses they are replaced by small cupboards; but at St. Margaret's, Kensington, East London, St. Pancras, Paddington, Bethnal Green, St. Mary Newington, Wandsworth, and West London, there are none, or scarcely any, in the wards.

In many workhouses there is also a display of these articles upon the mantel-shelves, but in one or two, and those the newer workhouses, as at Fulham, there are not any mantel-shelves, and the walls look very bare.

Lockers, in which the inmates may place a few things belonging to themselves, as slippers and books, are not by any means generally found, and they

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are most useful and necessary. None exist at Mile End, Stepney, Poplar, St. Margaret's Kensington, Hackney, East London, Paddington, or Wandsworth. In some workhouses there are a few (usually very old and small ones), as at West London, Chelsea, Kensington, St. Margaret's Westminster, and Whitechapel. In some they are absurdly small, as at St. Mary Newington.

The lockers usually have a door in front, and sometimes they add materially to the furniture of the wards. In others they are like night-stools in form and size,—small and very common,—and are opened at the top. In some, as at Hampstead, the night-stool, the locker, and the washstand are compounded together, and a hybrid piece of furniture is produced. At St Pancras they are lofty, have three or four shelves, and are without doors.

In this matter there is a very general deficiency.

Bookshelves are found generally in only a very few workhouses, including those of the City of London and St. George-in-the-East; but an occasional set may be seen at St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. James's. Hence the books and periodicals, when they exist, are scattered about the wards, or laid up in corners.

Night-stools are found in every ward, and as they are used as ordinary seats also, they sometimes, as at Mile End, abound to an extraordinary degree. They are commonly very small and plain, and being used as benches, are very generally without arms, and are most inconvenient for the use of aged and infirm persons in the night. In a few workhouses they are chairs, and then very commonly they are old and ill-looking.

There is always a moveable pan; and where there is a night nurse, it is the practice to empty it after use; but in some places, as in the old buildings at St. George-in-the-East, it remains in the ward until the morning. In one workhouse only, Holborn, is there a night convenience of improved construction; one that is sealed after use. (*See* page 51, fig. 5).

In several workhouses the only benches provided are without backs; and there are both small ones between the beds, and long ones in the middle of the room. More commonly, however, the long benches have backs, and are thus more comfortable; but the backs are often very upright, and the seats narrow. In not a few, there are cushions upon the benches; and in some the benches are padded and quite luxurious.

There is, however, in general, a defect in comfort in this matter; and it is painful to see the aged and infirm, and particularly the sick, sitting upon narrow benches without backs or cushions.

Chairs are universally found; and sometimes both single and arm-chairs are supplied in abundance; but in many, perhaps in most workhouses, there is a deficiency, and particularly of arm-chairs. They are usually Windsor chairs; but some are even straighter in the back, and look, if possible, harder in the seat. Some workhouses, however, supply very comfortable chairs.

Rocking chairs for the use of the lying-in room and nursery are scarcely ever provided; and in this, as in many other comforts, the lying-in wards of the metropolitan workhouses are deficient. In some of the workhouses in my own district every little child has been provided with a little rocking-chair; but no such comfort exists in London.

Cushions for benches, or chairs, or both, are found in many workhouses, as at St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, Marylebone, St. George Hanover-square (two workhouses); Islington, St. George-in-the-East, &c.; but not at all, or most rarely, at St. George-the-Martyr, Shoreditch, Mile End, St. Margaret Westminster, St. Pancras, East London, St. James, Paddington, &c.

In this matter, and particularly in the lying-in wards, there is a deficiency.

Screens are found in nearly all workhouses. They are of every size and colour; but those which seemed the most simple and neat were only sheets thrown over a stand like a clothes-horse. There is an objection to place them around the bed of dying persons, since the practice is said to have a depressing effect upon the sufferer, and to intimate very plainly the belief of the officials in his approaching end. But it was very painful to see a dying man, as at Bermondsey and Stepney, exposed to the gaze and notice of all the inmates and incomers; and we could not but wish, both for the sense of privacy which seems natural at such a time, and to prevent the ill effect of the sight of frequent deaths upon the other inmates of the ward, that screens sufficiently high to prevent those who lie in bed from seeing the dying person were universally provided.

Woollen

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Woollen capes, or shawls, for the use of the inmates when sitting up in bed, are now very generally provided; and in perhaps a majority of the workhouses there are woollen gowns for such as use the night stool during the night. Further extension of these comforts is, however, required. Slippers are provided in a large majority of the workhouses, and sometimes they are neat and good.

Bed-trays are supplied in most workhouses, and in some, as at Whitechapel, pains have been taken to fix them well upon the bed. More are needed.

Napkins to cover the trays, or, in the absence of trays, to lie upon the bed-clothes during the meal, are supplied in some workhouses, as at St. Luke's and St. George's, but the practice is not general.

Looking-glasses are found in probably a majority of the workhouses, and at Shoreditch one is also placed in each lavatory. This practice is extending, and, as at Wandsworth, will soon include both men's and women's wards.

Pulleys to the bed are not generally supplied, but they are found in several workhouses, and should be found in all.

Spectacles are supplied by the Guardians in nearly all workhouses; and although we did not find any case in which, spectacles had been refused, I think it open to question whether due pains are taken to see that every aged person has them. Many, perhaps most, of the aged have some dilapidated ones of their own, but the degree of power is not always fitted to their present sight. Improvement is needed in this matter.

The supply of towels varies in almost every workhouse. In a very few, as Marylebone, St. Giles, St. Margaret Westminster, Islington, Hampstead, and St. George's at Brompton, each sick inmate has a separate towel. In most workhouses a certain number of towels are supplied to each ward by the guardians, and many of the inmates have their own. They are square or roller towels, and their number, of whatever kind and size, allowed to each ward varies from 1, as at Paddington, to 24 for 31 inmates, as at St. Pancras. Usually, however, the supply for an ordinary ward is two or three round ones, and they are changed twice a week. In several workhouses they are changed whenever desired, and therefore practically, the number is greatly multiplied, and as at St. Saviour's, East London, St. Pancras, St. Mary Newington, and many others, the supply is abundant.

In a few the towels were greatly deficient in size, quantity, and quality, as in some wards, at St. George-in-the-East; and in many it was impossible to believe that two roller towels, changed twice a week, could be sufficient.

In this, however, it is very difficult to arrive at a just conclusion, since, as has already been stated, many of the inmates have their own towels; and in washing the inmates in bed, a sponge is very generally used. We rarely saw towels in a very dirty state, and still more rarely saw dirty faces amongst the inmates. Moreover, the matron in one workhouse stated that the towels when returned were scarcely dirtied; but in not a few cases we pointed out to the master and matron that a deficiency existed, and obtained their assent to our view of the matter.

In this, as in other matters, a rapid improvement is being effected; and whilst in one part of the workhouse, as at St. George-in-the East, we found the miserable towels to which I have referred, in other wards good roller towels had been provided.

In one workhouse, the separate towel was fastened with a loop to a hook in the wall, near to the bed of each patient; and in another a towel horse had been fixed upon the locker; but usually they were folded and placed over the rail at the top of the bedstead, or behind the pillow. Rollers for the jack-towels were usually provided; but in some workhouses, as at St. Mary Newington, they did not exist, and the towels were laid about untidily.

Combs in like manner often belonged to the inmates, and particularly to the women; but in by far the large majority of workhouses only one or two were supplied by the guardians to each ward. We did not examine those of the inmates, but those of the guardians were usually broken, and sometimes dirty. A small-tooth comb and a large comb were usually found together.

At Marylebone and Islington, one was supplied to each inmate; and at Hampstead, and probably a few other workhouses, each female inmate had a comb, either of her own or of the guardians.

The instances were extremely few where hair-brushes were provided for adults;

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adults; but at Marylebone and Islington one was supplied to each female. At the City of London, St. James's and St. Margaret Westminster, two were supplied to a ward; at Camberwell, three to each ward; and at Hampstead and Chelsea, one to each ward.

Hair-brushes were used to the children.

In reference to towels, combs, and brushes, there is a deficiency.

Soap is universally supplied by the guardians. In a majority of workhouses a certain quantity is allowed to the ward, part of which is used to clean the ward and part in washing the inmates; and in some workhouses a separate piece of about two ounces is given to each person. In only one or two workhouses was a complaint made of insufficiency of soap: and we were very generally informed that if, from any special reason, an additional quantity of soap was required, it was supplied on asking for it.

As this is an article which might readily be wasted, it is probable that the supply is generally limited and watched; and in reference to the question of the distribution of soap to each inmate, and the use of a separate towel, it must not be forgotten that no inconsiderable proportion of the inmates of the wards which we saw were accustomed to get up and wash at the lavatory with a piece of soap common to all, and to wipe themselves upon a common towel.

The practical test of these questions is the cleanliness of the inmates, and this doubtless far exceeded that of the same class at their own homes, and was not less than that of the inmates of other public institutions.

Washhand basins were universally provided, but in numerous workhouses the number was small in proportion to that of the inmates. Usually there were two or three to a ward; but sometimes only one, and that a broken one, could be found; and in others, six or seven were supplied to each ward. Those inmates who did not keep their beds did not use these basins, but washed in the lavatory; and as the persons who washed the inmates rarely exceeded two, scarcely more than that number of basins could be used by them. In some workhouses, as at Fulham, we found wards with only one basin for the use of all the inmates, whether able to rise or not; and as it is probable that some of the inmates who kept their beds were able to sit up to wash themselves, we could not doubt that in this, as in cases where even two or three basins were allowed, the supply was insufficient.

The basins were very generally of white pottery; but in some they were of dirty looking tin, and, in others, of metal, with or without a lining of enamel. In some, as at Wandsworth, they were small in size.

At Kensington and Paddington, two West-end workhouses, we found the disgraceful fact, of some of the inmates washing in the chamber pots. This occurred only in one ward in each workhouse, and was owing, not to the general absence of washhand basins, but to the fact that the washhand basins in charge of those particular pauper nurses had been broken. In each case the master was present with us, and appeared to be quite unaware of the occurrence of this filthy habit, and blamed the pauper nurse for not having asked for additional basins; but it appeared to us, and so we expressed ourselves, that the fault and the discredit rested upon him and the matron, and at Paddington, upon the newly-appointed paid nurse, for not making themselves acquainted with the ordinary proceedings in their workhouse.

We were told that the same practice had formerly existed in some of the wards at St. George-the-Martyr; but under the present vigilant and intelligent master, this, with a multitude of other evils, had passed away.

We were also informed, by the medical officer at the East London Union, that the inmates would adopt the same practice there if not sharply looked after; that it was not an uncommon habit in the homes of the poor; and that even in a militia regiment, with which he had been officially connected, this dirty practice had occurred.

It may be presumed, and we learnt that at Paddington it was so, that the pots were in each case washed before being used for this purpose.

Urinals were universally supplied to each bed, and many of them, as would be probable, had the handle broken off.

Waste paper for use at the water-closet was supplied in but very few workhouses. This appears to be really both a hardship to the inmates and a disgrace to the guardians; and has led in numberless instances to the use of old towels, dusters, and dishcloths, which were thrown down the water-closet, and

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in not a few instances stopped them up. It was, however, stated—and it certainly applies too much to country populations—that a very large proportion of the poor do not use waste paper at their homes, and do not therefore notice the necessity for it; and it must also be added that the subject from its nature had very generally been overlooked by the Guardians. We nevertheless found several masters who had noticed the necessity for a supply; and as periodicals do not find their way largely into workhouses, neither the master nor the inmates could furnish waste paper without some special arrangement being made for its purchase by the Guardians. In this matter there is a too general defect.

One or more Bibles, and sometimes a Prayer Book were found in each ward, but in a more or less imperfect and dilapidated state,—a circumstance connected with the subject just discussed. In only one workhouse have we found a separate copy of any part of the Sacred Scriptures supplied to each sick inmate. The master at Camberwell, thus honourably distinguished, had provided a bent-wire rack, holding a Testament with good type and in good condition, which hung at the bed head of each inmate; and it cannot be doubted that when thus close at hand the Scriptures would be read, when under other circumstances the inmates would not have that advantage.

A library was found in a majority of the workhouses; but it certainly varied greatly both in extent and variety. Generally it was very small, and the books old, and perhaps not interesting; whilst in some, interesting biographies and the excellent serials of the day had been bound, and were accessible to the inmates. In more than one workhouse, however, libraries of some value had been supplied; and at St. Margaret's, Kensington, the chaplain and medical officer enjoyed the high reward of having amassed a library of about 800 volumes.

In a majority of the wards, probably, we found some books, few, old, and generally uninteresting; and whilst in most some efforts were made to distribute the library books through the several wards, there was generally an utter want of regularity and success.

Periodicals of an interesting nature, and often with illustrations, as, for example, the "Sunday at Home," "Leisure Hour," "Cassell's Paper," and the "British Workman," are found nearly in all workhouses, but their number is very few, the circulation is most irregular and unsystematic, and in many wards it entirely fails. In some workhouses the Guardians expend 2 *s.* to 5 *s.* weekly in the purchase of periodicals; but in many others, as at St. Pancras, they do not do so; and the supply, if any, is provided by the chaplain or other official, the scripture reader, the tract distributor, the lady visitor, or a kindly disposed and thoughtful guardian, as at Wandsworth. But few newspapers find their way into workhouses, yet sometimes an inmate purchases them, or the doctor leaves his copy of the "Illustrated London News"; and we were informed that an impression exists, however erroneous it may be, that the Poor Law Board do not approve of their introduction.

On the whole, there is a defect in the supply of Bibles and other religious books; and a more general defect in the supply of useful and entertaining books to readers, and illustrations for those who cannot read. There is also a great defect in the system of distributing through the different wards such as are provided; and, perhaps, even a greater still, in the absence of persons who will read to those who cannot read for themselves. A few honourable exceptions exist.

Games and similar amusements are but rarely supplied either to the children or the aged. In reference to the former, no one doubted the acceptableness of toys and simple games; but as to the latter, we were informed that the aged cared little for them, and that they were liked only by the young and the idle. Whatever amount of truth there may be in that statement, it was certainly sad to see so many hundreds of persons, with nothing to amuse them, who from defective education, and long residence out of the world, had nothing to think about, and who sat or lay looking at the bare walls, or their scarcely more animated fellow inmates. In many workhouses a certain number of draught boards and men, either supplied by the Guardians, or made by the inmates, and a larger number of dominoes existed, but they were not distributed to the wards generally, and were insufficient in number. In this, as in some other matters the officials had not kept pace with the times; and

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Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Effects.

and had left the inmates to ask for that which, as we found at Camberwell, existed in stock, and might have been distributed long before.

Games at cards are not allowed in any workhouse.

The lunatics, when warded separately, are in this matter, as in almost everything else, more highly favoured than any other class of inmates. There is very generally a good bagatelle board for their use, with battledoor and shuttlecock, and other games, both within and without the wards; and, as at Shoreditch, it is not uncommon for the nurse to amuse them with the accordion; or, as at the City of London, for some of the inmates to play upon the piano, to the amusement of all.

In reference to children, there is a universal deficiency of toys and amusements, and in reference to the aged and sick adults, the amusements should be more varied and numerous.

Prints and Scripture phrases (some of the latter not a little incongruous), were found in nearly all the workhouses, differing greatly in value, fitness, and number. They were the most noticeable at St. Margaret's at Kensington, Holborn, St. George-the-Martyr, Marylebone, Strand, Islington, St. George's at Brompton, Chelsea, St. George-in-the-East, Paddington, and Camberwell, and were indicative of a thoughtful chaplain or master, or the bounty of some lady visitor, as in the case of Mrs. Gladstone, in St. George-in-the East. At St. Margaret's at Kensington, the chaplain and medical officer had collected about 500 prints. On the other hand, there were several workhouses in which none, or scarcely any prints could be found; as West London, Wandsworth, Fulham, St. Mary Newington, St. Luke's City-road, St. Pancras, Rotherhithe, East London, Hackney, St. George Hanover-square, Kensington, St. James, St. Margaret Westminster, Whitechapel, St. Giles, and St. Saviour's. Hence there was a very general deficiency in this matter.

Of medical appliances there was, speaking generally, a good supply; and, without exception, the medical officers informed us that whatever they required or ordered was readily supplied.

Feet and chest warmers, one or both, were found in all workhouses; and in some, as Marylebone, and St. George's Hanover-square, they were, with other metal utensils, displayed in every ward. In some workhouses proper bottles were used as foot warmers; and in a few, as at Wandsworth, their size was small. In a few there were no chest warmers; and in several workhouses I have pointed out some deficiency.

Moveable baths, whether slipper, hip, or foot-baths, were almost universally supplied. Some of the former were on wheels, as at Marylebone, and were large and convenient. In some, as at St. Pancras, hip-baths were numerous, and more or less supplanted slipper baths; and foot-baths were universal.

The number of these appliances, however, varied much; and in some places, as Fulham, were clearly deficient.

Air or water beds, and air or water cushions, were supplied in very nearly all the workhouses; but at Whitechapel, East London, and one or two others, there was a deficiency, and there were not any cushions with a central depression.

Waterproof sheeting was found everywhere; and in general it is now used both for the labour bed and for the lying-in beds; but in quality it was often thin and poor, and not really economical. We found very few of the waterproof sheets with a central depression and a funnel to pass through the bed, so suited to wet and dirty cases. No waterproof urinals, to be worn by the aged suffering from incontinency of urine, were seen by us; and I pointed out the defect at Mile End and some other places.

There was also a deficiency in the supply of properly formed urinals for men and women, to be used in bed, and at St. Mary Newington, there was a complaint of want of tin vessels for vomits.

Curtains to the windows, in addition to blinds, were found in several workhouses, as at St. Pancras, Islington, and Camberwell. In some, short curtains were economically represented by whitened window panes; and in a few, as at East London, colour was put upon the panes to effect the same purpose as blinds.

In some, as at Camberwell, a white dimity curtain was placed between each two beds, which could be drawn or extended at pleasure; and in a few there were

were curtains at the head of the women's beds, and particularly, as at St. George-the-Martyr, on the lying-in-beds.

When the labour bed was in the same room as the lying-in beds, there was a curtain placed around it.

Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Effects.

Usually, however, window and bed curtains were not supplied; neither were there generally valances to the beds.

Artificial and natural flowers, and various ornaments were found in several workhouses, as at St. George's at Brompton, Islington, Marylebone, Camberwell, and Holborn, and did not a little to give a charm to the wards and yards.

It was not possible for us to inquire minutely into the character of the clothing supplied to the sick, since so many of that class do not make use of day clothes. Generally speaking, however, it was the same as that supplied to the other inmates, and the use of flannel shirts and pocket handkerchiefs was not general. I doubt very much whether it would be in general sufficiently warm for the winter season, if the inmates were not, by the nature of their ailment, commonly confined to the wards or to the workhouse at that period.

After this reference to details, we must arrive at the conclusion that there is great diversity in the different workhouses in all the matters discussed under this head; but that having regard to the subject numerically, there can be no doubt that a deficiency widely exists.

Among those workhouses which occupied the first rank in the supply of furniture and comforts are Marylebone, Islington, St. George's at Brompton, and the City of London; whilst Camberwell, St. George-in-the-East (except in the old parts), St. George's Hanover-square, Poplar, St. George-the-Martyr, and St. Giles occupied the next rank. Amongst those in which the most marked defects existed, speaking generally, were West London, Bethnal Green, Paddington, Fulham, East London, and Hackney.

In a few workhouses, as at St. Giles and Wandsworth, wooden plates or bowls were still in use for the sick; and in others, as St. Olave, tin plates were used for the same purpose. In many, probably in a majority, tin pannikins are used for soup. In the large majority of workhouses, however, pottery plates, basins, and mugs have been introduced.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness.

The condition in which we found the linen, furniture, and wards, was that of marked cleanliness.

In a very few workhouses, as St. George the Martyr, Shoreditch and Whitechapel, and particularly the latter, we found some stains on the labour bed; but in nearly every other case stains had been prevented by the use of waterproof sheeting. The linen used in the basement wards, as at St. James, and in some foul wards in other workhouses, was of bad colour, and the bedding upon which itch patients were treated by sulphur ointment, could not be clean. The cotton rugs in use in some workhouses, as St. Giles, had the appearance of want of cleanliness; but they were old and of a dirty colour.

The rule is to supply at least one sheet weekly to all the beds in the sick wards, and one sheet fortnightly to the other wards. In numerous workhouses two sheets weekly were regularly supplied to each bed in the sick wards; and in certain cases one or both sheets were changed daily. It was usual to have three sheets for each bed at Holborn, and four at St. Mary's at Newington; and a greater number were allotted to the dirty cases.

Each inmate had clean under linen and stockings weekly; and the dirty and lying-in cases had a change of linen much more frequently.

Indeed nothing appeared to me to be more remarkable than the exceeding cleanliness of the workhouses, having regard to the dirty habits of many of the inmates, and the great number of persons of the lowest class of society who were there congregated together; and in this respect many of the old workhouses, as Holborn and Poplar, vied with the newest and best arranged workhouses, and were in a state highly creditable to the officials.

The filthy practice of the use of chamber-pots, in two wards already referred

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Cleanliness.

to, must be regarded as a matter quite apart, and as in no way indicative of want of cleanliness in the workhouses.

The presence of bugs is also much to be regretted; but considering their abundance in London houses of almost every class, and particularly of the class whence the inmates of workhouses are derived, greater importance must not be attached to it than it deserves. They were said to be numerous at St. George-the-Martyr, with the old wooden and sacking bedsteads; and there it cannot be pleaded that the authorities were blameless, for those bedsteads ought to have been burnt, and supplanted by iron ones. We were also told that they were abundant at St. Mary's at Newington; and were present in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, and a few other workhouses. Pains are taken to prevent their entrance on the first admission of inmates, but the occasional visits which the inmates make to their old haunts, and the admission of visitors and other persons, afford great facilities for their introduction; and, when once introduced, a perpetual warfare must be maintained against them to prevent the building from being overrun by them.

Ventilation.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the workhouses is almost everywhere defective, from the absence of efficient means of ventilation, and the almost universal habit of covering, or otherwise closing the ventilators. The first cause is almost, and the second quite universal.

When referring to the construction of workhouses, I pointed out conditions which were unfavourable to both light and ventilation, and which were very generally present, viz.: imperfectly ventilated central corridors, and imperfect communication between the corridors and the wards. To those were also added the narrowness of certain corridors, as at Greenwich, the great length of the corridors at Greenwich, Bethnal Green, and many other workhouses, without a sufficient number of transverse passages which have direct access to the outer air, and whatever circumstances were then cited as leading to deficient light must also be quoted as evidence of deficient ventilation.

These, however, do not apply to such workhouses as St. George's Hanover-square, Strand, and St. Margaret's at Kensington, where there are outer walls on both sides of the wards, nor to a large majority of the detached infirmaries which, for the most part are of one ward only in depth.

The root of the evil is doubtless the indifference to this subject, which until now has existed and even yet exists in reference to both private houses and public buildings; to want of due consideration of and knowledge upon the subject by those having the immediate charge of the wards, and to the rough-and-ready, but most inefficient habit of relying upon windows only for ventilation.

But notwithstanding the defective construction and the want of knowledge referred to, various means have been devised in each workhouse to aid in the work of ventilation. These are cited in detail in the special reports in the Appendix; and it will here suffice simply to name them.

1. Open fire grates are found in all workhouses, and with very few exceptions in every room, whilst in large wards there are usually two. In some, as at Wandsworth, they are very small; and however efficient when a fire is lit, are less effective in the summer time. Stoves have been introduced at Poplar which project into the room, and offer an open fire grate, and a hot plate at the top for the distribution of heat and for warming the dishes; but whilst I do not doubt their advantage, they are not equal to chimney grates as ventilators during the summer time.

The windows are for the most part double hung, but in some the lower sash is fastened. In several workhouses one or both sashes are fastened by hinges, and fall forwards into the room, either into racks, as at St. George's Hanover-square, St. George-the-Martyr, and Chelsea, or are held by ropes, as at Newington. Usually the wider opening is at the top, but in a few places, as in the lunacy wards at Camberwell, it is at the bottom, and directs a large body of cold air downwards. At St. George's at Brompton, each large pane is made to open; and in many workhouses smaller portions of a window than a whole sash

sash open. In a few workhouses, as St. Martin's and Chelsea, the outer windows, whether square, semicircular, or circular, move on a central pin, and open at both ends; and this is a very frequent arrangement in workhouses, in reference to the windows in inner walls. In some of them, moreover, there is a central portion which moves upon a central pin.

The size of the windows, and their proximity to the top and bottom of the wards, varies very much; but very generally they are high from the floor, and on the upper floor are low from the ceiling. On the inner wall, or in walls, as at Bethnal Green, where the windows look into a lane, or into a passage used by other classes of inmates, they are usually very small, irregular, and placed very high.

3. One or more panes not unfrequently consist of perforated glass, or finely perforated zinc; but sometimes, as at St. George-the-Martyr, care has not been taken to place such in the top row of panes.

This system is, perhaps, more frequent in reference to lavatories, sinks, and water-closets than the wards. In a few workhouses, as East London, a wide and deep strip of perforated zinc had been placed in the upper window frame; but the window was not fixed open.

4. At Camberwell, the master has cut about half-an-inch from the top of one of the panes, in one or more windows in a ward. At Chelsea and other places, this is also effected with the gas lamp, which is placed in partition walls; but it is never carried to the extent of rendering the lamp a means of ventilation.

5. At. St. Pancras the inner windows of the lying-in-wards are separated at the bottom from the wall to the extent of six inches or eight inches, and the space is filled in with perforated zinc; whilst over it, and on the outer side of the ward, a gas jet is placed to light both the room and the corridor. This by rarefying the air, aids much in ventilating the rooms.

6. Openings are made at the top of the inner walls, or over the doors, which are left open; or, as at St. George's, Hanover-square, are covered with wooden shutters, which are moved by ropes.

7. Openings of all sizes are placed in the outer walls at the top and bottom (one or both), which are simply defended by wide iron gratings on the outside; or, in addition, have a sliding shutter, as at Lambeth, and many other workhouses; or are covered with perforated zinc, with or without shutters, as at Wandsworth. In some places, as the latter workhouse, this perforated zinc had been painted over; and in others the open spaces left in the walls had become the receptacles for rubbish, and supplied in their degree the absence of lockers for the inmates!

In a few, as at St. Pancras, the outer and inner openings were not in the same plane, but were connected by a shaft. In some the shaft went from the bottom towards the roof, where it terminated in an open end; and the roof was either closed, or had an opening by which a communication with the outer air was freely established. In some, as at St. Margaret's at Kensington, air flues had been built in the walls, but no ventilator had been placed in them, and their existence had only recently been discovered.

In some, as at Islington, air-bricks, with iron bars on both sides, were placed in numbers around the room.

The ventilators which were placed at the lower part of the room either opened near the floor, as at Rotherhithe, and were covered as above mentioned, or they passed under the floor and communicated with ventilators which were placed in the floor of one room and the ceiling of the room below. These were sometimes large and circular, as at West London, but usually they were the size of two bricks only. Sometimes a channel had been laid direct to the ventilators in the floor, but otherwise the air thus introduced was left to find its way between the joists.

The ventilators in the floor were very generally circular, and consisted of two plates, by the change of the position of one of which the openings were closed. One such was usually placed in the central line of the room; but in some there were two. Those in the ceiling were sometimes defended in the same manner, but more usually they were covered with zinc, perforated to various sizes; or, as at Fulham, were covered by shutters which slid along on a cord being pulled, or had

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Ventilation.

had shutters placed on their upper side which were removed by the hand or by ropes.

In some, as at St. George-the-Martyr, these openings in the upper storey were very large, and let down volumes of sooty or smoky air, and in others were only six or eight inches square.

8. A system of tubes was observed in several workhouses, which passed across the room and communicated with the outer air at both ends; and in order to act as ventilators were perforated throughout their course. Some were round, as at Bermondsey; whilst others were four-sided, as at St. Mary Newington; but they produced a less beneficial effect than would have resulted, if the outer openings only had been left open.

In others, as in certain wards at Bermondsey, wide wooden tubes were carried from the lower rooms to the roof.

In the uppermost rooms in many workhouses, as at Poplar, round metal tubes passed directly through the roof, and were either open at the bottom or had a covering of perforated zinc, or had a wooden or metal plate moving on a central pin, which wholly or partially covered the opening when moved by a string. Many of these had cowls at the top which diminished the force of the descent of the air. In some, as at Poplar, jets of gas were burning in the tubes day and night.

In a few workhouses, as at Bermondsey and the Strand, a tube was placed along the ceiling, which communicated with the flue or the outer air by one end, and by the other received the products of combustion of a gas flame, which was placed underneath. When the gas was burnt night and day, and the tube was of good size, the ventilation was materially improved; but where, as in the Strand, the gas was not burnt continually, and the tube was very small, the effect was inconsiderable.

9. In a few workhouses, as at Greenwich, holes had been bored in the bottom or at the top of the doors, or parts of the panel had been removed and were replaced by perforated zinc.

10. At Hampstead, Watson's Syphon Tubes had been employed, but not with satisfactory results.

11. Arnott's Ventilators have been introduced into many workhouses, sometimes in connection with the chimney flue only, and at others with the outer air. In some they worked satisfactorily; but this was by no means universal.

12. Louvre lights in the roof either of the wards, as at St. George-in-the East, or of the corridors, were sometimes found.

Hence, as a general expression, it may be stated that, in addition to fireplaces and windows, there were various devices adopted by which the outer air could be further admitted. But it must be added:

(A.) That in some rooms, in nearly all workhouses, no such aids to ventilation existed.

(B.) Where they did exist they were insufficient, in number and arrangement, to keep the wards sweet and fresh.

(C.) They were almost universally closed; and then the ventilation, even with ventilators, was left to windows only.

(D.) The windows were universally, or very nearly so, shut at night, and in cold and wet weather, and were not then used as ventilators. When opened by day they poured large volumes of air upon the patients beneath, and must have often caused injury to health; and the officials thus defeated their own object.

(E.) In

(E.) In many cases the ventilators defeated their object by being too small, but in others by being too large, and too imperfectly covered by perforated metal to protect the inmates from direct draughts.

(F.) In like manner the air bricks were often so open and large as to allow great currents of air to pass through the floors and ceilings, and were not properly covered; and as this could not be borne they defeated their own object.

(G.) The aged seek warmth. Inmates, of whatever age, living in the wards did not notice the foulness of the atmosphere, and the deficient ventilation led to elevation of the temperature, and caused intolerance of cold air; and hence, no complaint of want of ventilation, but rather of too much ventilation, occurred, and the ventilators were closed.

(H.) In some workhouses, as the Strand, Wandsworth, Rotherhithe, and St. George's-in-the-East, the ventilation of certain wards was effectually prevented by enclosing the landings, or the entrance from the stairs or passages, by wooden lobbies, and leaving no other opening but the door. Some of the small wards at the Strand were, from this cause chiefly, highly discreditable to the officials, and injurious to the inmates. Indeed, these wards were the worst ventilated of any in the London workhouses, and that for a cause so simple and evident that the medical officers and other officials ought to have noticed it, and have called the attention of the guardians specially to it.

(I.) The special reports, in the Appendix, will show that blank walls exist, in many wards in the workhouses, in which ventilating windows might have been placed; and I have pointed out the various improvements which are necessary in the different workhouses. It only now remains for me to indicate those in which the ventilation of the whole or of certain of the wards was exceedingly defective, and those in which the general arrangements for ventilation were unusually good.

The former were the Strand and St. Margaret's at Westminster, almost universally, with certain parts of St. Saviour's, Greenwich, Marylebone, St. Giles', Clerkenwell, Whitechapel, Mile End, St. James', Kensington, Rotherhithe, St. George's-in-the-East, St. Pancras, St. Luke's Middlesex, St. Mary's at Newington and Hampstead.

The latter were St. George's at Brompton, and in Mount-street, the Infirmaries at St. Saviour's, and St. Giles', Marylebone, Holborn (not the room for imbeciles), Whitechapel, (except some foul and lunacy wards) East London, Islington, St. George-in-the-East (new wards), Paddington, and Camberwell; but it must not be inferred that the ventilation was therefore quite satisfactory in any, and certainly not in all the buildings in any workhouse. The extremes are, no doubt, the Strand on the one hand, and St. George's at Brompton, on the other.

Nursing.

Nursing.

The propriety of appointing paid nurses has now been almost universally admitted, for in only four workhouses did they not exist at the time of our visit, and in one of these the guardians were about to appoint one. Those workhouses are St. Olave, St. George-the-Martyr, St. James, and Islington.

The extent to which this principle is in operation is such, that the number of paid nurses in the different workhouses varies from 19 in Marylebone, 16 in St. Pancras, and 12 at Shoreditch, to one at Bermondsey, St. Martin's, Holborn, Kensington, St. George-in-the-East, and Hampstead. So, in like manner, the necessity for further appointments is not uniform, except in this, that with only two or three exceptions additional nurses are needed.

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Nursing.

The following Table shows the number of nurses appointed at the period of our visit, with the number still required, in the several workhouses:

TABLE No. 4.

Number of Paid Non-Pauper Nurses now Appointed, and the Number now required.

		Paid Nurses				Paid Nurses	
		Now.	Still needed.			Now.	Still needed.
1	Lambeth, St. Mary	3 and dispenser.	7 or 8	19	St. Margaret, Westminster	3	2
2	St. Saviour's	4 3, small payment.	—	20	St. James, Westminster	none	4
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	1 is also the assistant matron.	5 or 6	21	Kensington	1	6
4	St. Olave's	none	3	22	St. Margaret, Kensington	3	3
5	St. George-the-Martyr	none; 1 is to be appointed.	5	23	St. George, Hanover-square	2	2
6	Greenwich	4	—	24	Hackney	2	4
7	St. Marylebone	19	—	25	East London	4	—
8	St. Giles	2	4	26	Islington, St. Mary	none	—
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1	2	27	St. George, at Brompton	1 and assistant matron.	1
10	Strand	2	3 or more.	28	Chelsea	2	5
11	Holborn	1	2	29	Fulham	1	2 or 3
12	Clerkenwell, St. James	3 2, small payment.	3	30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	2	2
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	12	5	31	St. George-in-the-East	1 for imbeciles.	8
14	Whitechapel	4	5	32	St. Pancras	16	1
15	City of London	6	3	33	Paddington	2	—
16	Mile-end Old Town	7 2, small payment.	6	34	Bethnal-green	4	4
17	Stepney	5	3	35	St. Luke, Middlesex	3	2
18	Poplar	2	3	36	Camberwell, St. Giles	5 and a man cook, with small salary.	2
				37	St. Mary, Newington	2	3
				38	Wandsworth and Clapham		3
				39	Hampstead	1	1
				40	West London	3	3

In addition to the paid nurses there was always a pauper nurse, and almost always one or two pauper helpers, in each ward. Nearly all these received extra rations, and particularly of meat, tea, beer, or gin; whilst some had a distinctive dress; and others, as at St. George Hanover-square, Hackney, Islington, St. George's at Brompton, St. George-in-the-East, St. Luke's, &c., &c., received from 5*s.* per quarter to 2*s.* per week.

The opinion which was entertained of pauper nurses by the medical officers, masters, and matrons, varied in the several workhouses; but, with three or four exceptions, all concurred in the opinion that they were generally so old, ill-trained, and unreliable, as to render it needful to appoint paid nurses.

As to the alleged habits of drunkenness and pilfering, we found very generally that whenever the nurses were allowed to go out of the workhouse some of them returned the worse for liquor, and that sometimes one or two who had not left the workhouse had been found in that state; but the instances were extremely few in any workhouse in proportion to the whole.

In one or two cases pilfering of the stimulants had been proved against a nurse; and in numerous instances this had been suspected; but in by far a greater

greater number of cases it had not even been suspected, or was positively denied, or had not been proved.

Their capability to read the directions upon the medicine bottles differed very much, since in some workhouses, as at Lambeth, scarcely any could read; whilst in others, as at Shoreditch and St. Olave's, all, or very nearly all, could read. At Wandsworth, Camberwell, Poplar, St. George-the-Martyr, and Bermondsey, and the great majority of workhouses, some could read, and others could not read. In some, as at St. Olave, it was understood that the pauper nurses should be able to read (although, as we found, this was not strictly true in practice); whilst in nearly all others this was not regarded as a qualification.

Upon the general question of the propriety of employing this class of persons, all agreed that under any system of paid nursing they would still be required, but only in their proper capacity as servants; and that it would not be possible to diminish their number or cost. Some, as at St. George's at Brompton and the City of London, claimed for their inmates a much higher position than that due to the inmates of other workhouses, since formerly they had been gentlemen's servants, with character and training. At Islington, St. James, and Poplar also, they were regarded as valuable and trustworthy persons; and, speaking generally, as well-conducted as servants in general. At Islington, the master and matron considered that, in their present workhouse, it would be most undesirable to appoint paid nurses, but such would not be the case in the new workhouse which is to be erected. On the other hand, the officers of some other workhouses spoke in very strong terms of the bad conduct and inefficiency of some of their pauper nurses.

It was not difficult for us to notice a great difference in the appearance and intelligence of this class of persons in the different workhouses, and to form an opinion of the unfitness of many of them. Those who would see pauper nurses of the best class should visit the Islington, City of London, and St. George's at Brompton workhouses, and would find them very neat and clean in their persons, respectful in their behaviour, intelligent, and well-conducted.

In this, as in other matters, the whole truth is not told by referring to either the best or the worst. Each person has her own merits and demerits; and amongst the many hundreds who are employed in the metropolitan workhouses, some will be well and others ill-conducted.

Something in this matter will depend upon the class whence the inmates generally are derived, and the capability to obtain labour in their own neighbourhood: something also upon the judgment with which they are selected, and the mode in which they are treated. Generally speaking, a pauper nurse of efficiency and character will find profitable employment out of the workhouse at certain seasons of the year; and if she have not such a tie to the workhouse as the presence of her children there, will leave it when she has become a fairly good nurse. In other instances the matron appears to act in opposition to the medical officer, and for reasons of her own, removes a woman who has been for some time acting as a nurse, and has gained a certain efficiency. In others there are no rewards, or they are unfitting or inadequate. In only a minority of the workhouses is a pecuniary payment made, and that is not always dependent upon perfectly good behaviour.

In some the extra food does not amount to meat daily, and the dress of many is only as shabby as that of ordinary inmates; and hence, instead of inducements being offered to the industrious, the temptation is rather to be an ordinary inmate and idle.

In not a few cases were they spoken of before their faces as ill-conducted drunken pauper nurses, and their self-respect was, at any rate, not increased; and in some cases they had been compelled to nurse by night as well as by day, and thus became fatigued and disgusted.

Last, and perhaps most important of all, the habit of drinking strong drinks, which is so generally alleged against them, is cultivated by the allowance of one pint, or a pint and a half of strong porter daily, or at night only, with one or more glasses of gin for night duty or disagreeable work.

What might be the effect of a careful selection of persons; a monetary allowance carefully graduated to good behaviour, and placed in the savings bank; of good and proper clothing; of behaviour towards them calculated to excite their own respect; of the introduction of the teetotal pledge, and, whilst discountenancing the use of strong liquors, supplying good and comfortable food,

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

Nursing.

whether by night or day; and of religious instruction and training, has yet, I think, to be proved.

Under existing circumstances the class is a mixed one; the good, the bad, and the moderately efficient; but under the constant supervision of properly-paid and trained nurses they will be of great value.

On the subject of their inability to read, I must remark, that whilst it is, I believe, general, it is not universal, whether in any, or in all the workhouses; and it is desirable that a just estimate should be formed of its effect in the administration of medicines. On this subject I remark—

1. There are certain common medicines placed in each ward, which are known to both the nurses and the inmates by the bottles and their appearance. Such are aperient medicine and cough medicine, and the dose of each is known. A person unable to read would administer them with safety.

2. It is the practice in most workhouses to administer nearly all medicines in one uniform dose, as, for example, in some one, and in other workhouses two table-spoonfuls; and thus errors could most rarely take place in reference to the dose.

3. The medical officer, or the paid nurse, directs the pauper nurse verbally as to the frequency with which medicine is to be administered to an inmate. The bottle being placed by the side of the patient, the right medicine will be administered; and the only question which remains is the possible error in frequency. Again, there is something like a common agreement, and medicines are usually administered thrice a day; moreover, should the nurse forget, there are always some inmates of the ward who can read, and we were informed that the pauper nurse was accustomed to seek their aid.

Hence it will be seen that the safeguards are much greater, and the probabilities of error much less than would at first sight appear.

This conclusion is, moreover, supported by the fact that, in our inquiries from the medical officers, we found but very few instances in which they had known that errors had been made; and as this defect in the nurses is so general, the small amount of evil which has been known to result is so far satisfactory. The medical officer at St. Olave's stated that he had known both the wrong dose and the wrong medicine given; and the medical officer at Lambeth had known the wrong dose given; but neither of them had ever seen any evil results to follow. Other medical officers had also known similar results; and as those who are acquainted with prescribing, are aware that the dose ordered is most rarely even an approach to the maximum one, it will readily be believed that medicine may be safely given with greater frequency, and in greater dose, than that commonly ordered.

Whilst, therefore, there is and should be a concurrence of opinion that no nurse should administer medicine who cannot read, I have reason to know that the inability to read is not universal, and that but little evil has resulted from the defect. Further, the statements which were made to us do not warrant a general charge to the effect that those persons pilfer the stimulants of the patients; but there is reason to believe that a system of barter is sometimes adopted, by which the nurse, or indeed any inmate, exchanges one article of food for another of food or drink; and that there are certain nurses who abuse the trust reposed in them.

Medical Officer.

Medical Officer.

The medical officers, for the most part, reside away from the workhouses, and attend at certain periods, and are also engaged in private practice. In a few cases this is not the plan adopted.

In only four workhouses, viz, Marylebone, St. Pancras, St. Giles, and St. Olave, are there resident medical men. At Marylebone the medical officer resides away from the workhouse, but pays a resident assistant, and also a dispenser, who does not reside. At St. Pancras the medical officer and an assistant reside in the workhouse; and at St. Olave and St. Giles they have charge of a district or parish also.

There are four workhouses where the medical officers devote their whole time to the duties: but in three this is conjointly with the medical charge of the parish, or of a district in the parish. They are, St. Pancras, St. Olave, and St. Giles (already mentioned), and Mile End Old Town.

At

At St. Olave there is but one medical officer, whilst at St. Giles an assistant is appointed, who attends chiefly to the out-door poor. At Whitechapel and Mile End there are two medical officers respectively, each of whom takes charge of a part of the workhouse and a part of the out-door poor; and at Stepney the medical officer to the workhouse is also medical officer to the schools at Limehouse.

There are, in the whole, 16 medical officers of workhouses who are also medical officers of districts or parishes, viz., those at Bermondsey, St. Olave, St. Giles, Whitechapel (two), Mile End (two), St. James, Kensington, St. Margaret's at Kensington, St. George's, Hanover-square (two), Chelsea, Rotherhithe, St. George's-in-the-East, and Hampstead.

There are also five workhouses at which two medical men each are employed, viz., St. George's Hanover-square, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Whitechapel, and Mile End; and as nearly every medical officer to a workhouse has a deputy, there is a majority of workhouses in which more than the medical officer have occasional charge of the patients. Of these, in only six, viz., Strand, Poplar, Hackney, West London, Wandsworth, and Camberwell, do not the medical officers almost solely attend to their duty. At the Strand the private assistant of the medical officer attends daily. At Poplar the private assistant attends daily, and the medical officer two or three times a week; but the medical officer himself takes sole charge of the separate infectious building called the North-street Infirmary. At Hackney a partner does the chief work, and at Wandsworth and Camberwell the sons of the medical officers materially aid. At West London the medical officer is aged and unable to do the duty, but a recognised deputy performs it, and receives from the medical officer nearly the whole of the salary.

There are two workhouses, viz., Hampstead and Rotherhithe, where the medical officer is required by his contract to attend only on alternate days, except in cases of emergency (actually he attends more frequently); but in all others, I believe, the medical officer is expected to attend daily, or twice a day, besides his visits to special cases. The medical officers at Lambeth, Greenwich, Holborn, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, City of London, Stepney, Hackney, Bethnal Green, St. Luke's, West London, and probably a few others, always attend twice a day. Night visits are comparatively rare, as would be expected from the class of cases in workhouses. At Islington there may be an average of one weekly; at Chelsea, fortnightly; at Bethnal Green, one monthly; and at Hampstead, one six times in the year.

The usual routine is for the medical officer to attend at or before mid-day for his principal visit, and then he visits the infirmary or sick wards, and speaks to all the more important cases. He also walks into each infirm ward where there are some sick persons, and asks if any wish to see him, or he has arranged that the nurse shall have made the inquiry previously, and have communicated the result to him. In some cases this class of visits is not paid daily, but on alternate days, or semi-weekly, and there is less regularity in the visits paid to other wards.

There are, however, instances in which the sick cases are not seen daily; neither are all such seen at each visit. Thus the medical officer of the male inmates at Whitechapel sees the sick cases three or four times weekly, and does not see all each time, but sometimes only such as ask for him.

The diversity of action amongst the medical officers in reference to lunatics, which has already been pointed out, leads to diversity in the frequency of visits to the latter. When they are, as a class, placed upon the books of the medical officer, he visits them daily, as at Shoreditch, or two or three times weekly, as at Whitechapel, but otherwise only those are seen who are ill.

So, in like manner, with lying-in cases. Where there is a midwife the medical officer does not deem it needful to visit the cases, except when specially required, or when at a large workhouse, as at St. Pancras, there is a large number of cases, some of whom always require his attention.

In the evening he is required to examine applicants for admission, and to visit special cases.

The time devoted to the duties of his office differs materially according to the size of the workhouse, and probably his own habits and the urgency of other engagements, but when a visit is paid twice a day, the first is much the longer of the two. It was also difficult to arrive at a just estimate of the time which was then spent, since, in the larger workhouses, at least, the medical officer

Part I. DETAILS OF THE INSPECTION.

Medical Officer.

officer was sent for on numerous special occasions daily, besides his regular visits, and the frequency of such was capable only of a general computation.

Moreover, it was necessary to include the time devoted to dispensing the medicines, particularly when the medical officer himself dispensed them in the workhouse, and the whole computation, therefore, sometimes included three persons, as at the Strand Union, where, in addition to the medical officer, a dispenser and an assistant attended at the workhouse at certain periods of the day, and consequently the time devoted to actual attention to the sick was less than the whole time stated. Hence, it will be understood that the periods given in the following table are only approximate, and would probably not be precisely the same if the same medical officers were to make another computation.

TABLE No. 5.

TIME spent in the WORKHOUSES daily by the MEDICAL OFFICER, his ASSISTANT, and DISPENSER.

		Hours.			Hours.
1	Lambeth, St. Mary	Two-thirds of day.	18	Poplar	3 or 4
2	St. Saviour's	1 to 3	19	St. Margaret, Westminster	2
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen	2	20	St. James, Westminster	2
4	St. Olave's	1 (all.)	21	Kensington	3
5	St. George-the-Martyr	1½	22	St. Margaret, Kensington	3
6	Greenwich	6	23	St. George, Hanover-square	2 and 1
7	St. Marylebone	6 and the whole time of the Assistant.	24	Hackney	1½ to 2
			25	East London	2
			26	Islington, St. Mary	2
			27	St. George's at Brompton	2
8	St. Giles	6 (all.)	28	Chelsea	2
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	2¼	29	Fulham	2
10	Strand	4 with assistant and dispenser.			and 1 for dispenser.
			30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	
			31	St. George-in-the-East	5
11	Holborn	2½	32	St. Pancras	7 and 5 (all.)
12	Clerkenwell, St. James	2	33	Paddington	2½
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	4	34	Bethnal Green	4
14	Whitechapel	1 and 1½	35	St Luke, Middlesex	4
			36	Camberwell, St. Giles	
15	City of London	5	37	St. Mary, Newington	3
16	Mile End Old Town	2 and 2	38	Wandsworth and Clapham	1¾
			39	Hampstead	1 to 3
17	Stepney	4	40	West London	5

In five workhouses the average time devoted to the duty at the workhouse was less than two hours daily, viz.: St. George-the-Martyr, Whitechapel (each of two), Hackney, Wandsworth, and, perhaps, Hampstead.

The number of sick upon the books, and the salaries of the medical officers at these workhouses, were as follows:—

TABLE No. 6.

	SICK.	SALARY.	EXTRAS.
		£.	£.
St. George-the-Martyr	154	80	70
Whitechapel (male side)	154	75	10
Hackney	119	130	10
Wandsworth	280	100	30
Hampstead	91	40	30

Each medical officer at Whitechapel attends to about half of the workhouse, and one devotes one hour, and the other 1½ hours, or 2½ hours for the whole. The time was variously stated in reference to Hackney. The assistant of the medical officer and the master stated 1½ hours, the medical officer subsequently

quently two hours, and in a still later return 2 ½ hours, showing the difficulty in forming a correct estimate. The medical officer at Hampstead being required to attend only on alternate days devotes from one hour to three hours to his duties.

Medical Officer.

In 14 workhouses the time devoted is two hours or less, viz.: those above-mentioned, with Bermondsey, Clerkenwell, Mile End (to each of two medical officers), St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. James, East London, Islington, St. George's at Brompton, and Chelsea.

In six workhouses from two to three hours are devoted, viz.: St. Martin's, Holborn, Poplar, Kensington, St. Margaret's at Kensington, and Paddington.

Those in which a large part of the day is devoted to the duties are the large workhouses, as Lambeth, Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. George's-in-the-East, with the others at which there are resident medical men. Those occupying four hours, or upwards, for the whole workhouse, are Lambeth, Greenwich, Marylebone, St. Giles's, Strand, Shoreditch, Mile-end, City of London, Stepney, St. George's-in-the-East, St. Pancras, Bethnal Green, St. Luke's City-road, and West London.

Salary.—The salary of the medical officer is in all cases a fixed yearly payment, and in many workhouses there is also a further sum for extras. The former does not appear to have been based upon any general rule (except in the case of those who devote their whole time to their duties), but varies in every degree. The commercial rule of the relation of supply and demand has, moreover, not been always observed; for after the appointment upon those terms and without new appointments, the guardians have, from time to time, increased the salary to bring the amount nearer to that which their own sense of justice, and the views of the medical officer, have indicated. This process of increase, however slow, has been tolerably continuous in its course, and in several instances the salaries have been increased within a few months.

The extras provided for by the regulations of the Poor Law Board are for midwifery, lunacy certificates, removal of paupers, certificates, and vaccinations; and in only five or six workhouses is no allowance made for some of them. In reference to midwifery, it must be remarked that where a midwife is appointed, as at St. Pancras, Islington, Marylebone, St. Giles's, and Strand, either at a fixed salary or at a certain charge per case, no extras are allowed to the medical officer in some workhouses for aiding in such cases, whilst in others an allowance for difficult cases is made. At the Strand, the medical officer declined to attend midwifery at 10*s.* per case, the sum offered by the guardians, and a non-resident midwife performs the duty at 7*s.* 6*d.* per case; but in cases of unusual difficulty, the medical officer attends, and receives a higher fee. The medical officer at Islington did not desire to attend the midwifery cases; and the medical officer at St. Margaret's at Kensington attends a few out-door cases at 5*s.* per case! whilst 10*s.* is the lowest fee recognised by the Consolidated Order.

In some workhouses the number of such cases is quite insignificant both as to fee and trouble; but in others, as at St. Luke's, nearly 300 cases are attended yearly, and no separate fees as extras are allowed.

Usually, however, the medical officer attends the midwifery cases at a charge of 10*s.* or 11*s.* each for ordinary cases as extras; and it appeared to me on inquiry that where extras were allowed, a much larger proportion were attended by the medical officer himself, and fewer simply by the nurse; whilst without extras, as at Hackney and St. Luke's, a large proportion of the cases were virtually attended by the nurse.

Vaccination fees are rarely earned in a workhouse, since the infants usually leave at too early an age to warrant the performance of the operation; and in some instances the medical officer prefers that they should be earned by the medical officer of the parish or district.

In some workhouses, as at Mile-end, the medical officers do not fill up lunacy certificates; but this duty, with the remuneration attached to it, is given to a medical man who does not hold a Poor Law appointment. Usually, however, the medical officer is employed, and receives a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* or one guinea.

A similar fee is sometimes given in the case of removal of paupers.

It has already been stated that, in 16 cases, the medical officer to the workhouse is also the medical officer to a district or parish, with separate salary;

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

Medical Officer.

and it has appeared probable that in such cases the salary to the workhouse was less than it would have been, had not the medical officer held a district also.

The arrangements for the supply of drugs are very various.

In all cases where the medical officers devote their whole time to their duties, as at St. Luke's, St. Olave's, Mile end, and St. Pancras, the guardians provide all drugs. The guardians further provide all drugs at Lambeth, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, City of London, Stepney, Poplar, Islington, Fulham, St. George's-in-the-East, Bethnal-green, St. Luke's, St. Mary's Newington, and Wandsworth; or in 17 of 40 workhouses. At the Strand Union, the guardians provide all drugs up to the value of 30 *l.* yearly, besides cod-liver oil and quinine; so that this may virtually be added to the 17 just mentioned, and it may be stated in nearly one-half of the workhouses the guardians provide all the drugs. Cod-liver oil alone is supplied by the guardians in two workhouses, viz.: Rotherhithe and East London, whilst cod-liver oil and quinine are paid for by the guardians in 12 workhouses, viz., Bermondsey, St. George-the Martyr, Greenwich, St. Martin's at Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Margaret's Westminster, and Kensington, St. George's Hanover-square, Hackney, and Camberwell, and at St. Margaret's (two), Holborn, and Bermondsey, other drugs are supplied.

Hence in 33 of 40 workhouses the guardians provide some or all of the drugs required by the sick.

The guardians do not provide any drugs at St. Saviour's, Marylebone, St. James's, Kensington, Chelsea, Hampstead, aad West London; but in reference to one of them, at least, Marylebone, express provision is made for the value of the drugs in the 950 *l.* per year which is paid to the medical officer.

The cost of the drugs could only be obtained by us in a general manner; for in the case of drugs being supplied by the guardians to a district as well as to the workhouse, and also when a medical officer supplied drugs both to the workhouse and to his private patients, it was not possible to arrive at other than approximate results, and this may account in some measure for the discrepancy in the values given. At St. George-the-Martyr, with 404 inmates, and 154 sick, the cost was believed to be 10 *l.* to 12 *l.*, whilst at Marylebone, with 1,703 inmates and 414 sick, it was stated to be 300 *l.*

Hence, in duly estimating the salaries of the medical officers, and comparing them with each other, it is needful to regard not only the actual sum paid as salary, but also the extras and the source of the supply of drugs. In reference to the extras, it may be remarked that they varied from 10 *l.* to 70 *l.* per year, and in the following cases bore a near relation to that of the salary. Thus at St. George-the-Martyr the salary was 80 *l.*, and extras 70 *l.*; at Poplar, salary 50 *l.*, extras 46 *l*; at Chelsea, salary 100 *l.*, and extras 70 *l.*; at Paddington, salary 40 *l.*, and extras 40 *l.* to 60 *l.*; at St. George-in-the-East, salary 100 *l.*, extras 60 *l.*; at Kensington, salary 85 *l.*, and extras for workhouse and district 80 *l.*

We did not in all cases inquire into the salary and extras allowed for the district or parish when the two appointments were held by the same person, but the total amount was sometimes considerable. Thus, at Bermondsey, 148 *l.*; St. Olave, 135 *l.*; Stepney, 192 *l.*; Kensington, 240 *l.*; St. George's Hanover-square, 205 *l.*; Chelsea, 240 *l.*; Rotherhithe, 135 *l.*; St. George-in the-East, 255 *l.*; and Hampstead, 140 *l.*

The highest salaries were Marylebone, 950 *l.*; for medical officer, salaries of dispenser and resident assistant, and cost of drugs to workhouse: St James, 350 *l.* for medical officer and drugs to workhouse and district; and Lambeth 300 *l.* for medical officer without drugs, and 20 *l.* to 30 *l.* for extras. The workhouses in which the salary and extras did not amount to 100 *l.* per year, were Rotherhithe, 36 *l.*; Hampstead, 40 *l.*; Fulham, 74 *l.*; and Poplar, 96 *l.*

In the case of those who devoted their whole time to the duties of the workhouse and district, the total emoluments were, St. Olave, 135 *l.*, with board and lodging; St. Giles, 285 *l.*, with lodging; Mile-end, 211 *l.* to 237 *l.*, without board or lodging, and St. Pancras, 200 *l.* and 85 *l*, with board and lodging. The resident assistant at Marylebone received 100 *l.* per year with board and lodging.

The following table shows the total number of inmates in the workhouse, the number on the medical officer's books, the salary and extras, the source of the payment of drugs, and the time devoted to the duties in the several workhouses.

Table

TABLE No. 7.

Duties and Emoluments of the Medical Officer.

		Total Number of Inmates.*	Number on Medical Officer's Books.*	EMOLUMENTS. Salary.	EMOLUMENTS. Extras.	Medical Officer finds Drugs.	Time Devoted. Hours.
				£.	£.		
1	Lambeth, St. Mary	879	500	300	20 to 30	none	Two-thirds of day
2	St. Saviour's	405	140	100	none	all	1 to 3
3	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen	531	114	80	33	chiefly	2
4	St. Olave's	277	103	120 district also.	15	none	1 (all.)
5	St. George-the-Martyr	404	154	100	70	chiefly	1½
6	Greenwich	884	391	200	-	ditto	6
7	St. Marylebone	1,703	414	950	none	all	6 and the whole time of the assistant.
8	St. Giles	667	80	250	15 to 20	none	6 (all.)
9	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	437	82	150	none	chiefly	2¼
10	Strand	556	175	105	25 to 27	little	4 with assistant and dispenser.
11	Holborn	459	157	125	48	chiefly	2½
12	Clerkenwell, St. James	529	214	130	lunacy certificates.	ditto	2
13	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	784	414	126	none	none	4
14	Whitechapel	692	367	75 75	10 10	none	1 1½
15	City of London	844	470	275	25	none	5
16	Mile-End Old Town	530	120	200 200 and district.	11 37	none	2 2
17	Stepney	567	663	120	12 school, 60	none	4
18	Poplar	472	130	50	46	none	3 or 4.
19	St. Margaret, Westminster	179		100	none	chiefly	2
20	St. James, Westminster	614	224	350	none	all	2
21	Kensington	440	254	85	80 and in district	all	3
22	St. Margaret, Kensington	647	400	160 and district.	5s. per case of midwifery in district.	chiefly	3
23	St. George, Hanover-square	265	100	100 100	little	ditto	2 1
24	Hackney	613	119	130	-	ditto	1½ to 2
25	East London	653	228	125	20	ditto	2
26	Islington, St. Mary	470	205	160	lunacy certificates.	none	2
27	St. George at Brompton	320	80 to 90	100	?	chiefly	2
28	Chelsea	453	140	100	70	all	2
29	Fulham	312	140 to 150	50	24	none	2 and 1 for dispenser.
30	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	—	57	35	1	chiefly	
31	St. George-in-the East	770	255	100	60	none	5
32	St. Pancras	1,960	230 to 240	160 85	40	none	7 5 (all.)
33	Paddington	385	228	60	40 to 60	none	2½

* These numbers vary with the season of the year.

		Total Number of Inmates.	Number on Medical Officer's Books.	EMOLUMENTS.		Medical Officer finds Drugs.	Time Devoted.
				Salary.	Extras.		
				£.	£.		
34	Bethnal-green - - - -	1,175	450	160	none - -	none -	4
35	St. Luke, Middlesex - - -	581	188	150	none - -	none -	4
36	Camberwell, St. Giles - -	404	171	130	25 to 30	chiefly -	
37	St. Mary, Newington - - -	482	151	105	11	none -	3
38	Wandsworth and Clapham - -	524	280	100	30	none -	$1\frac{3}{4}$
39	Hampstead - - - -	114	91	40	- -	all - -	1 to 3
40	West London - - - -	456	257	110	12	all - -	5

Dietary.

Dietary.

The subject of Dietary was not specially included in our instructions, and as we were informed by all the medical officers that they had full liberty to order whatever they thought necessary, it appeared to me that the sick dietary must be regarded as a part of the medical treatment, and left like the prescribing of medicines, to their knowledge and discretion. Moreover, it has always been a rule in the arrangement of workhouse dietaries to leave the dieting of the sick to the discretion of the medical officer, and although certain schemes of sick dietaries have been framed by those gentlemen, they are varied to suit the requirements of the individual cases. A collection of the whole of such in my own district, with other details of existing and proposed dietaries, have been prepared by me, and presented to Parliament by Mr. Villiers during the present Session.

But whilst deferring this question for future consideration, we noticed various defects which demand a remedy, viz:

1. As the chief part of the meat was usually cooked at the general kitchen, and at a considerable (as at Hackney, at a very considerable) distance from the sick wards, it was liable to become cold before it could be eaten. We found it nearly cold in several workhouses, but in others we were informed by the inmates that it was always warm.

In some workhouses the joints were taken into the several wards and there cut up immediately before distribution, and hot-water dishes were used in a few workhouses, as at Shoreditch. In others, as at St. Saviour's, the joints were cut up on hot dishes in the kitchen of the infirmary, and the meat was served hot. In a few workhouses trays, more or less adapted to the purpose, were provided, in which the several messes were sent from the general kitchen. The best arrangement was found at the City of London workhouse, where a covered box was provided, holding, perhaps, six tin trays, and each tray divided into compartments about five inches square and two and a-half inches deep, holding separate messes, which, when taken into the infirmary, were placed upon plates. Hence the messes were closely packed, and the whole might be kept warm for a lengthened period.

More usually, however, the messes were placed upon plates, and the plates piled one upon another on a tray. The tray was either entirely uncovered, as at St. Luke's, or had a cloth thrown over it, or it was enclosed by a wooden cover.

2. The arrangements as to the amount of cooking which could be effected in the kitchens of the infirmary wards were very various. In some, as at Wandsworth, there was no convenience for cooking, neither was there any efficient plan by which the meat could be kept warm whilst it was being cut up and divided. In others, chops and fish were cooked there, but usually only such articles as arrow-root and beef tea, or perhaps a milk pudding, could be prepared.

3. Roast meat was not usually provided for the inmates, but sometimes one roast meat dinner weekly was allowed. In some workhouses, as the City of London,

Part I. Details of the Inspection.

London, all the inmates of the infirmary had roasted meat once, and at Poplar the general inmates had it twice weekly, whilst there, as elsewhere, the medical officer ordered chops or other roasted food at his discretion.

Dietary.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the medical officers have full liberty to order whatever diet they think proper for their patients, including chops, fish, and various delicacies, and that these, with whatever stimulants are ordered, are supplied as freely as they could be in any other institutions; and hence that the medical officer must be held responsible for the fitness and sufficiency of the food supplied to the sick. But it cannot be doubted that in many of the workhouses there are defects in the cooking and distribution of the food so obvious that it is almost past belief that they should not have been noticed by the officials, and long ago removed. By nothing could the necessity for minute intelligent inspection on the part of the Poor Law Board, and the want of a deeper sense of responsibility on the part of the medical officers and masters, be better exemplified.

PART II.—GENERAL REVIEW AND SUGGESTIONS.

Part II. General Review and Suggestions.

Having thus concluded the summary of the various facts which have been elicited during the inquiry, I purpose, after a few observations, to pass each subject in review in a more general manner, in order to suggest remedies for the existing defects.

The following matters will require discussion :—

1. The Classes of Sick.
2. The Accommodation required by them.
3. The Bedding and other Furniture and Appliances for the Wards.
4. The Ventilation.
5. The Nursing.
6. The Chaplain.
7. The Medical Attendance and Medicines.
8. The Dietary.

General Observations.

General Observations.

It is quite needful for any one who would seek the improvement of the present workhouses, to bear in mind the alterations which have occurred in the classes of inmates.

In the earlier history of the Poor Law Administration a very large proportion of the inmates of workhouses were persons under 60 years of age, and without such infirmity as might have disabled them from earning their living; whilst the aged and the sick were more commonly allowed to remain at their own homes.

Hence the greater part of the arrangements had reference to the able-bodied* class, and the aim was to make the workhouse deterrent, with a view to exclude them as much as possible. This idea ran through the whole system of administration, including the diet, the bedding and furniture, the discipline and the labour; and even to this day it is predominant in the minds of many guardians, whether in town or country.

Special provision was not then made for the sick, except so far as regarded infectious diseases; and the first idea which led to the building of separate sick wards or of detached infirmaries, was not the separate treatment of the general sick, but the isolation of particular cases of fever, small-pox, and itch.

The essential part of the establishment was therefore the main building, with its day-rooms and bed-rooms, kitchens, and apartments for the officers; and the incidental part was the sick ward for the treatment of occasional cases. Hence the main building was large, and the infirmary small; and since it was desirable that the inmates generally should be lodged in large wards, whilst the

* This term does not necessarily imply that the inmates of that class are able to work, but only that they are under 60 years of age, and free from serious bodily ailment. Hence, pregnant women, numerous imbeciles, persons who have lost the sight of one eye," &c., are thus designated, and the class is somewhat differently constituted in different workhouses.

General Observations.

the occasional cases of sickness should be kept separate, no more provision was made for sick cases than the occasion required, and the rooms were small. Moreover, as the occupation of the sick rooms would be temporary, and the occupants few, scarcely any attention was given to such conveniences as lavatories, baths, water-closets, and kitchens.

Within the last 15 or 20 years, however,—a period of general prosperity,—these views and circumstances have changed. The able-bodied poor find employment, and apply for admission in very reduced numbers. The aged and infirm, seeking relief, have been compelled to break up their homes and enter the workhouse; and it has been found more advantageous both to the sick, and to the administration of the Poor Law, to remove the sick from their poor and uncomfortable homes.

To so great an extent have the two former of these been carried that, with a few exceptions, there is scarcely enough of the able-bodied class in our workhouses to perform the menial work of the establishment; and their apartments are, comparatively speaking, few, whilst the workhouse has become filled with the aged and infirm, and consequently with a certain kind of sick; and the apartments provided for them have been found to be insufficient.

This has led to several alterations of the original design of the workhouse.

Room being required, and for other reasons, the children have been removed from nearly all the metropolitan workhouses, and placed in separate, or district schools.

Noisy and dangerous lunatics have been provided for in the various county and private pauper asylums, and have been removed from their former home—the workhouse. The quiet lunatics and imbeciles, when in considerable numbers, have been placed in separate wards; and in many cases in order to afford more room for other classes, have had separate buildings erected for them.

Cases of an infectious and dangerous character, as certain kinds of fever and small-pox, have, with very general consent, been congregated in hospitals set apart for those diseases, and removed from the homes of the poor, the asylums, and workhouses, and speaking generally, from the general hospitals also. This, however, is of recent date, and has led to the removal of such cases from the sick and infectious wards of workhouses, and has so far superseded the main object for which those wards were erected.

This has led to a further change; for room being greatly required in the main building, cases have been removed to the wards in question, and the sick have, with more or less universality, been separated from the other inmates. This has further led to the idea that the sick should be so separated in these institutions, and that separate sick wards, or detached infirmaries, should be erected; and that has been supported by the recent facts that the tramp wards and nightly refuges, which have so greatly increased of late, have supplied to some workhouses no inconsiderable number of persons not merely destitute, but ill.

See then the effect of these various circumstances.

1. The best and largest rooms were placed in the main building, and the infirmary rooms were small and often without suitable conveniences.

2. The changes before referred to having occurred more or less generally, architects while retaining in the main the designs of former periods, have in the newer workhouses enlarged the accommodation for the aged and infirm, have built detached infirmaries with rooms somewhat larger than formerly, and have in some degree added to the conveniences required in a separate building; but in no case has this change extended so far as to make the infirmary fitted to receive all the bed-ridden and the sick amongst the aged and infirm, neither has it caused the infirmary to be independent of the main building by the erection of kitchens, at which all the food required in the infirmary could be prepared.

3. We have arrived at a halting point at which wards are provided in the infirmary for the sick paupers, and possibly for some of the aged and infirm, and kitchens are furnished to warm the food which has been cooked in the main building, and sometimes to cook certain kinds of food, as chops, fish, and arrowroot.

4. The

4. The problem which now awaits solution is, whether it is needful to remove the sick from the main building, and place them in buildings apart from it. If it should be solved in the affirmative, it will follow that the infirmary must ere long become the main building, and the main building become comparatively superfluous.

General Observations.

In illustration, take the two newly erected and most advanced workhouses in the metropolis, Mile-end Old Town and the City of London workhouses. There is no longer one main building in which all the inmates, except infectious cases, may be placed, but a whole village is now comprised within their boundary walls.

They have first sent their fever and small-pox cases to the hospitals, and their noisy and dangerous lunatics to the asylums, for all of which they pay. They subscribe to the Lock Hospital, and send there nearly all their venereal cases.

The children at Mile End occupy a large detached building with its officers, play ground, and all the conveniences of an independent institution. They have also a separate and detached hospital for the children when sick. The children belonging to the City of London Union have been placed in schools quite apart from the workhouse.

The imbeciles and lunatics are placed in two large detached buildings, with their officers and every necessary convenience for the treatment of their sick.

The infirmary is also a separate and detached building, adapted to the treatment of both sexes.

Hence, there is left for the main building only the aged and infirm, the few able-bodied, and the kitchens, dining hall, the apartments of the officers, and the board-room of the guardians, and all the space required for the offices of such an institution.

Moreover, amongst the aged and infirm there are also some who are bed-ridden and sick, who have the visits of the medical officer, and who are properly and efficiently treated there. The main building is, in fact, the collection of offices, and the hospital or asylum for the aged.

Requesting that these facts may be borne in mind, I now proceed to consider the subjects in the order already stated.

Classes of the Sick.

Classes of the Sick.

The present arrangement for fever and small-pox cases is one of general convenience to the guardians and officers, and, as the payment in fever cases is 1 *s.* per day, the plan rather lessens than increases the cost to the guardians. The removal of the venereal cases in like manner is very advantageous, since it aids greatly in the plan of classification, and removes a source of moral contamination from the other inmates.

Hence, if those arrangements could be carried out fully, I do not see any reason for change; but it is known that the fever hospital has been full, and that all the hospitals for special cases have been compelled temporarily to suspend admissions. This has not been unattended by expense, danger, and anxiety, and has led the guardians at St. Pancras to desire that the Poor Law Board would raise up some organization by which several fever and small-pox hospitals might be erected in various parts of the metropolis.

It is, however, quite needful to bear in mind that the number of cases of small-pox has undoubtedly diminished of late years, and that the increased efforts to enforce vaccination may reasonably be expected to still further diminish it. If, therefore, the cases can be efficiently treated, even at some inconvenience, with the existing arrangements, it may be questioned whether it is wise to change it.

Moreover, the number of fever cases has varied so much in the course of years, that whilst scarcely any were admitted to the fever hospital for a considerable period, at the present time the whole space of the fever hospital is filled, and additional temporary buildings have been erected, and are also filled.

But, as in former times, this large accession of fever cases will diminish: nay, if there be any virtue in improved sanitary conditions, it is more likely to diminish now than at any former period, and there might be scarcely need for the present excellent institution. I do not doubt that if it were convenient to erect a temporary fever hospital at a distance from the present one, it would be convenient to the poor and to the guardians of the poor, but I doubt whether it would be wise for the Poor Law Board to raise up a special organization for a temporary purpose. In the event of any general hospital scheme being fruitful,

Part II. General Review and Suggestions.

it might not be difficult to provide such temporary accommodation for fever cases as may now be required, but in the meantime, there should be two suitable wards in every workhouse in which infectious cases might be placed, and such cases should not be admitted into the general wards.

Classes of the Sick.

In reference to venereal cases, I think it matter of regret that there is not accommodation in hospitals set apart for the treatment of this disease for all the cases which come under the Poor Law administration. It is most desirable that persons who have contracted venereal disease, many of whom are most depraved, should not be found in workhouses, and, indeed, the very name of the disease should there be unknown. The Lock Hospital is insufficient for this purpose, and it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be enlarged, or another institution established. In this, as in the former case, the guardians might very properly pay the cost of treatment.

Cases of itch and such others as, by reason of discharges or incontinence of urine are offensive to others, should be placed in separate wards, and proper appliances for their care and treatment provided.

Further arrangements are needful in reference to noisy and dangerous lunatics, by which they might not be admitted to the workhouse at all, or, being there, might be removed immediately. At present so many formalities must be gone through, that at least two days, and oftentimes 10 or 14 days, are consumed in them, and in the meantime the patient is not admitted to the asylum. There seems to be no reason why regulations should not be made in London for the removal of every case within 24 hours. It also came to our knowledge, at Paddington, that such cases are not admitted into the lunatic asylum, if, at the same time, they are afflicted with certain skin disease, and such cases had been sent back to the workhouse at much risk and cost. This, in the interest of humanity, should be prevented, by placing them in separate wards at the asylum, but padded rooms should be provided in every workhouse for their temporary care.

At present the county asylums are commonly full, and a few cases are temporarily retained in the workhouses from that cause. The private asylums have, I believe, increased their charges lately, and thus the guardians are tempted to allow cases improperly to remain in the workhouse. More accommodation is needed for this class, and, on a suitable opportunity occurring, it might be desirable for the Poor Law Board to sanction some general scheme by which the paupers of this class in the metropolitan district might be brought together, and some education given to idiotic children.

The isolation, or otherwise, of the quiet imbeciles and lunatics in separate wards, or in separate buildings, must depend upon their number, and the proportion of helpless cases in the workhouse. When they are few I think they may be very properly mixed with the general inmates, since, with proper care to remove noisy and dirty cases, they are often useful, and not annoying, and appear to me to be much happier than when congregated together. Certainly in country districts that is the best course. When they are numerous, it is no doubt necessary that there should be special attendants for them, and thence it would follow that they should be warded separately.

Whatever evil attaches to the congregation and separation of this class is much diminished by the care which is frequently taken of them. Their wards in size, construction, and decoration are often far better than those provided for the sick, whilst the bathing, washing, and water-closet accommodation is superior, and the means of amusement greater. The Commissioners in Lunacy, aided by the sympathy which is felt for those helpless people, have succeeded in inducing the guardians of many workhouses to provide ample care and accommodation for those under their special supervision, and have set an example which might well be imitated in reference to the general sick, but in some workhouses the accommodation is still very unsatisfactory. No special provision is, however, made for the treatment of this class (except when suffering from bodily ailments), and the sole object is to take care of them, and to render them comfortable.

Whenever it is necessary to procure additional space for other classes, it would be convenient probably to build wards for this class apart from the main building. There is not, moreover, any necessity to keep them in the infirmary, and in like manner when space is required in the infirmary, they might be accommodated elsewhere.

In nearly all workhouses there are children who are too young to be removed to the separate or district schools. There are also others who have been admitted

admitted to the workhouse temporarily, with a view to ascertain if they are sufficiently well to be passed to the schools: and in some the children, when sick, are placed in the workhouse. There are therefore always some, and in certain workhouses far too many, children retained in the workhouse; the accommodation and opportunities for playing in the fresh air are far too limited and imperfect, whilst very little is done in some of the workhouses for their amusement. Hence the tone of health is not likely to be very good, and some are always sick. It is, I think, needful that there should be a sick nursery in every workhouse receiving children, in which they may be placed and treated apart from the adults. Cases of scarlet fever and of hooping cough should also be isolated.

Classes of the Sick.

The sick amongst the aged and infirm should, I think, be treated in their own wards, and in the body of the workhouse. No advantage follows the removal of these cases, except when afflicted with some acute attack of disease, neither is it advisable to congregate all the bedridden cases together. There are always amongst this class a large proportion who leave their beds and their wards, and thus so far convert the ward into a dormitory, instead of a day and night room, and improve the sanitary arrangements of the room; but where the contrary conditions prevail, and nearly every inmate in a ward is bedridden or old, the effect is depressing, and the sanitary arrangements must be less perfect.

The proportion of women to men is about as two to one.

The habit of congregating the bedridden together and placing them in a low upper room, as at Lambeth, is much to be deprecated.

I am of opinion that some attention must be given to the re-arrangement of the classes in the main building of the workhouse,—setting aside probably some of the leading ideas now no longer applicable, —and ascertaining the plan upon which the whole building may be treated as an hospital or an asylum.

There are in every workhouse certain wards which are of better construction and with greater space than others, and in such should be placed the sick properly so called, since they are, for the most part, not only good, but better than the detached infirmary wards. Hence in those cases in which additional wards are required for the sick, it may be open to question whether they may be more conveniently obtained by the enlargement of the infirmary or of the main building. In considering that question, it will be needful to disengage the mind from the idea that there is any special advantage in placing them in an infirmary simply from the destination of the building. If there be an advantage, it must be in isolation or space, or the convenience of attendants and officers; but cases requiring isolation are for the most part sent out of the workhouse; as to space, the wards in the body of the workhouse are usually the best; as to convenience, the lavatory, bathing, and other accommodation is seldom greater in the infirmary; the cooking accommodation is always less, the attendants are fewer, and the medical and other officers can re-arrange their plans so as to make their visits equally convenient anywhere. There is no charm in an infirmary for the treatment of the sick if the accommodation is defective, and the aim must be to find the best accommodation, whether in the body of the workhouse or in the infirmary. Some of the rooms on the upper floors of workhouses are, from their construction and means of ventilation, admirably adapted for sick rooms.

The position of the labour or lying-in wards is sometimes very inconvenient, or scarcely decent, as at St. Mary Newington and Wandsworth. Privacy should be added to convenience of position, and the labour ward be a part of or in close contiguity with the lying-in ward.

Day-rooms are much more required in a workhouse than in an hospital, since a larger proportion of the inmates can get up and leave the wards; and as this is most desirable, I think that a proportion of day-rooms should be attached to the wards, and the meals be taken in them. Convalescent wards would be useful

Construction and Alteration of Workhouses.

Construction and Alteration of Workhouses.

There can be no doubt that the recommendations now made in reference to floor space and cubical space will demand an increase in the accommodation, (particularly for women) in very nearly all the workhouses; and, in effecting this, much care and consideration should be devoted to the subject by the guardians

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Construction and Alteration of Workhouse.

of each workhouse before a plan be finally decided upon. I have referred to the several requirements in the special reports, and, from only one inspection of these large institutions, could not venture to indicate the precise manner in which they should be effected; but, as an indication of my own views, I offer the following observations:—

1. As cases of fever, small-pox, syphylis, and dangerous lunacy, and children, have, for the most part, been already removed from the workhouses, it is scarcely possible to carry the system of exclusion or elimination further, and the plan must rather be to consolidate the existing buildings.

As the aged and infirm do and will always constitute the great mass of the inmates, and be the source whence the sick will be chiefly derived, the main building should be appropriated to their use. Sick wards should be selected, into which such of them as are very ill, and such others as have been admitted on account of illness, may be placed, but it will be difficult, if not impossible, to draw a line between those two classes, since the sick will be usually the aged and infirm, and the aged and infirm will commonly supply the sick. The able-bodied may, with advantage, be placed elsewhere, when that is necessary; and the main building should contain only the offices, officers' apartments, the aged and infirm, the sick, and the lying-in cases, and perhaps the sick nursery. It may even be a question whether the offices and the apartments of the master, which occupy so much of the main building, might not be advantageously placed in a separate building.

All that is now required beyond this is one or two infectious wards, one or two venereal wards, one or two wards for offensive cases, and one or two itch wards for each sex. The lunatics, when numerous, might also advantageously occupy separate buildings. A sick nursery should always be provided, and it may be placed either in the body of the workhouse, or elsewhere.

In this view the infirmary buildings as now existing will be sufficient; and the enlargement of the body of the workhouse is that which will be required.

2. In carrying out this leading principle, the classification would be much simplified; but having regard to existing diversity of arrangements in different workhouses, some exceptions must be allowed. Thus, where good detached infirmary buildings exist, as at Marylebone, or where the sick wards are in general very excellent and numerous, as at St. Pancras, it would be quite right to continue the present system.

In reference to the great majority of the older workhouses, as there are not usually detached and properly adapted infirmary buildings, the plan suggested may be as easily carried out as any other; but if additional buildings should be required, and from the nature of the land they must be detached, it is probable that good infirmary wards might be the most conveniently built.

3. It is desirable that a comprehensive plan should be devised in many of the workhouses, with a view to bring together and consolidate the numerous detached buildings which are now placed upon the land without order, and which needlessly diminish the air space and exercising grounds.

4. Several of the workhouses, as Clerkenwell, and St. George-the-Martyr, the main buildings at St. Giles, and at Rotherhithe, and the Old North-street Infirmary at Poplar, should certainly be taken down and rebuilt. Hackney, and St. Margaret's Westminster, must be materially altered, or should be placed in the same category.

5. Several, as Islington, St. Martin's, Greenwich Infirmary, Strand, St. George-in-the-East (part of), are, it is said, to be taken down; and, as I am informed, negotiations have been in hand which might have led to the removal of St. Pancras and St. Margaret's at Kensington.

6. Others, as Lambeth, Poplar, St. Luke's, Holborn, and Bermondsey, may fairly demand much consideration before any material additions are made on their present sites; and it may be that the proper course would be to remove them.

7. As to Shoreditch, Whitechapel, City of London, Stepney, St. Margaret's at Kensington, East London, St. George's at Brompton, Fulham, Rotherhithe, St. Pancras,

St. Pancras, Paddington, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Camberwell, St. Mary Newington, Wandsworth, and West London, there can be no doubt that any required improvements may be readily effected.

As regards changes of less degree, additional room may be obtained in some workhouses, as Stepney and East London, by removing the lunatics from the infirmary, and placing them in a separate building; and in many others, as at Bethnal Green and Paddington, by raising the present buildings a story; and, speaking generally, I do not think that any serious difficulty will occur in providing all the space which will now be required.

As some of the present workhouses will doubtless need reconstruction, I offer the following recommendations:—

1. The best plan of construction is undoubtedly that of a single room in depth, with windows on both sides, and the passage through the middle of the rooms.

When, in order to bring the expense within legal limits, it is needful to build them two rooms in depth, there should be a wide central corridor, open at both ends, and made light and airy by cross corridors, also leading to the outer air at the end of each set of wards in length. The upper corridor should be ventilated by louvre lights; and all the corridors made light and airy. They should also be fitted up, and used as exercising grounds or day-rooms. They should have as many windows in their walls on both sides as there are windows in the outer walls; and, for the purpose of ventilation, should be so fixed that they cannot be quite shut. The windows should reach from three feet from the floor to within one foot from the ceiling, and air-brick ventilators, covered with perforated zinc, should be placed over each window, or between the windows, very near to the ceiling, and as many placed near to the floor. It is desirable that the line of the upper ones should be between the beds, and that of the lower ones under the beds.

There should also be ventilating windows or openings over every door.

2. The most convenient and economical size of room is 20 feet wide, and 10 to 12 feet high, with sufficient length, viz., 36 to 60 feet, to hold 6 to 10 beds on each side. A certain number of smaller wards would also be required.

3. The lavatories and bath-rooms might be placed in the cross corridors, or in rooms leading therefrom; but the sinks, water-shoots, and water-closets, should be placed in parts projecting from the cross corridors, and have cross external draughts.

Water-shoots, or the night urinals described on page 52, should in all cases be provided; and the buckets and large utensils should be placed in enclosed places in the corridors.

The plan of water-closet which is in use at Clerkenwell and some other workhouses, by which two or more closets must be flushed together, is adapted only to closets in the yard, and should not be allowed within the workhouse. The best closets are probably those invented by Jennings, and represented in the following woodcuts, and where water is not abundant the tip-up closet will probably be found to be the best.

Fig. 1.
Valve Closet and Trap.

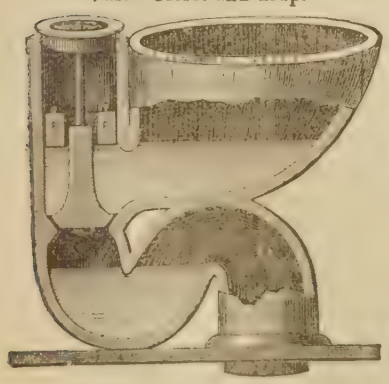


Fig. 2.
Trapped Earthenware Closet.

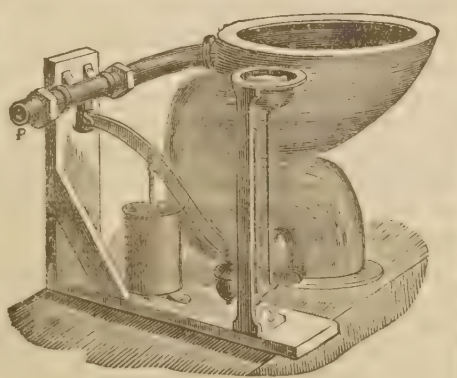
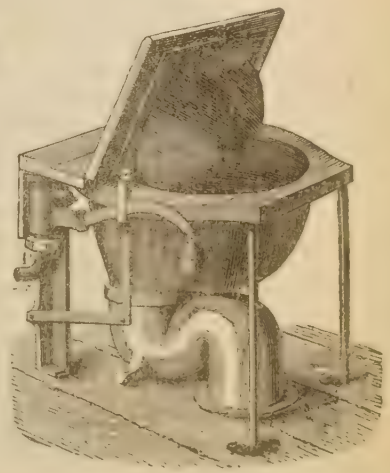


Fig. 3.
Tip-up Closet.



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The number of lavatories and water-closets must vary with the proportion of the persons in a ward, who can leave their beds; but, in general, one of each should be provided for each large ward. The best kind of lavatory is that with a tip basin, as shown in the following woodcut:—

Fig. 4.
Jennings' Tip-up Lavatory.

Construction and Alteration of Workhouse.

Hot and cold water should be abundant over the whole buildings; and the fixed baths should be sufficiently numerous to allow all inmates who can leave their beds to be washed weekly, or fortnightly.

4. In addition to the general dining-room, there should be a proportion of day rooms for the aged and such of the sick and lying-in cases as can leave their beds, in which they may both sit and take their meals. One, perhaps, for each set of four wards, in a workhouse constructed with a central corridor, would suffice.

5. Kitchens in which the food can be kept hot, or in which it may be cooked; and proper washing-up places should be provided on each floor, and in each detached building.

6. Open fire-places should be placed in the rooms, and hot-water pipes in the corridors.

7. As surgical cases, of the class from which hospital epidemics arise, are scarcely at all met with in workhouses, there is no reason, but that of an unwise economy, why the walls of the wards and corridors should not be drawn with mortar or cement, and coloured; and a cheerful paper may properly be placed upon the walls, in the aged and infirm wards, as is now the case in many lunacy wards.

8. The able-bodied, and the special class of sick before-mentioned, may be placed apart from the main building.

9. Proper provision should be made in the larger workhouses for a resident medical officer and chaplain.

10. No room in the basement should be used as a dormitory.

11. Suitable yard space and exercising ground should be more generally provided.

Cubical and Floor Space.

Cubical and Floor Space.

The problem to be solved in connection with the cubical space to be allotted to each inmate, involves the question both of sufficiency and economy. There must be sufficient space for the healthful care of the inmates, and there must be no further expenditure of funds than will meet this requirement. These are general conditions, but there is, at present, a special legal restriction which has exercised a powerful control over the expenditure, viz., that no union can be empowered by the Poor Law Board to borrow funds beyond the average amount of the rates for the preceding three years. This, although permitting such very large sums as 50,000 *l.* and upwards to be expended upon some of the recently built London workhouses, as Shoreditch, Mile-end Old Town, and City of London, has demanded the exercise of the most watchful care to provide a workhouse of the size required, and although the Legislature might extend the borrowing powers of the guardians, the present expenditure has been felt to be oppressive in many unions and parishes, whether in London or the provinces.

Hence, whilst whatever is necessary must be provided, there should be no waste, and science and experience should be engaged in the task of making the best use of the space allowed.

The question of space is essentially connected with that of the renewal of the contained air. It is not satisfactory to say that because a felon has 900 cubic feet provided for him in a gaol, it is cruel that the workhouse poor should have only 500 cubic feet. If, in such an argument, bread were substituted for air, it would be very evident that the whole question of sufficiency would turn upon the frequency with which the supply was renewed, and not simply on that of the absolute quantity at command at one time.

When

Cubical and Floor Space.

When a man is placed in any enclosed space, he deteriorates the air both by consuming a part of the oxygen, and by emitting from his body certain products which, when respired, are noxious in the degree of their concentration. It is possible to allow such a space that for hours or days the condition of the air would not be injurious to him, but at the best this plan only dilutes the poison; it does not remove it; and moreover if the man be confined to one part of the space, as by keeping his bed, and there be no continuous movement of the air, the deterioration of the air will proceed in a greater degree in the space around him than in the higher and further part of the room, and the more pure air will practically be unable to reach him.

Again, the chief product of respiration (carbonic acid) is specifically heavier than the atmosphere, and therefore does not so readily and generally mix with large volumes of the air around, as would be the case with a lighter gas. Hence, there is a tendency in it to accumulate around the producer; and although it may never really separate from the surrounding air (as in the Grotto del Cane, where a dog from its low stature inhales it and dies, whilst a man, from the greater elevation of his mouth, breathes the air over it, and lives), yet the gases are only mixed, not combined, and with quietude of the air the heavier must tend to descend and to accumulate near the lower part of the room. This would be the case at night with the doors shut, and the inmates in bed and asleep, so that in making a chemical analysis of the air of a bed-room it is usual to take one specimen near to the floor, another from about the level of the inmate, and a third from the higher part of the room, and each commonly yields different results.

Hence, there is practically a limit to the space which can be made useful by a man, and except much movement of the air be artificially produced, as for example, by persons walking about the room, he becomes surrounded by an atmosphere which differs from that of more distant parts. The diffusion which always takes place in a mixture of gases, is insufficient to overcome the effect of greater specific gravity when the heavier gas is being constantly produced, as in respiration, and when, as at night, it is insufficiently aided by artificial movement of the air within, or by the force of currents from without. The remark, therefore, of Dr. Angus Smith, that large space may mean only dilution of the poison, is appropriate and striking.

Now let us look at this question in its economical aspect.

I have shown that the tendency at night, and in many cases by day also, is to surround the inmate by an atmosphere more deteriorated than that which fills other parts of the room, and hence it follows that in the economical use of space, efforts should be made to remove this deteriorated atmosphere, and substitute fresh air. This cannot be effected by mere large cubical space, but it demands that a supply of fresh air shall be continually afforded, and the foul air removed. This is ventilation, and by it the poison is not left to be diluted, but is removed.

It is quite possible to have a large space containing diluted poison, and a small space with the poison altogether removed; and the problem to be solved is the smallest cubical space, and that amount of ventilation which would effect this, not only without annoyance to, but to the comfort of, the inmates—restriction of space, and freedom of ventilation.

Theoretically, the requirements of ventilation are two: 1st, that all the emanations from the lungs and skin of an inmate shall be entirely removed, and that he shall always be surrounded by a body of pure air; and 2d, that the heat which is produced by his body shall not be allowed to accumulate in the surrounding atmosphere to a degree greater than that which experience has shown to be conducive to comfort,—that is to say, about 60° or 62°,—or in other words, purity of air, and uniformity of temperature; and it has been found that in order to obtain any approach to these theoretical conditions, exceedingly large volumes of air at a given temperature (say 2,000 cubic feet per man per hour) must be supplied. The difficulty of this experiment has been abundantly proved in the very able hands of Dr. Percy, at the Houses of Parliament, and the want of satisfaction with the results is expressed by one Member stating that there is too much draught, by another that the air is too cold, and by a third that the air is close, and not sufficiently fresh.

But practically there is a degree of deterioration of the air of rooms which is known to be not injurious to health, and which is not offensive to the sense of smell, and it suffices or all practical purposes to effect this.

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It has been already shown that mere cubical space cannot altogether effect it, but as it effects it much more certainly than a small space placed under similar conditions, it is, when expense is not an object, a rough and ready way of obtaining the result, and of partially putting aside, but not overcoming, a difficulty. The condition of the bed-rooms of the middle classes do not by any means approach theoretical perfection, but practically they are found to answer the two requirements of comfort and health, and it may be permitted to use this as a test of the salubrity of public rooms, or of rooms inhabited by several persons in common, and the requirements will then be that degree of deterioration of the air, and dilution of poisonous products, which will compare with those conditions in a fairly selected bed-room of the middle classes.

The former, the deterioration of the air, can be determined only by chemical research, but the latter is in its earliest manifestation, as well as in its progressive increase, detected by the sense of smell, and may be more accurately estimated by the chemist.

Such is an outline of the question which is now under discussion. It is not one to be settled by mere authority, by fixing upon some given space, by adducing in support the names of men distinguished on other subjects, and by constant reiteration of the same before the public by those who themselves only repeat the opinions of others, and do not attempt to add anything by their own authority.

In professional matters authority has now but little weight, and in scientific, and before scientific men, it has none. The only test admitted in science is that of fact,—of weight and measure.

If one assert that a given space is needful in workhouses, before his authority can be accepted it must be known that he had visited workhouses, and by practical observation had obtained the requisite proof; and if it be shown that he was never inside a workhouse, or being there, had not taken other steps to obtain proofs than could be taken by one of no authority before the world (if such proofs were needed), his assertions could have no special weight as a matter of authority, and at the most could only be of value as they repeated the opinions of other and better informed persons.

There can be no doubt that there has been the greatest indifference to these questions on the part of all classes, whether professional or otherwise. We have scarcely a public building, a church, chapel, concert room, theatre, prison cell or hospital ward, much less have we private buildings which are decently ventilated, and even now architects plan and builders erect buildings, almost or entirely without reference to the subject. Nay, experiments have only been instituted in reference to it within a few years, and even now those on the gigantic scale which are carried on at the Houses of Parliament are needed, and have not as yet settled the question. One cannot in the afternoon enter a prison cell, allowing 900 or 1,000 cubic feet of air to the inmate, and particularly if he have been engaged in labour in his cell, without perceiving the air to be offensive; nor the wards of an hospital at night without perceiving the absence of fresh air; nay, in reference to the latter it is asserted by surgeons of repute, that surgical cases never do as well in hospital wards as in private houses, and that pyœmia, hospital gangrene, and erysipelas result from the defective state of the wards. Even in reference to medical cases, it is not many years since nurses died of fever at Bartholomew's Hospital, and much more recently fever has been rife at Westminster Hospital, and puerperal fever has prevailed in the lying-in wards of many hospitals. These results, so far as they are remediable at all, can be obviated, not by enlarged space alone, but by better ventilation—by the removal of the poison,—and so far as I am acquainted with the state of public buildings of all kinds, I venture to affirm that there are workhouses in the country districts which in this respect far excel them all.

The Poor Law Board, in order to lay down a rule for the erection of workhouses and for the proper care and treatment of the inmates, some years ago discussed the question of cubic space at great length, and obtained the opinion of eminent scientific medical men, and the results of the observation of their inspectors and other officials.

In 1855 the question of the sufficiency of a minimum space of 300 cubic feet for each person in a dormitory, and of 500 cubic feet in a room used by day and night, was proposed to Dr. Todd, a gentleman who, although a physician of great eminence, was not only a practical physician, but a scientific man of a high order, and in the absence of conclusive scientific facts was, perhaps, the most

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most competent man of his day to give an opinion upon such a question. His opinion was in favour of these quantities, but he very properly added two conditions.

1. Having reference to the spread of typhus fever and cholera, and the comfort and decency of the inmates, he recommended that the beds should be placed not less than 2½ to 3 feet apart.

2. He remarked, "It must be presumed that in fixing the minimum of cubic space already referred to, the Board have not lost sight of the necessity of providing ample resources for ventilation and suitable means of warming. The latter should be subsidiary to the former."

Hence, in his opinion, 300 cubic feet, and 500 cubic feet as a minimum, might be safely and properly allowed to each bed, provided there were such a distance between the beds that infection could not pass from one to the other, and provided there were ample resources for ventilation.

At a somewhat later period the subject was brought under the attention of another scientific physician of great eminence, Dr. Bence Jones, and he replied in an elaborate paper.

The first determines the amount of the deterioration of air by respiration, as ascertained by the experiments of Andral, and estimates how much air is requisite for each person in a given time, so that the amount of carbonic acid which it may contain shall not exceed 1 per cent.; and after citing the cubic space allowed to an inmate in various men-of-war, and in four hospitals, proceeds to show that the inquiry "is charged with the means of determining the ventilation of a room, and with the amount of ventilation which is required."

As to the amount which is requisite, he deduced from the amount of air which is required to reduce the carbonic acid in the respired air to 1 per cent., from 1 to 1½ cubic feet per minute, or 60 to 90 cubic feet per hour. He then quotes other authorities, which give 10 cubic feet per minute (Reed); 20 cubic feet per minute (Arnott); 2 cubic feet per minute by night only (Leblanc); and states that in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, each member had 3½ cubic feet per minute in summer, and 6·0 cubic feet per minute in winter.

Hence, he does not state the cubical space which should be allowed to each person in a workhouse, but shows that the above question resolves itself into that of ventilation.

Since that period several scientific men of eminence, and particularly on the Continent, have considered the question, but their inquiries have been based almost exclusively upon the plan of attempting to remove all the emanations from the body, and to maintain uniformity of temperature.

The only mode by which, in my opinion, the question can be satisfactorily settled, is to ascertain the amount of the excretory products, and of the oxygen in the air in well ventilated rooms which allow 500 cubic feet to each inmate, and if it should be shown that they are not only compatible with health, but that the former is not greater and the latter not less than are found in private dwellings affording much greater space, to fix the amount, and take steps to prevent an increase of the former and decrease of the latter.

Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., and Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., both of Manchester, have engaged more largely in this inquiry than any other persons of late years, and in the year 1864 I carried on investigations of the same class in the printing offices of London, by direction of the Privy Council. The whole of these researches have been directed to show the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid (and some of them of nitrogen also) in the open air in various localities, and in certain enclosed spaces, as workshops, theatres, hospitals, railway offices, railway carriages, and mines.

As it was not possible with my existing engagements to pursue these inquiries in workhouses for the purposes of this report, I obtained the assent of the President of the Poor Law Board to the employment of Dr. Angus Smith, and to him we are indebted for some very valuable results. The question to be solved was not the actual condition of the atmosphere in the several wards of London workhouses, however interesting such results might have been in a scientific point of view; neither the conditions of the air in rooms of much larger dimensions, and occupied by other classes of persons, nor in rooms of whatever

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whatever size which were imperfectly ventilated, since the imperfection would have been an unknown quantity, and the results would not have been applicable to well-ventilated rooms; nor the amount of air which must be passed through the ward in a given time to remove all the excretory products; but taking the standard quantity for which the workhouses were constructed, viz., 500 cubic feet to each person, and properly ventilating the rooms, what was the composition of the air in them by day and night.

This was a perfectly new inquiry, and the only one in my opinion necessary for the settlement of the question.

The amount of air passing through the wards during the experiments could not be ascertained, since it was admitted by numerous openings in the upper and lower parts of the walls, and varied with the force and direction of the wind outside; but it was such as to be neither disagreeable nor hurtful to the inmates of the ward, and made the inmates feel more refreshed in the morning than before.

Owing to the very defective state of the ventilation, and the insufficient means of ventilation in the London workhouses, there was some difficulty in selecting workhouses and wards which could be satisfactorily ventilated at a short notice; but eventually Lambeth, an old workhouse, situated at a low level, and surrounded by houses; Chelsea, an old workhouse, in a more open locality, and yet surrounded by houses; and East London, at Homerton, a comparatively new workhouse, in a very healthful locality, were selected.

At Lambeth two rooms were chosen having windows on both sides, and of the following dimensions—

No. 5 - - - 59 ft. 9 in. × 19 ft. 9 in. × 11 ft. 8 in.

No. 23 - - - 32 ft. 0 in. × 24 ft. 0 in. × 8 ft. 10 in.

At Chelsea three wards were selected on the ground floor, first floor, and top floor, each having small windows on one side, and the ordinary windows on the other—one, No. 73 A., being an inner room.

Their dimensions were—

No. 73 A.	36 ft. 10 in. × 21 ft. 4 in. × 9 ft. 1 in.	
No. 68.	57 ft. 6 in. × 21 ft. 2 in. × 7 ft. 6 in. × 15 ft. 11 in. × 4 ft. 3 in.	11 ft. 9 in.
	27 ft. 0 in. × 20 ft. 0 in. × 7 ft. 6 in. × 14 ft. 9 in. × 4 ft. 2 in.	11 ft. 8 in.
No. 12.	46 ft. 0 in. × 19 ft. 2 in. × 11 ft. 0 in.	

At Homerton three wards were selected. One on the ground floor, occupied by foul cases, and having windows at the end, and one side; one on the first floor of a similar construction, and the dimensions were as follows:

No. 13. 29 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 6 in. × 10 ft. 10 in.

No. 8. 29 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 6 in. × 11 ft. 6 in.
× 12 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 6 in.

No. 10. 29 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 6 in. × 11 ft. 6 in.

In each case the number of beds was so arranged as to allow as nearly as possible 500 cubic feet to each.

Two assistants of Dr. Angus Smith took samples of the air for analysis in each of the rooms at about midday, and at two periods during the night, viz., between 11 and 12 o'clock, and 4 and 5 o'clock, a.m. The state of the ventilation, temperature, and sweetness of the air were noticed and recorded by them.

In taking the samples of air, those for the carbonic acid were taken at the height where it would be the most abundant, viz., at about the level of the head of the inmate during sleep, and in the centre of the gangway of the ward. Those for the oxygen were taken at three elevations, viz., near the floor, at 4 feet high, and at 8 feet high, and an analysis was made of each sample of the air.

The inquiry was thus made under the conditions to obtain maximum quantities

tities of the carbonic acid, but all the arrangements were carried out with the fairness and precision required in minute scientific research. It was also one of great extent, involving more than 100 analyses, and of no little personal labour at the time of the inquiry, since it was requisite that the gentlemen should sit up during the whole of four consecutive nights.

The results are contained in the following Table:

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Amount of Carbonic Acid and Oxygen in the Air of well-ventilated Workhouse Wards having 500 Cubic Feet to each Inmate.

Workhouse.	Day.			Midnight.						Morning.					
	Carbonic Acid.		Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.		Oxygen.				Carbonic Acid.		Oxygen.			
	Reduced.	Unreduced.	2.	Reduced.	Unreduced.	1.	2.	3.	Mean.	Reduced.	Unreduced.	1.	2.	3.	Mean.
May 17th and 18th.															
Lambeth:															
Ward No. 5	0·0468	0·0437	20·90	0·0712	0·0682	20·88	20·88	20·87	20·876	0·0756	0·0722	20·89	20·87	20·85	20·87
„ 23	0·0755	0·0702	20·88	0·1044	0·0987	20·89	20·84	20·83	20·853	0·0866	0·0824	20·87	20·86	20·85	20·86
Means	0·0611	0·0569	20·89	0·0878	0·0845	–	–	–	20·864	0·0811	0·0834	–	–	–	20·86
May 18th and 19th.															
St. Luke's (Chelsea):															
Ward No. 73A	0·0614	0·0580	20·88	0·0828	0·0784	20·88	20·87	20·84	20·863	0·0983	0·0926	20·85	20·85	20·83	20·843
„ 68	0·0443	0·0417	20·93	0·0524	0·0498	20·90	20·91	20·88	20·896	0·0697	0·0661	20·90	20·89	20·87	20 886
„ 12	0·0572	0·0539	20·90	0·0715	0·0682	20·87	20·88	20·86	20·870	0·0739	0·0702	20·88	20·86	20·84	20·860
Means	0 0543	0·0512	20·9033	0·0689	0·0654	–	–	–	20·8763	0·0806	0·0763	–	–	–	20·863
May 19th and 20th.															
East London (Homerton):															
Ward No. 13	0·0641	0·0610	20·90	0·0815	0·0773	20·88	20·88	20·87	20·872	0·0856	0·0814	20·89	20·88	20·87	20·88
„ 8	0·0472	0·0448	20·91	0·0708	0·0692	20·88	20·89	20·89	20·886	0·0705	0·0672	20·89	20·90	20·88	20·89
„ 10	0·0472	0·0448	20·94	0·0771	0·0733	20·90	20·88	20·88	20·8866	0·0621	0·0590	20·90	20·90	20·87	20·89
Means	0·0528	0·0502	20·9166	0·0764	0·0732	–	–	–	20·88326	0·0727	0·0692	–	–	–	20·8866
Total Means	0·0560	0·0531	20·9033	0·0777	0·0743	–	–	–	20·875	0·0781	0·0766	–	–	–	20·869

The quantity of carbonic acid by day in one of the rooms at each of the workhouses was greater, and the quantity of oxygen less, than in the other rooms, and shows that the arrangements for ventilation were not equally good in all.

The least and greatest amounts thus obtained by day were—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - Minimum	0·0443	Oxygen - - Minimum	20·88
„ Maximum	0·0755	„ - - Maximum	20·93

And the mean of all the experiments gave—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - - - -	0·0560	Oxygen - - - -	20·9033

The quantities at about midnight were—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - Minimum	0·0524	Oxygen - - Minimum	20·853
„ - Maximum	0·1044	„ - - Maximum	20·866

And the means of all were—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - - - -	0·0777	Oxygen - - - - -	20·875

The quantities at about 5 a.m. were—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - Minimum	0·0621	Oxygen - - Minimum	20·843
„ - Maximum	0·0866	„ - - Maximum	20·89

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And the mean of all was—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Carbonic Acid - - - -	0·0781	Oxygen - - - - -	20·869

After writing the above I visited the workhouses and ascertained that the ventilation was not so good in wards 23 Lambeth, and 23A and 12 Chelsea, as in the others.

As the object of the inquiry was to show the composition of the air in well-ventilated rooms, it would be more correct for me to refer to the results in the wards which were the best ventilated, but as all were tolerably ventilated, I have included the results, and will now place the mean of the whole with the minimum of carbonic acid, and the maximum of oxygen side by side.

TABLE, No. 10.

	Carbonic Acid.			Oxygen.		
	Day.	About Midnight.	About 5 A. M.	Day.	About Midnight.	About 5 A. M.
	Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Means - - -	0·0568	0·0780	0·0802	20·893	20·875	20·869
Minimum - - -	0 0443	0·0524	0·0621	—	—	—
Maximum - - -	- -	- -	- -	20·93	20·886	20·89

When, however, the four wards are selected which were the best ventilated, the means are as follows:—

TABLE, No. 11.

Showing the Composition of the Air in the best Ventilated Wards.

	Day.		Midnight.		Morning.	
	Carbonic Acid.	Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.	Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.	Oxygen.
Lambeth:	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
No. 5 - - -	0·0468	20·90	0·0712	20·876	0·0756	20·87
Chelsea:						
No. 68 - -	0·0443	20·93	0·0524	20·896	0·0697	20·886
Homerton:						
No. 8 - - -	0·0472	20·91	0·0703	20·886	0·0705	20·89
No. 10 - -	0·0472	20·94	0·0771	20·8866	0·0621	20·89
Means - - -	0·0463	20·92	0·0677	20·886	0·694	20·884

Such being the results obtained in this inquiry, and such the condition of the air which in the several close and open localities may be always obtained in properly ventilated rooms affording 500 cubic feet to each inmate, I proceed to show how their value may be properly estimated.

The amount of carbonic acid in the open air has been found as follows:

Carbonic acid	0.049	in the plains of Switzerland (De Saussure).
	0·0557	at elevation of 877 metres, in Switzerland.
	0·033	(Lewy) at sea.
	0·055	
	0·0392	(Roscoe) Manchester, country around.
	0·0402	
Mean - -	0·0369	(Angus Smith) near Manchester.
	0·0403	„ in Manchester.
	0·067	„ „ in fogs.
	0·0374	„ London Bridge.
	0·0334	„ Hyde Park.
	0·0413	„ Newgate, and New Cut, Lambeth.
	0·0428	„ Small-alley, Smithfield.

In

In Buildings in London (Angus Smith and Bernays).

0·193	7 ft. from floor	In Chancery Court, with doors shut.
0·203	3 „ „	
0·0507	4 „ „ „ „	with doors wide open.
0·111	10 p.m.	Surrey Theatre.
0·218	12 „	
0·0817		Olympic.
0·1014		
0·126		Victoria.
0·757		Haymarket.
0·252		(pit) City of London.
0·320		„ Standard Theatre.
0·040	3½ p.m.	Queen's Ward, St. Thomas's Hospital.
0·052	3½ p.m.	Edward's Ward, St. Thomas's Hospital.
0·32		Rooms in the hospital at Madrid.
0·38		
0·43		
0·27		
0.30		
0·29		

OXYGEN.

Mean	21·05	On mountains, De Saussure and Humboldt.
„	21·00	
„	20·983	Regnault, in many cities.
Lowest	20·840	Bunsen, at Heidelberg.
Highest	20·924	
	20·784	Geneva, Marignac.
	20·757	Bern, Brunner.
	20·773	Faulhorn.
	20·802	Grands Mulêts
	20·894	Chamounix
	20·963	Summit of Mont Blanc
	20·98	Frankland.
Average	20 947	Wet weather, Manchester, Angus Smith.
	20·49	Hospitals at Madrid. De Luna.
	20·65	
	20·83	In dwelling houses. Angus Smith.
	20·89	
	20·652.	In place closely surrounded „
	20·77.	In large cavities „
	20·65.	In currents „
	20·14.	In sumps „
	18·5.	When candles go out „
Lowest	18·27.	„

In mines, Angus Smith.

The following Table shows the composition of the air in three private bedrooms, as ascertained by Dr. Angus Smith, at about 6 or 7 a.m., before the windows had been opened or the occupants had left them.

TABLE, No. 12.

CARBONIC ACID and OXYGEN in the Air of Three Bedrooms of a Private House; One Person in each.

Room.		Carbonic Acid.		Oxygen.	Capacity of Room in Cubic Feet.
		Reduced.	Unreduced.		
1	1st day*	0·0606	0·0570	20·90	1,221
	2d „	0·0519	0·0478		
2	1st day	0·0626	0·0590	20·89	2,079
	2d „	0·0670	0·0621		
3	1st day	0·0560	0·0529	20·89	2,042
	2d „	0·0738	0·0682		
Means		0·0619	0·0578	—	—

Hence it appears that the quantity of carbonic acid in the air of open spaces in London during the daytime varies from 0·0334 per cent. in Hyde Park to 0·0428

* The two averages for each room were on different days.

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0·0428 per cent. at Smithfield. In the wards at St. Thomas's, 0·046; in the law courts, from 0·0507 to 0·203; in the theatres, from 0·0817 to 0·320; and in the hospitals at Madrid, from 0·27 to 0·43 per cent.

But in the workhouse wards in question it was, on the average, 0·0463, and at the minimum, 0·0443 per cent., a quantity scarcely exceeding that in the open air, and equal to that in the wards of St. Thomas's. This is the quantity which is found during nearly 18 of the 24 hours daily.

There are no experiments with which to compare the night experiments now made for the Poor Law Board; but as the highest mean, viz., at 5 a.m., was only 0·0694, and the lowest amount at that time 0·0621, they are highly satisfactory, and show that no accumulation occurred as the night advanced. In some of the places above cited, the deterioration of the air was from five to six times as great; and the special inquiry made by Dr. Angus Smith into the composition of the air in private bed-rooms at 7 a.m., shows that the air in the well-ventilated wards, with 500 cubic feet to each inmate, was as pure as in private bed-rooms with three or four times that space. The persons who have investigated this subject the most extensively have found a perceptible difference in the smell of the air of a room when the diminution in the amount of carbonic acid (not from the carbonic acid, however) amounted to from 0·05 to 0·10, and hence it has been assumed that those amounts should not be exceeded.

The quantity of oxygen which is naturally present in the open air, has been variously stated by the observers, which have been quoted on the preceding page, but the usual limits are between 20·9 and 21· per cent. The experiments which we have now recorded show that within workhouses it need not be less than 20·88 per cent. at any period of the night, and 20·90 or upwards by day. These are perfectly within the limits of the utmost degree of health, and are far greater than those found in most dwelling-houses.

The quantity of carbonic oxide and sulphuretted hydrogen which are eliminated by the skin and lungs, have been shown by the recent experiments of Pettenkofer to be almost infinitely small with proper ventilation, as have also the experiments of Dr. Angus Smith and myself, on the nitrogenous products; and with the ventilation arranged so that the carbonic acid will be reduced to the quantity which I have above stated, they need not be regarded in the least. So in like manner the importance of the presumed ferments upon which the transmission of infectious diseases is supposed to depend, rests doubtless upon their detention or removal by ventilation. Their existence, however, has not hitherto been discovered by any method of research, and with the plans now proposed they need not be specially considered.

I have thought it right to enter thus fully into the question, on account of the attention which has been drawn to the subject, but in truth it was scarcely needful, since the conditions under which the space was allowed by the Poor Law Board and their adviser, Dr. Todd, have not been properly under discussion. The question is not, and was not, whether 500 cubic feet of space in ill-ventilated wards was sufficient, but whether the same was sufficient in well-ventilated wards. We may also go further, and state, that the question has not been whether 500 cubic feet is enough, but whether the much smaller space which is allowed in most of the workhouses is enough. The regulations of the Poor Law Board have been very generally broken, and it has not been shown that the quantity and conditions of space long ago decided upon are insufficient.

After the proof above cited, it would be a work of supererogation to refer to the less certain results of personal and common observation, but I may add that it is my practice when staying the night near a workhouse in my district to visit the workhouse with the medical officer at 10 or 11 o'clock, and it has rarely occurred to me to perceive anything offensive.

Neither would it avail to recite the results obtained by the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army, nor those of the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Committee, consisting of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Burrell, and Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., of whom Dr. Sutherland must be regarded as the chief sanitary authority, since their observations were not founded upon scientific research, nor upon conditions applicable to workhouses; neither would it be possible, if it were at all fitting, without State funds to build workhouses at the enormous cost per inmate of the Netley Hospital.

It

Cubical and Floor Space.

It was hoped that some additional knowledge might have been gained from the personal experience of the medical officers of workhouses; but on inquiry we found that deaths after childbirth and puerperal fever were almost unknown, and as neither typhus fever nor any other defined disease depending upon deficient space had scarcely ever arisen in those institutions, they had had but little to guide them in forming a judgment from their own observation, and they could but repeat to us the information which they had derived from others. In some instances we noted their recommendations as to space, viz., 600 cubic feet at Bermondsey, 700 cubic feet with the bad ventilation at Greenwich, and 500 to 750 cubic feet at the Strand. A return upon this and other questions was subsequently obtained from them, which showed that in nearly one-half there was a common agreement as to space, which was identical with that recommended at a meeting which had been held by some of them; and hence it was highly probable that the return was less the result of their own observation (the only result which was of value) than of the opinion of others; and this was further supported by the different statements made by the medical officers of the Strand and Bermondsey Unions, who extended their recommendations in their returns to 1,000 cubic feet.

This question is also essentially connected with floor space, both on the ground mentioned by Dr. Todd, and on that of height of the wards. There should be a space of at least three feet between the beds, and there should be 500 cubic feet of space to each bed, and both requirements have been disregarded. In some workhouses, as at St. George-the-Martyr, some of the beds were placed close together in pairs, and with few exceptions, as at St. George's, Hanover-square, the space allowed between the beds was less than three feet.

Under these circumstances the requisite cubical space can be found only when the wards are very high and very wide. In reference to height it has been already stated that there is a limit beyond which height of room is neither economical nor necessary, for the greater part of the respiratory acts take place within the lower four or five feet, and a volume of air, which is far removed must be much less useful in diluting the more highly charged air than an intermediate one.

Moreover, when the roof is very lofty, and the windows remain closed, or do not reach to or near the ceiling, the interchange of the higher stratum of air is incomparably less than that on the level of the doors. In addition to all this, a very lofty room is more unequal in temperature in the winter season than a lower one.

Hence there is practically an economical limit to the cubical space in the direction of height, so that a moderate space of, say 500 cubic feet, is far less useful in a room 14 feet high than in one 10 feet high; and it follows that if the great height exist, a larger cubical space must be allowed.

The more useful cubical space for an inmate is six feet wide, including the bed, by 10 to 12 feet in height; and when a ward is 18 or 20 feet in width, those dimensions will provide 54 to 60 superficial feet, and 540 to 720 cubic feet.

I therefore advise, for ordinary wards,—

1. That no ward be occupied by day and night which does not provide 500 cubic feet of space to each person.
2. That the floor space be 54 to 60 feet, and six feet across the bed.
3. That the height be from 10 to 12 feet.

As many wards are very wide (even 30 feet), the above-mentioned quantities will yield much more than the cubical space required; but, except under special circumstances, a third or fourth row of beds should not be allowed.

There are, however, a much larger proportion of wards which are narrow, and where, probably, a greater width across the bed will be required to provide the proper cubical space, and a few, as at Hackney, where the head of one row of beds and the sides of another must be placed against the walls, or such wards must be used only by day.

In each sick ward, where nearly all the patients remain in bed, the larger dimensions may be required, viz., 6 feet by 10 feet by 10 to 12 feet.

As fever and small-pox cases are not admitted into the workhouses, I need not make any recommendations respecting the larger space which might be required for them. The same remark is almost as generally true in reference to surgical cases, as fractures, &c., which tend to produce hospital gangrene or erysipelas, since the instances are very rare where any provision is required for them in workhouses.

Bedding and Furniture.

Bedding and Furniture.

Beds.

The essential requirements in a bed are cleanliness and comfort, and these ends may be attained by several kinds of material; as, for example, flock, coir, cut straw, chaff, hair, and feathers.

There is great diversity of opinion among the masters of workhouses as to the best material for beds; but usually each prefers the kind in use in his own workhouse, and of which he has had full experience. I have beds of all these materials in use in my own district, and, practically, all may be equally good.

Whatever may be the material, it is essential that the bed be re-made from time to time, and that a sufficient quantity of material be used for the purpose.

It is remarkable that in country places where the beds are made chiefly of oat-straw, or of cut wheat straw, and where the material is grown, they are frequently the thinnest and the least satisfactory. This is due to the fact that the straw is not equally obtainable at all times; and the beds require re-filling frequently, the persons in charge become careless, and too little straw is used. Hence, a material which when once obtained is permanently retained, is perhaps the more generally useful, and coir, feathers, flock, or hair are to be preferred.

It is also too commonly found that a material which required to be frequently picked is often left unpicked, so that the beds become much less comfortable, and this is particularly the case with coir and flock; and in that sense hair and feathers are to be preferred.

It has already been stated that flock is in almost universal use in the metropolitan workhouses, and also that very generally there is not an efficient system of re-picking it, and of renewing the beds; but if this defect were removed, I think it may be used with perfect propriety.

Coir requires much more frequent picking than flock, but when it is kept in good order, as at Ely, it is at least equal to it in comfort; and it has the further advantage, that if it become wet, it may be washed and dried, and rendered perfectly clean, whilst the cleansing process in flock is far more difficult, and less effectual. Hence I am of opinion that no change is required in the material of which the beds generally are composed; but, coir, and not flock, should be supplied to dirty cases. It is, however, essential that the best quality be always selected, that a teasing machine be obtained, that some of the old men be constantly employed in picking the flock and coir, that a number of spare beds be always on hand and in good order, and that the beds throughout the house be re-picked in regular rotation, and as frequently as once in three months for flock, and two months for coir.

Mattresses of hair or common wool, and even of coir fastened down in the usual way, may, in like manner, be comfortable beds; but our inspection has shown that their actual condition is far less favourable to comfort than beds. It is true that this is not a necessary result, provided such excellent hair mattresses be used as are now made and used in the Chelsea workhouse, and provided that they be re-made whenever they become thin at the middle. It is evident that the pressure upon the various parts of the mattress is very unequal, and that the greatest amount occurs over a small area at the centre; so that, whilst the mattress at the edges may feel thick and elastic, the part subjected to pressure may have become thin and inelastic, and offer little protection to the inmate. This evil is far less likely to occur with a bed, for the tick not being bound down, the flock may be removed to any part of it, and the bed be kept at all times in equally good order.

Moreover, some skill is required in making and re-making a mattress; and it is not always, nor perhaps usually, obtainable in workhouses. The acquirement of the skill is, however, not difficult; and if the master, as at Chelsea, give his attention to it, he may train certain of the inmates to acquire it.

The use of mattresses is no doubt attended with less trouble than that of beds, since they do not require to be pulled about daily; but unless a number of spare mattresses are kept in stock, and proper means be taken for the renewal of those in use, I do not think that their general introduction will add to the comfort of the inmates. This, however, as in the selection of the materials for beds, is less a question of material and manufacture than of care; and it is possible to make good mattresses, and to keep them always in good order.

Pillows should always be provided; and, as far as possible, they should be of feathers

Bedding and Furniture.

feathers or hair for the sick and the aged. The former, unless of good quality, and occasionally cleaned, become lumpy, and by constant use acquire a disagreeable odour. The latter are cooler and sweeter; but unless the hair be occasionally re-picked it will lose its elasticity; and if it be too full or insufficiently full it will be inconvenient.

Bedstead.

The bedsteads should in all cases be made of iron, and have a sacking bottom, or laths which are elastic and not too wide apart; and care should be taken to tighten the bottom whenever it tends to become hollow. In some cases a canopy, made of an iron frame, as very recently introduced at Stepney, would add to the comfort of those inmates who lie under a window, and especially on the sunny side of the ward; but care must be taken lest ventilation should be impeded. The bedsteads should have a rack by which the upper part may be elevated by a winch.

The size should be 6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; and for the lying-in wards, and for women with children the breadth should be 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in.

Curtains and canopies should be supplied in the lying-in ward; and a foot valance in other wards, if kept clean, would add to the appearance of comfort in the ward.

With bedsteads having bottoms of iron or wood there should be always a mattress, consisting either of a single layer of cocoa-fibre matting, or a thin mattress of flock, coir, or straw, made in the usual way.

The rugs should be woollen, and with bright and lively colours. Three blankets and three sheets, besides an under blanket and sheet, and spare sheets, should be provided for each bed. The present faded and ill-looking cotton rugs should be dispensed with as quickly as possible.

Furniture and Effects.

The following articles of furniture and clothing should be supplied to each sick and infirm ward:

1. One or two dressers, with cupboard doors, and shelves over.

2. One or more cupboards, in which to place the inmates' clothes and other articles.

3. A locker between each two beds, containing four shelves. Doors are objected to, because they are apt to hide dirt and untidiness; but a curtain to draw might be allowed.

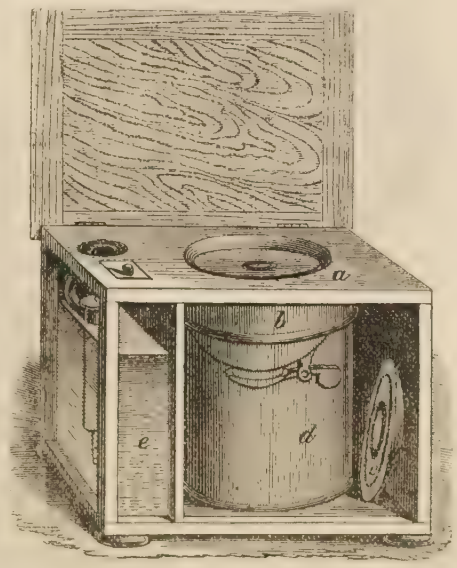
4. An arm-chair alternately with the lockers, a proportion having cushions also.

5. Night chairs, with backs and arms; and the sealed ones manufactured by Jennings, and figured in the following cut (*Fig.* 5) should be preferred.

6. Benches, with backs properly reclined, and cushions.

Fig. 5.

Portable Sealed Night-Stool.



(*a*) The seat.

(*b* and *c*) The sealed closet*.

(*e*) Cistern.

7. Tables of proper length and width.

8. One or two sets of book-shelves.

9. One or more hanging looking-glasses in the wards and lavatories.

10. A woollen cape or shawl, and a pair of slippers to each inmate; and two or more woollen gowns to each ward, for night use.

11. One shirt or chemise (more when needed), pocket handkerchief, pair of stockings and towel, to be supplied weekly to each inmate. The towels should have a loop, and be hung from a hook placed in the sides of the lockers.

12. One comb and brush, and piece of soap, to each inmate.

13. A Bible or Testament, of good type, to each inmate, placed in his locker, or within reach when lying in bed.

14. Entertaining

* This may be more economically purchased separately, and used with a chair.

Part II. General Review and Suggestions.

Furniture and Effects.

14. Entertaining, illustrated, and religious periodicals, tracts, books, and two or more sets of such games as draughts, chess, and dominoes. The periodicals, books, and tracts should be circulated through each ward, once or twice a week, on a well-arranged plan, so that some shall be in each ward a all times. Toys and games for the children.

15. Spectacles, of proper sights, to such as need them.

16. Articles for sewing, or other kinds of employment, for all who can perform it.

17. Prints, and particularly coloured ones, upon the walls.

18. Cocoa fibre, or other kinds of matting, laid along each ward, and between each of the women's beds.

19. Bed-trays which fasten to the bedstead, and tray covers, to such inmates as take their food in bed. Covers of white linen should be placed upon the tables in the wards.

20. Pottery wash-hand basins for use in the wards, and metal ones, enamelled on the inside, for the lavatories, with roller towels and rollers, should be supplied in sufficient numbers, and replaced as occasion may require.

21. Pottery plates, mugs, and basins should be used for food.

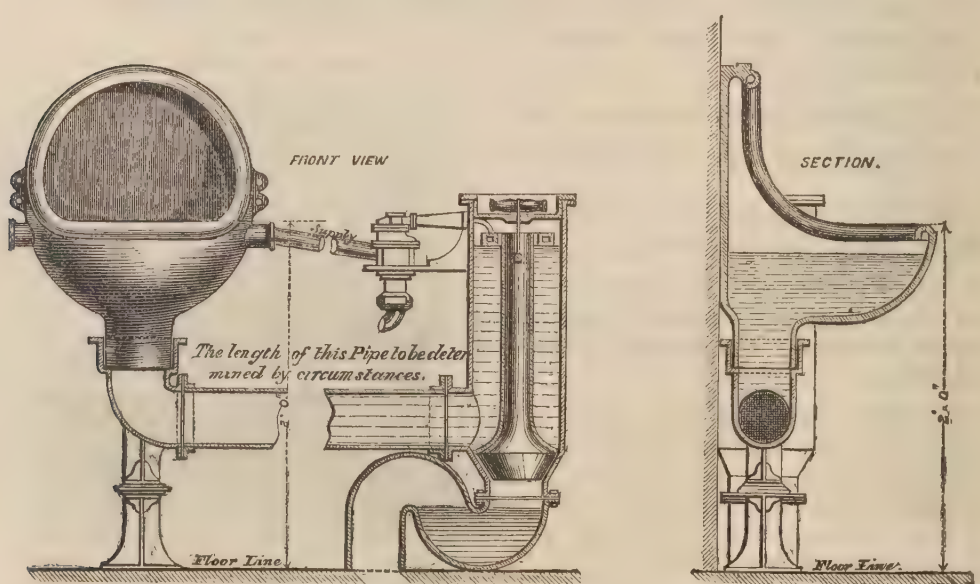
22. A knife, fork, and spoon, for each person.

23. Waste paper regularly supplied, and placed in the water-closet.

24. A urinal to each bed, and proper separate cloths to be kept for them and the night-pans. It is the practice in barracks to fix a night urinal which holds much water, and which is at the same time a slop closet or a water shoot, in such a position that it may be readily used. This might be effected in workhouses, and the offensive character of the chamber-pots and the evaporation of the urine be in part prevented. They might be fixed in the water-closet, or in the corner of the ward, or on the corridor. The following wood-cuts show the apparatus prepared by Mr. Jennings, and which does not permit any offensive odour to escape:—

Fig. 6.

NIGHT URINAL AND SLOP CLOSET.



25. Foot-pans in sufficient number to enable the inmates to wash their feet weekly. Also, hip-baths and slipper-baths in sufficient numbers for each division of the workhouse.

26. Feet and chest warmers of tin and pottery; and spitting-pots are required.

27. Pot urinals, for both sexes, to be used in bed.

28. Water

28. Water beds, air and water cushions, waterproof sheeting, and mackintosh urinals for men. Each lying-in bed should have waterproof sheeting for the first 10 days. Waterproof sheets, with a funnel to pass through the bed into a chamber vessel underneath, should be used for all dirty and wet cases.

Furniture and Effects.

29. Several rocking-chairs for the lying-in room and nursery, and little ones for the use of children.

30. Screens for doors, and also for dying cases, or others needing privacy, should be supplied. Except for the first-mentioned purpose, they should not be more than 4 or 4½ feet high. Simple frames to be covered with sheets are sufficient.

31. Flannel shirts for the aged.

32. Graduated medicine glasses, and also drinking vessels with spouts.

33. Cupboards on the corridors, or in the lavatories, in which to place the buckets and larger utensils.

34. Bath chairs are required for the use of the very aged and infirm in the yards; and lifts should be provided wherever there is a steam-engine, by which such inmates could be readily taken up and down stairs.

More easy and suitable carriages for the conveyance of the sick and infectious cases to the workhouse are urgently needed. Some manufacturer should devise them, and bring them to the notice of the different Boards of Guardians. Probably an ambulance carriage would suffice.

35. Bells communicating with the master's rooms should be placed in every ward; and, except in special cases, the doors of the sick wards should not be locked at night.

Ventilation and Warmth.

Ventilation and Warmth.

I have largely entered into this subject in the special reports upon each workhouse, and in this general report, and have pointed out in detail the existing defects and the remedies.* It will therefore only be necessary here to refer to some general principles, and to point out such regulations as have a general application.

As this is a subject which is only imperfectly understood by officials and others, it is essential that the modes of application be as simple as possible, and requiring, or even admitting of, little or no interference; and as it is also one on which each person forms his own opinion as to details, it is advisable that all modes be allowed which meet the requirements of the case, and that as little change as possible be made in the system actually in existence. It will be found that many different modes are nearly equally effectual, and will only require to be modified and extended.

This essential condition must, however, be supreme, viz., that with the cubic space properly preserved, the amount of ventilation shall be such as to prevent the air becoming disagreeable by night or day, and shall not allow a greater amount of carbonic acid in the air than 0·045 per cent. by day, and from 0·05 to 0·07 per cent. by night.

In proceeding to consider this subject I shall not refer to open fire-places, because they now exist universally.

There are three leading principles to be borne in mind in effecting proper ventilation; viz., that the ventilation must be quite independent of windows, be effected by the simplest means by the introduction of the outer air, and be beyond the control of the inmates and nurses.

That it must be independent of windows may be inferred from the facts, that during the night in all seasons, and during a large part of the day in cold and wet weather, the windows cannot be opened with propriety, and hence, with windows

* An account of all the plans for ventilation in use in the London printing offices may be found in my Report on the sanitary state of those ill-ventilated places, which was published in the Sixth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

Part II. General Review and Suggestions.

Ventilation and Warmth.

windows alone, there will then be little or no ventilation, when it is the most needed. When the windows have been closed through the night the temperature has been raised; and when they are thrown open widely in the early morning, as is usually required, the large volumes of cold air which are then admitted must be distressing, if not injurious, to the inmates. We found this in our visits, and lamented that so little intelligence was shown by the nurses in reference to it.

The windows should, however, be double hung, so that they may be opened on fitting occasions, when and where the inmates will not suffer, and they should reach to within one foot of the ceiling.

The modes by which the outer air may be admitted are very various, and many of them equally effectual. The following conditions are, however, requisite, viz.:—

Ventilation.

1. That too large a volume of air shall not be admitted in one place. This may be effected by having small ventilators in many places, and dividing the current by perforated zinc of moderate fineness.

2. That the current shall not be felt injuriously or uncomfortably by the inmates. Hence the ventilators must be near the ceiling, or near the floor.

3. That there shall be sufficient ventilators. As ventilation by this method is much influenced by the movement of the atmosphere, it must vary with the openness or otherwise of the locality, and the direction of the wind. Hence each ward must be considered separately, and the number of ventilators be determined by observation, and no better illustration can be cited than the improvements which have been effected in some of the wards at Chelsea Workhouse since our visit.

4. There are at present many modes of ventilation in use, and the proper course will be to extend them, and to modify them to meet the above mentioned requirements. Few, however, are so simple as, and none more generally in use than, the iron air-brick, which may be multiplied indefinitely, and, if needful, covered on the inner or outer side with perforated zinc. One to each four or six feet of wall line will usually be necessary, both above and below.

In all such cases shutters should be removed, and the ventilators opened and modified as above mentioned.

5. The insertion of a piece of perforated metal into the top of the upper sash, or at the top of the sash frame, and the window fastened open to the extent of two inches is equally simple, effectual, and inexpensive, as are also panes of perforated glass in the windows.

But there are rooms in which it is impossible to apply these ventilators, or at least where the number of such would be ineffectual; and in reference to such, as well as to other circumstances connected with the subject, I remark as follows:—

1. When partition walls exist, and the classification permits, window openings should be made in them, in number equal to the outer windows, and either left open or have windows inserted, which should be plugged open to the extent of one inch or more.

2. Similar windows or openings should exist over the doors leading from the staircases and corridors, or from other rooms, and they should be plugged open.

3. Great care should be taken to well ventilate the water-closets, sinks, and lavatories, so that the foul air may not be concentrated. It is most desirable that these offices should not be so placed that their ventilation must be effected from the wards; but when this does exist, it is yet far better to allow a very free current of air to pass through them from the wards than to allow the foulness in the air to become concentrated, and to be then inspired by those who use them.

4. The corridors should be the great ventilators of the buildings, and should themselves be well ventilated by direct communication with the outer air, and be in connection with the wards, as already pointed out. When they are used as day-rooms this will, perhaps, be less perfectly effected.

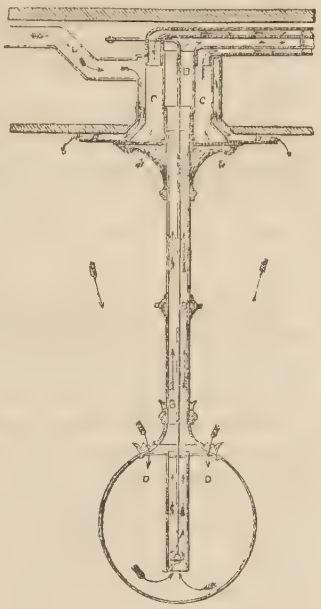
5. When air-shafts are employed which terminate in the roof, it will usually be needful to have a jet of gas always burning within them.

6. Tubes

6. Tubes which are placed over a gas jet, and run to the chimney flue, or to the outer air, should be sufficiently large, say 2½ inches in diameter; and, when used essentially as ventilators, should have the gas always burning. The best apparatus of this class is that prepared by Messrs. Benham, as shown in the woodcut. (*Fig.* 7.)

Fig. 7.

RICKETS'S VENTILATING GLOBE-LIGHTS.



A. Burner, and gas pipe to supply the same.

BB. Pipe to carry off the foul air from the burner.

CC. Pipe to carry off the heated air of the room.

DD. Inlet for cold external fresh air.

The arrows show the direction of the currents of air when in operation.

7. All sinks and open pipes should be trapped, and the trap soldered on to the pipe.

8. There are limits of height of rooms which control ventilation. Thus, a room of less than nine feet in height can scarcely have air-bricks placed high enough above the beds to prevent the entering current of air being felt by the inmate lying underneath it; and it will at all times be difficult to perfectly ventilate rooms of eight feet, or perhaps nine feet in height.

When the rooms are very lofty, and the ventilators are placed at the top, a strong current will be required to remove the carbonic acid, which is produced at three to four feet from the floor. This is particularly found in some of the upper wards in workhouses which are built in the roof, and where the windows are placed much below the highest part of the room.

Hence the most economical size of rooms for ventilation, as for the use of cubic space, is that of 10 to 12 feet in height.

With both low and lofty rooms, the system of admitting the outer air both into the ceiling and in the floors is very suitable; and it would only remain to find the amount which could be borne without inconvenience to the inmates, and which would prevent too great an increase of temperature in the low and deficient heat in the high rooms. When the force of the current is too great, it would be better to break it on the outside by perforated zinc, than to diminish the size or number of the ventilators, or to close them on the inside.

9. As hot water tanks are now introduced into several parts of workhouses, they might be made conducive to ventilation, if properly placed in shafts.

10. The ventilation of upper corridors should be always by louvre lights, and the skylights in every part of the building should be opened and used as ventilators.

Warmth.

The subject of warming the ward is essentially connected with that of ventilation, for the inmates being aged need warmth as well as pure air. There are defects in the present system of supplying heat which will be increased with improved ventilation, and attention to the two must go *pari passu*.

When there is only one fire-grate in a ward, or in very long wards where there are two, there are some inmates who are placed almost out of reach of their influence, and other methods of warming should be devised.

Hot-water pipes are placed both in the corridors and along the side of the wards at Whitechapel, &c., and steam-pipes are similarly employed at other workhouses; but this method of heating is not by any means general. I do not doubt that hot water is better for this purpose than steam, since an approach to uniformity of temperature may be the more readily maintained; and with the necessity for the supply of hot water to all parts of the workhouse, this may be economically effected.

The proper course is to warm the air in the corridors, so that by ventilation the warm air may pass into the wards. If that should not suffice, the pipes should be carried underneath the floor at the centre of each ward, and be connected with the floor ventilators. When they are placed above the floor and on one side only of the ward, the heat is distributed less uniformly; and, as I found when making a special inspection of the sanitary condition of printing offices for the Government, whilst some complained of the cold, others complained of the heat when the pipes were placed very near to them.

This subject is one of much difficulty, since whilst it is undesirable to raise the temperature above 64°, it has been found, in hospitals heated in this manner, impossible

Ventilation and Warmth.

impossible to prevent wide variations, and sometimes that degree of heat has been much exceeded. Moreover, all methods of this class tend to unduly dry the air, and render the occurrence of inflammatory diseases more probable in those inmates who may be predisposed to them. The former can scarcely be prevented, if at the same time it be needful to raise the temperature of the air considerably; but the latter may be in part obviated by the evaporation of water.

The ventilating stove which has been introduced into certain parts of barracks is worthy of the attention of the Guardians, since by its construction it warms the air which is admitted into the rooms.

Nursing.

Nursing.

It must, I think, be admitted universally, that the sick and the infirm aged must in future be attended by paid nurses, and the pauper inmates be employed only as servants, or in an entirely subordinate capacity. It is impossible to lay down any scale of numbers, since the separation of the various buildings in most workhouses, and the classification of the inmates, demand that the requirements of each workhouse shall be separately studied. As a rule, however, a greater proportional number of nurses will be required in the lunacy, lying-in, and sick wards than in the aged and infirm wards. Wherever it is practicable, there should be separate nurses for each of those classes, but the nurse of the lying-in ward might also have special care of the nursery. There should also be both day and night nurses. When making our inspection of the different workhouses, we endeavoured to consider the special circumstances of each, and conferred with the medical officer and master, and I have given the results in the separate reports.

From these reports and from the tables in this Report, it will be seen that there are more than 130 paid nurses already appointed, and about the same number of additional ones are now immediately needed. In effecting this important and necessary change in the system of nursing it is advisable that the guardians should use much discretion lest the issue should not be satisfactory, and the following observations may not be unworthy of their consideration.

1. To obtain trustworthy and efficient persons, a suitable salary and apartments must be provided. The salary at present varies from about 12*l.* to 50*l.*, and it was a matter of surprise to me that nurses apparently so respectable could be obtained at Marylebone Workhouse at 14*l.* per year. In many of the workhouses, as at Rotherhithe, the present accommodation for nurses is not such as to render the nurses contented.

2. It must not be presumed that because nurses are to be paid, perfection will be attained. The experience of hospitals shows that many such are careless and inefficient, not over honest, and given to strong drinks when opportunity offers. Drunkenness is by no means unknown in hospital nurses.

3. A system of general superintendence of the nursing must be devised and carefully watched with a view to improvement. At present the matron is presumed to do this, and if there should be a superintendent nurse appointed she will not unfrequently assume upon her position, and misunderstandings between her, the matron, and the medical officer may reasonably be expected.

In the smaller workhouses it would be possible for such superintending nurse to have charge of a particular part of the workhouse, as, for example, the lying-in ward and the nursery.

4. Whilst providing comfortable rations for the nurses it is advisable to withdraw the temptation of strong drinks as far as possible. This may be effected by allowing the night nurse an abundant and comfortable tea, by giving a monetary allowance instead of beer and gin to such as will take it and faithfully refrain from using those liquids, and, above all, by appointing teetotal nurses. This seems to be at the root of the question, and with the probable extension of the system of paid nurses the guardians might mitigate the evil. All rewards for special labour should be given in another form.

5. In utilising the inmates as aids in nursing, more care should be taken in their selection; a monetary reward, and some badge of honour made dependent

dent upon good conduct, and some special privileges allowed which would excite emulation and promote self-respect. At present the allowances appeal almost exclusively to the appetite, and lead to drunkenness, and but little indeed appeals to their sense of self-respect and ambition.

Nursing.

There seems no reason why persons should not be found in every workhouse who, by this method and some training, could not be removed from the ranks of paupers and promoted to the situation of under or assistant nurses.

The capability to read should be an essential requirement for all but those engaged in mere menial work, and there seems no doubt that if some proper efforts were made to enable the inmates to learn to read, it would not only profitably engage their time and thoughts, but would increase their self-respect, give them the means of gaining amusement and instruction, and make them more fitted to aid in the nursing department.

It is desirable that a system should be devised for elevating the condition of the permanent inmates of workhouses in this direction, and none could do this so efficiently as Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Tait, Miss Twining, and the other benevolent ladies who are already interested in workhouse management. I do not doubt that one workhouse might be supplied with some nurses from the trained inmates of another.

6. The procuring and administration of stimulants and the administration of medicine should be effected entirely by the paid nurses, and the stimulants should be kept under their care and subject to their responsibility.

7. The midwife should reside within the workhouse, and having undergone a proper training, should occupy a position higher than the nurses and have more comfortable apartments.

8. Male nurses, except for the care of lunatics and imbeciles, are not so fitted for the care of the sick as females.

Chaplain.

Chaplain.

I do not think that there is any greater defect in the arrangements of a workhouse than in those with which the chaplain is or should be connected—a defect which is not properly appreciated,—and there is a requirement in connection with it greater even, if possible, than that of medical attention.

Whilst both a workhouse and a hospital agree in the reception of sick cases, they differ in this, that the inmates of a workhouse usually remain there for many years, or until the end of life; and even the chronic sick are not turned away after a few months treatment, as at an hospital, but are retained until death or recovery occurs. Old age and infirmity are, for the most part, beyond medical skill, as is also the large majority of cases of consumption and other chronic diseases which are found in the workhouse wards. Thus the benefits of the medical officer's attention are usually temporary; but, for the same reason, the opportunity for the exercise of the chaplain's ministry is incalculably great, and the issue extremely important. Hence, whilst every facility should be offered to the skill of the medical officer, surely not less should be given to and solicited from the chaplain; and if daily visits and personal and careful attention are required from the former, the same, at least, should be required from the latter.

But in extremely few workhouses is there a resident chaplain; and, with those exceptions, there is no provision made in any workhouse (or in exceedingly few workhouses) for their daily visits, and for personal attention, except to the sick; and in some instances, as at Stepney, with two chaplains, each receiving a small stipend, they are not summoned to see a dying case unless the patient wishes it. It was most painful to see the dying man at that union left alone to die without religious instruction, and not less so to bear in mind that so many die in institutions without that constant instruction and consolation which a resident chaplain, or a minister who attends daily, could alone afford.

But beyond this, the instruction of the inmates by religious and entertaining books, and, indeed, their amusement by simple games, and by occasional musical entertainments, as well as the practice of singing for the choir, seems to be a duty which could be most kindly and effectually performed under the superintendence of the chaplain.

He could select proper books and tracts, and suit them to the individual

Part II. General Review and Suggestions.

Chaplain.

inmates; and he could read and explain, and induce benevolent persons to read and explain them; and, by his example and encouragement, excite an interest which is now sadly wanting.

Nothing is more lamentable than to see so many aged and infirm persons listlessly lying or sitting about with no instruction, no amusement, and no occupation; and to know that they are practically confined to the workhouse, are in the charge of the State, and will remain so until they die. No attention and no money could be more appropriately given than to remedy this evil.

The stipends of the chaplains, like the amount of duty which they are required to perform, and the position which they should occupy in the scheme of management in workhouses, are inadequate.

In my opinion, a chaplain should be required to attend daily for a certain number of hours, whether for formal religious service, or for the informal instruction and comfort of the inmates; and in the large workhouses he should devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and reside within the walls. As a consequence, he should receive a suitable stipend; he should, moreover, in many cases like the medical officer, be an *ex officio* member of the Board of Guardians, with power to speak, but not to vote.

It cannot be doubted that a prudent and diligent chaplain would be able to exert a favourable influence, both upon the poor themselves, and upon the administration of the poor laws in the workhouse.

Medical Officer.

Medical Officer.

The subject of the medical care of the inmates of workhouses is of so great importance, and is at present so diverse that its discussion is attended with much difficulty.

At present the greater number of workhouses have each one medical officer, and he is allowed private practice. In a considerable number the same officer has charge of an out-door district, and thus has more of his time and attention engaged in the service of the poor. A few workhouses have two medical officers each, and in a small number the guardians engage the whole time of the medical officer, who resides or does not reside within the workhouse. In a large proportion the guardians provide all the drugs with or without a dispenser; in others they find some drugs, and in a few they do not provide any.

In some, all the extras allowed by the Poor Law Board are paid to the medical officer, in others only a part of them, and in some none; and hence the salary paid to that officer is or is not increased by extras, and is or is not decreased by the cost of drugs.

As numerous questions arise for discussion under this head, I will now proceed to consider them in order.

1. *As to Residence.*—There is no reason why a medical officer should not discharge his duties efficiently, whether he reside within the workhouse or very near to it, for the class of cases are such as rarely make sudden calls for him, and very rarely necessitate a night visit. It is, however, essential that he reside very near to the workhouse, and that he be not so much engaged in other duties that he cannot speedily answer the workhouse call.

When the workhouse is very large, and such as to demand nearly the whole time of a medical man, it is doubtless convenient that he should reside within the walls.

At present this is unfrequent, and the accommodation provided is not fitting for a professional man.

2. *As to Private Practice.*—The only incompatibility between the pursuit of private practice and the discharge of workhouse duties is that of the extent of practice. The income from the workhouse is fixed, whilst that from private practice varies with the number of individual visits, and it will depend upon the habits and views of the medical officer whether he will allow the one to clash with the other. My knowledge of medical men is extensive, and, judging from that and the general moderation of desire for pecuniary gain which marks the profession, I feel assured that even with the temptation of private practice the duties of medical officer, in his attendance upon the sick, are very generally well and faithfully performed. In individual cases this may not be so, and, in general, whether the subject be regarded in this light or in that of the distribution

tion of professional advantages among professional men, I do not doubt that a medical gentleman enjoying large private practice should make way at the workhouse for another, and that it is to the advantage of the poor that the medical officer should have time at his command, and ambition as his incentive to duty.

3. *As to Assistance.*—Except in the cases where a resident assistant is needful, as in large workhouses, I am of opinion that whilst the medical officer should appoint a deputy, he should himself personally discharge all the duties of the office. The plan of a medical officer sending an assistant to see some of the cases before his arrival, is to lessen his knowledge and interest in the sick cases, and, in fact, although not in theory, to lessen his responsibility. It is, moreover, advantageous to the poor that they should be always under the treatment of the same person.

When the assistant is thus employed because the medical officer is indisposed to do the work, or because his pecuniary means render him independent of the appointment, or because he is largely engaged in private practice, the medical officer should resign and make room for some less fortunate person; and when it arises from old age, or from the fact that the medical officer has a partner whose duty is to aid in the performance of the work, the guardians would do well to appoint the substitute or the partner as co-medical officer, with a separate salary and absolute responsibility.

A resident assistant might be wisely appointed to all workhouses having 500 inmates.

4. *As to Exclusion from Private Practice.*—This implies the devotion of the whole time of the medical officer to the duties of the office. Arguments may be cogently cited both in favour of and against this exclusion. It is said that the medical officer will in that case be young and inexperienced, and will resign as soon as his way is clear to enter upon private practice. As to the former, the existing facts are adverse, for in a majority of cases the medical officer is not young; and, moreover, Sir B. Brodie, when giving evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Law Administration, was of opinion that as young men have time at command and a strong desire to advance their interests in the world, they would probably be, upon the whole, more valuable medical officers than men more advanced in life and largely engaged in private practice. To this also may be added the fact, that several of the existing officers have held the appointment for many years.

There are, however, some disadvantages.

(A.) When a medical man regards this as his fixed object in life he may lose the incentive of ambition, and be so engrossed by and content with his duties that he withdraws from association with his professional brethren, reads but little, and soon lags behind the time. To this there are no doubt exceptions, and it is possible for one so circumstanced to make use of his leisure to increase his acquaintance and medical knowledge.

(B.) When a medical man has thus chosen his course and has attained to a certain age he becomes unfit for private practice, or if he should seek it he would not find it, and thus his means of living are at the mercy of the guardians. Appointments of this class in the medical profession are not so numerous that a medical officer would readily pass from one to another, and thus he would be likely to lose some of his sense of independence and become more and more subservient to the views of some leading guardians. Hence, he might hesitate to discharge some of the duties of his office (as, for example, the ordering of extras and the removal of noisy lunatics) with proper independence. On the other hand it is possible for a prudent man to increasingly gain the esteem and confidence of the guardians, so that as he becomes older he may become more influential.

My own judgment and observation lead me to regard the former as the more probable occurrence under the existing arrangements.

To these considerations must be added the fact that there are many medical men who, from want of pecuniary means or good address, do not succeed in private practice, but who are admirably fitted to discharge the duties of a public appointment of this class. Such would, for the most part, be men in middle

Medical Officer.

life and of matured and fixed purposes, and I cannot doubt that many such would make good officers, and that such appointments would supply a want.

The question of residence within the workhouse arises in these cases, for in some workhouses, as at Mile End, the medical officers are married, and live out of the workhouse.

Having reference to the discharge of their duties, and, on the ground of economy, both to the guardians and themselves, it would be better for them to reside within the workhouse, since the guardians might provide a house and officers' rations at a much less cost than that paid by the medical officer out of the workhouse; and if the latter were a married man the rations allotted to himself alone, being double rations, would do much towards supplying the wants of a wife or even of a small family. If the plan of appointing officers of this class were to be extended, it would be desirable that houses should be provided for them within the walls, such as are found in lunatic asylums. This would not be difficult in the case of workhouses having large plots of land, as at Mile End. It is, however, probable that some officers would prefer to live without the walls.

5. *As to holding the Office of Medical Officer to a District.*—In the case of those who devote their whole time to the service of the Guardians, it may not be doubted that if the workhouse be not a large one, it is advantageous that the double appointment should exist. The case is, however, different with those engaged in private practice, for, on the one hand, the salary allotted by the guardians to the two offices is certainly less than would be given to each separately, and to two different persons. Moreover, except in the case of young men just entering upon practice, the two sets of duties are scarcely compatible with private practice, and I have reason to think that the duties, and particularly those within the workhouse, would be more efficiently discharged if an officer held only one appointment. Moreover, as there are always numerous medical men desirous to hold these appointments in the metropolis, it would be more consistent in the guardians to multiply their officers, and, on the whole, it would be more advantageous to the medical profession.

6. *As to Duties.*—The idea prevails too generally, I think, that the attention of the medical officer is due to the sick only, and that in order to discharge his duty more conveniently and expeditiously the sick should be congregated together in a separate building or in separate wards. But with the present organization of workhouses, I think he should regard the whole as an asylum, and, with the exception of the rooms for the able-bodied, should visit every ward and see every inmate more frequently than is now practised.

Moreover, the medical officer does not, I think, occupy that position as sanitary officer which is indicated by the Consolidated Order, and which would be very useful to the guardians and conducive to his own satisfaction and position. It is not enough, I think, to hasten through the sick wards and see such as are very ill, or such as desire a visit, and to enter the door of the aged and infirm wards and ask if any inmate wishes to see him, and to omit the wards in the body of the workhouse altogether, or visit them once a week or once in a fortnight. He should also consider as in his department all the subjects on which his opinion should be expressed, and which are of the greatest moment in the Poor Law Administration, such as nursing, diet, serving of food, classification of the inmates, supply of furniture and clothing, and cubic space, and should not fail to advise the guardians and point out defects on suitable opportunities. In this respect he would not only discharge his duty to the guardians but also to the Poor Law Board, which represents the public by whom half of his salary is paid.

His position is one of much influence, but of some delicacy and difficulty, from the numerous points at which his duties touch those of the master, matron, superintendent nurse, and guardians; and as he has now, by universal assent, the power to order certain extras, which even the guardians respect, so should his influence be felt in the nursing, and in every sanitary arrangement of the workhouse.

I do not purpose to enter into any detail in reference to the precise duties of the medical officer, but I think that in all the metropolitan workhouses he should attend at two stated periods daily. It is impossible to fix the time which should be devoted to the discharge of the duty, but in several workhouses the

the actual time is, I think, too short; and in general, when only two hours, or thereabouts, are daily occupied, a further extension of time is, I think, necessary. It is also important to state that far too much clerical work is required of the medical officer. In some cases, as at Shoreditch, we were assured that not less than 12 hours weekly were spent in keeping his books, whilst two to six hours were the usual periods elsewhere. If a general dietary were ordered which was suited to the wants of the aged and infirm, much of this disagreeable work would not be necessary.

Bed cards stating the nature of the disease, with the diet and medicines ordered, and repetitions of the same, with the date, should be placed over each bed, or on the side of each locker.

I think also that he should attend all cases of midwifery, and receive for his fee the amount paid by the non-pauper poor, at least, in every workhouse where there is not a properly qualified resident midwife.

The arrangement of the system of nursing should also be under his control and direction.

7. *Supply of Drugs.*—In three instances the medical officer intimated that it would be better for their patients if they had not to provide the drugs, and implied that they did withhold, or were tempted to withhold, proper drugs from them. I fear that the use of this argument, for the purpose of inducing guardians to increase the salaries of medical officers, has been too much sanctioned by the latter, and by the medical profession, since it implies a charge of cruelty and dishonesty against medical officers,—that of withholding the means of restoring health which, by their contract with the guardians, they were bound to supply. I utterly disbelieve such an inference in reference to the medical profession generally, and could admit it only in the most exceptional case. It is, perhaps, not known that even in reference to drugs, there are both luxurious and economical modes of dispensing which yet make no appreciable difference in the effects of the remedy. Whether a medical officer give carbonate of ammonia at 10 *d.*, or compound spirit of ammonia at 3 *s.* 6*d.* per lb., is of little or no real moment to the patient, so that whilst he may choose to give the more expensive form to a private patient, he inflicts no injury upon, nor deprives of any benefit, the club patient, the hospital patient, or the pauper, when he prescribes the cheaper form. Only so far, I feel assured, does a difference exist in the supply of medicine to paupers, and it is impossible to believe that a medical man who had undertaken the charge of a sick person, whether with or without remuneration, would withhold needful medicines.

But to avoid the possible occurrence of this evil in any individual case, and to relieve the medical officer from the virtual deduction of salary, caused by the cost of drugs, it would be more satisfactory if the guardians were to provide all the requisite drugs. This should not be as at Paddington, by paying a druggist to dispense the medicines, but by purchasing the drugs from wholesale houses at the wholesale prices, and having them dispensed in the workhouse. This plan may not be adapted to country unions, but in London and some of the larger provincial unions the guardians should provide the drugs for both the in-door and out-door poor, and have them dispensed at one place by their own dispenser.

8. *As to a Dispenser.*—When the guardians provide drugs for the out-door poor there is sufficient employment for a dispenser, and they appoint one who dispenses the medicines for the workhouse also. There is also a dispenser employed at Lambeth for the workhouse only, who, in addition to this duty, superintends the nursing on the male side. Should the guardians universally find drugs, it will be wise also for them to pay a dispenser, and to engage his spare time in other duties, as those of a superintendent of nurses, or clerk to the master or storekeeper, &c. The medical officer would thus be relieved of a disagreeable duty, and might fairly be required to devote more time to his other duties, whilst the management of the workhouse would be materially improved by the attention of the dispenser to the other part of his duty.

9. *As to Salary.*—It has been already shown that the arrangements as to salary and emoluments are at present very varied, and not based upon recognisable principles. When discussing these questions with the medical

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officers, we learned that only in three or four instances were they satisfied with their emoluments, and the others mentioned certain sums which, as they considered, should be paid to them, and which I have stated in the special reports.

There was a general wish, in which I fully concur,—

(A.) That the guardians should provide drugs and a dispenser, and

(B.) That extras for midwifery, &c., as allowed by the Poor Law Board, should be added; and the medical officers should sign lunacy certificates and receive the fees.

Some did not care to have a dispenser, and others preferred an inclusive salary, whilst the medical officers at Marylebone and St. Pancras were not specially desirous of any change.

It is, perhaps, not possible to lay down any principle in the payment of salaries to medical officers which shall commend itself to the judgment of all, and as in payment for nearly all other duties, it must rest upon the relations of supply and demand, and be its own authority.

It has always been the practice of the medical profession to do a very large amount of work without fee, and thence, with the exception of certain recognised fees, to attach more value to the duty than to direct emolument. Hence, medical men have taken public appointments without salary, or with a totally inadequate salary, and having no agreement amongst themselves by which they could act together, they have been ready to underbid each other. Legislation has mitigated this evil in reference to the Poor Law, by rendering it illegal to receive tenders from medical officers, and by requiring the guardians to fix the salary before the appointment is made; but beyond this it could not go, and the profession must be allowed to undersell its services if it should think proper so to do.

But in spite of this, salaries have increased, and so impressed are the public with their inadequacy in relation to the service rendered, and the position and expenses of medical men, that the increase is still progressive, but no principle has been evolved by which it might be known when a medical officer was fairly remunerated.

In the case of resident medical officers, the guardians have the advantage of the example of other institutions, as hospitals and that of medical men, in paying their assistants; but there is no analogy in the case of those who are at the same time engaged in private practice, except that of their ordinary fees, which could not be adopted.

It is usual, when comparing the salaries in different workhouses, and showing the inadequacy of them, to take as the basis the number of sick; but this fails, I think, for two opposite reasons: first, the number of sick is increased by fully one-third in most workhouses, simply in order to obtain for the aged and infirm a better dietary, and the name and diet being thus placed upon the list, but little or no further attention to that case is required, and hence the work can be fairly estimated only by the numbers from which these are excluded; second, it appears to me desirable that, in future, the attention of the medical officer should be more regularly directed to all the inmates of the workhouse, and that he should assume the duties of sanitary officer, all of which will demand the employment of more time than has hitherto been necessary.

And in addition to these may be added the diversity of plan pursued by different medical officers in reference to lunatics, which alone prevents an accurate comparison between the labour of the several officers.

Yet it should not be impossible to arrive at an agreement amongst medical men as to the sum which should be regarded as fairly sufficient. If the recommendation already made be effected, viz. that the guardians in all cases provide drugs, and in suitable cases a dispenser, would it not be satisfactory generally for the salary to be calculated at the rate of 10*s.* per adult on the average maximum number of inmates in the workhouse at one time?—two children, as defined by the Poor Law, viz. persons under æt. 16, to be considered as an adult.

This would require a considerable increase in the salaries of nearly all the medical officers, and particularly of those in the larger workhouses; and it would probably lead the guardians to appoint one or more resident medical officers

officers to each workhouse, who would devote their whole time to the duties of the office.

All medical officers who devote their whole time to the duties of their office should be entitled to a superannuation allowance, and be placed by the Legislature under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.

10. *As to their Ability and Rank.*—It has been the fashion to consider the Poor Law medical officers as members of the profession of inferior ability or character, or as young and inexperienced men, willing to accept these appointments with a view to obtain private practice; and it has been very generally asserted that, being underpaid, they have discharged their duties in a careless manner.

However true this may have been 30 years ago, it is, I believe, utterly incorrect now. The advances in medical knowledge and the improvement in medical teaching have been great, almost beyond conception, within that period; and an amount of knowledge, whether practical or literary, which 30 years ago was very much restricted to the higher branches of the profession and to a few leading men in the larger provincial towns, has been extended to the lower branch of the profession and as a necessary result, the position of its members, both before the public and in the estimation of the higher ranks of their *confrères*, has been increased in a remarkable manner.

It is impossible to meet the medical officers of the metropolitan workhouses without perceiving and acknowledging the high position which they hold by character and attainments, and in many instances the discretion as well as ability with which they discharge their duties. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the same gentleman who is the medical officer to the workhouse is the medical adviser of the middle classes in the surrounding neighbourhood; nay, even of some of the very guardians who have charge of the poor; and if he be fitted to attend upon the middle classes and the guardians in their private capacity, he must be fitted to attend the poorer classes and to merit the confidence of the guardians in their corporate capacity. It would, probably, be scarcely possible to find a body of medical officers who could excel those now in office or who could discharge their duties more kindly.

Moreover, a great advance has been made in the estimation in which these appointments are held both by the profession and the public. The medical officer regards the workhouse as his hospital, and, in his degree, regards his position with as much pride and pleasure as is felt by the hospital physician; whilst, with few exceptions, the public regard the appointment as honourable, and as evidence of the ability and integrity of the medical officer.

Hence, in every aspect of the question there is reason for congratulation; and it now only remains to reconsider the duties of the office, and the time to be devoted to it, with a view to its increased efficiency, and to award such a salary as shall remove just grounds of complaint, increase the value with which the medical officer regards it, and be an inducement to the most able, industrious, and discreet, and, in a word, the most efficient medical man, to compete for it. There can be no doubt that when this has been attained, and a resident assistant has been appointed in the larger workhouses, both physicians and general practitioners of high position will seek the appointments, and within a few years the appointment may rank as high before the public and the medical profession as that of the present hospitals. When this takes place, or indeed before that period, it may be thought right that the medical officer should be a member of the Board of Guardians, with power to speak at the meetings of the Board, but not to vote.

Dietary.

Dietary.

As we have not entered upon the subject of sick dietaries, and as the general question of dietaries in workhouses will doubtless receive the attention of the Poor Law Board, I purpose only to offer here one or two suggestions relating thereto.

1. It is desirable that the joints be carried into the different wards upon hot dishes, and there cut up, and immediately served.

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2. The meals for such of the aged and infirm as cannot readily go down stairs, should be served in the day rooms, and the joints cut upon the table.

3. Extended accommodation for cooking should be provided in the detached infirmaries, and in parts of the workhouse distant from the main kitchen.

4. When the food must be taken to distant buildings or wards, it should be carried in the manner pursued at the City of London workhouse, or on a tray which is enclosed by a wooden cover, and the master or matron should be held responsible for the state in which it is served to the patients.

5. Better arrangements in cooking both as to material and skill than we found in many, and particularly in the older workhouses, should be effected, and some officer regarded as responsible for the whole.

6. A dietary especially adapted to the requirements of the aged and infirm, imbeciles and lying-in women, should be arranged and regarded as sick diets.

8. The subject of waste of food would be more fittingly discussed when the whole question of dietaries is under discussion; but it may be proper to call attention to the great waste of food which occurs in workhouses, as indeed in other public institutions. It was lamentable to see the swill tub at the East London Workhouse, filled like a solid mass, with excellent bread and other food, which might have fed many persons daily.

PART III.—GOVERNMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE WORKHOUSES.

Part III. Government and Supervision of the Workhouses.

The defects, which have now been pointed out, and which in some form and degree are very general, are not of sudden or accidental occurrence, but have existed for lengthened periods; and in obedience to the instructions of the Poor Law Board that I should suggest such alterations as might appear advisable, it seems needful to refer to some parts of the scheme of Poor Law Administration, with a view to show how the defects have arisen, why they have not been removed, and the changes which appear to be necessary in the future.

Poor Law organisation is naturally divided into two parts; viz., the local and executive authority, and the central and supervising authority, with the officers under their control.

Board of Guardians.

The local authority consists of a Board of Guardians, who are elected for a year only, and are presided over by a chairman and one or more vice-chairmen, of their own appointment. Their chief officers are the clerk, master, medical officer, matron, schoolmaster and schoolmistress, relieving officers and rate collectors, and the subordinates are the porter, nurses, storekeeper, and superintendent of labour. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are found only at the schools; whilst the relieving officers and collectors of rates are devoted to duties apart from the workhouse, and need not be included in this report.

The guardians consist of two classes; viz., *ex officio*, and elected. The former are the county magistrates; and whilst several are met with on every country Board of Guardians, scarcely any belong to the Metropolitan Boards. Those in the country may be regarded as the representatives of property and influence. The elected guardians obtain their position by the votes of the ratepayers, except in the parishes in London which have Local Acts, and there they are chosen by the vestries. Speaking generally, they represent the middle classes, and by their knowledge of the poor in their several localities, may be said to represent the masses of the population.

From a body so constituted, it might be expected that each of its two parts would have special views; and if to the former may be allowed superior education, to the latter must be allowed that which is at least equal in importance—an intimate acquaintance with the wants of the poor, and the views of the

the ratepayers; and, in the country, at least an acquaintance with the character and wants of the applicants for relief.

As the distribution of relief is the essence of Poor Law executive administration, the presence of the class of elected guardians is indispensable. The numbers of the two classes of guardians are extremely dissimilar; so that perhaps there may be in a country district six *ex officio* to 40 elected guardians, whilst in London the proportion is even less; and hence, if diversity of views upon general questions does exist, the former are usually out-voted. Practically, therefore, it has been found that the *ex officio* class rarely attend the meetings of the Board, exert but little influence when they do attend, and lose interest in the working of this most important department of the State.

If, therefore, there were good grounds for the admission of these two classes (and I cannot see how it can be denied), they have been rendered nugatory by the defect now pointed out. Moreover, the *ex officio* guardians constitute the only permanent element of the Board, whilst the elected guardians, although often re-elected, are a varying body.

This latter quality is not an unmixed good; for the short tenure of office, and the frequently recurring periods of election, keep the guardians in fear of their constituents; and when any unusual expenditure of money is needed, they have often to choose between deferring the question until after the next election, or of voting in a manner which may prevent their re-election. I do not doubt that this is an evil of considerable magnitude, and that the guardians would act more independently, and the Poor Law be more liberally administered, if their term of office were extended.

Visiting Committee.

The visitation and inspection of the workhouse by the visiting committee of the Board of Guardians, is perhaps the most defective part of the present system, and that to which many of the exisiting defects may be properly traced. The conduct of these committees must necessarily vary much in so many workhouses, but usually they visit too unfrequently, and in too great a hurry, and are too much disinclined to recommend changes.

The inspection of hospitals is more efficient, since usually one or two members of the committee of management visit twice or thrice a week, and go through every ward, and invite complaints. Moreover, they are often gentlemen connected with, and know the practice in other hospitals, and take deep interest in the discharge of their duties.

The visiting committee should, I think, visit every ward in the workhouse twice a week, keep a record of their proceedings in an amended form, and make their observations and recommendations under different heads; as complaints, cleanliness, nursing, ventilation, sufficiency of furniture and effects, medical attendance, &c.; and a copy of their report, together with the decision of the guardians thereon, should be forwarded to the Inspector with Form A. The Chairman of the Board should be a chief member of this committee, and bear a full share of the labour and responsibility.

In reference to the officers of the Board of Guardians, I would premise a general remark; viz., that for the good government of the institution all the officers must, as at present, be primarily subject to the Board of Guardians, or otherwise there would be an *imperium in imperio*, and collision of authorities would follow.

At the same time their duties and responsibilities should be more strictly defined, and so allotted that one person alone shall be primarily responsible for a given matter, and that every matter which could be the subject of inquiry by the inspector or the guardians shall be in the charge of a given officer. It should also be more deeply felt that, as they hold their offices under the sanction and during the pleasure of the Poor Law Board, and as the salary of one of them, the medical officer, is partly paid out of State funds, which may be said to be represented by the Public Department to which the administration of the Poor Law has been confided, their co-operation with the Poor Law Board is as necessary as is their service to the guardians.

The Master.

The influence of the master is very great, since he is regarded as the head of the executive within the workhouse, and is in direct and constant communication with the guardians. Hence, it is no doubt of the highest importance that he should combine within himself the intelligence, prudence, knowledge, integrity, industry, firmness, and courtesy, which are required for the efficient discharge of his duties. It cannot be denied that in some instances some of

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these qualities are wanting; and that whilst some are in a degree careless others are overbearing; neither can they all be expected, in a master who has been engaged during his previous life in another and not analogous calling, and perhaps in the discharge of military or other duties which have unduly developed some of these to the prejudice of other qualities. It is, however, very rarely found that a master can originally have had a suitable training; and, after his appointment, his success will much depend upon his own special qualities: but it is not by any means certain that the obtainment of these officers from a higher class in society would do much more than supplant one class of defects by another. It is less class advantages than personal qualities and previous experience that are needed.

One radical defect in the duties of the master is the amount of time which he must devote to mere clerical labour, one which the guardians, by giving him a clerk, would and should entirely remove. He will discharge his duties the most efficiently by having all his time at his command, so as to enable him to visit every part of the workhouse, and to be practically acquainted with every detail; to be present at the distribution of the food, and whenever any special duties are being performed, and to prevent waste; also in training inmates to be useful in the workhouse, in improving the state of the yards, and, in general, in devising plans whereby the whole establishment may be more and more efficiently conducted.

It was possible for us, on entering the first ward, to estimate with tolerable accuracy the qualities of the master, and when we found general deficiency of furniture and impropriety of conduct on the part of nurses, and saw the food carried about uncovered, and heard the remark made when defects were pointed out, "You should have asked for them," it was not difficult to see where the main defect existed; and so in like manner with evidences of an opposite character, the credit was chiefly due to the master.

Hence, in not a few instances, some of the defects which we have pointed out may rest with this officer, and in order to satisfy the Poor Law Board that he has taken steps to remedy them, all his recommendations to the Board of Guardians should be in writing, and those with the result annexed should be sent to the Inspector.

The Medical Officer.

Many will doubt whether the medical officer has in all cases fully discharged his duty in reference to some of the existing defects. Some of his duties involve scientific and technical knowledge such that no Boards of Guardians could be expected to possess; as, for example, ventilation, cubic space, and dietary. Besides his immediate duty of attendance upon the sick, he is required by the Consolidated Order (207) "to give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification and treatment of the sick paupers and paupers of unsound mind." "To report in writing to the guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates." "To report to the guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick." Hence mere attendance upon the sick is only one, and sometimes, perhaps, not the most, important part of his duties; and he is the sanitary officer and adviser of the Board in a very wide sense.

I do not doubt that in many cases representations may have been made in reference to these defects, and they may not have been suitably noticed by the guardians; but in reference to such grave defects as exist in the ventilation and over-crowding of the workhouses, as at the Strand and Clerkenwell, it is advisable that a return be obtained of the actual representations which have been made in writing during the past years.

It would not, in my opinion, meet the question by stating that representations of a general nature had been made. These being scientific questions, the exact value of which cannot be known to the guardians, it seems that in order to discharge the duty efficiently, the exact space allowed to the inmates in each over-crowded ward, compared with the 500 cubic feet required by the Poor Law Board, and the exact defects in ventilation, with their proper remedies, should have been pointed out in writing and repeated more than once.

When, as at Clerkenwell, 9 of 12, or, as at the Strand Union, 19 of 24 wards containing sick offer less than the space required by the controlling authority, and

and when, as at the latter union, excellent means of ventilation might have been readily adopted and applied, and when some of the impediments to ventilation were of the most obvious kind, and yet were not removed, it appears that a serious responsibility rests upon medical officers, who, having regard to the terms of the Consolidated Order, the great importance of the questions involved, and the monopoly of sanitary and scientific knowledge which they are presumed to possess in the workhouse, could be met only by showing that repeated, urgent, and precise recommendations had been made in writing to the guardians.

It is, I think, desirable that in future the Poor Law Board should require that a copy of any recommendations of this class which had been made by the medical officer to the guardians, with the action of the guardians upon it, should be sent to the Inspector, and also that the book in which the medical officer makes his recommendation should be laid before the Inspector at each inspection.

I think it is also questionable how far a medical officer is justified in permitting beds in excess of the proper number to be introduced into a sick ward, at least without strong remonstrance to the Board of Guardians, accompanied by exact information, (and particularly in case of injury to his patients resulting therefrom); and without communicating with the Poor Law Board. If the wards are full, as legally defined, the guardians should provide additional accommodation, but further beds should not be introduced into the full ward.

Neither can it be regarded as an answer that the salary being insufficient, the medical officer could not devote so much time to his duties as his conscience told him he ought to do, as was alleged at the Strand Union, since each medical officer undertook to discharge the duties of his office at the same time that he accepted the insufficient salary.

The Matron.

The matron's duties are varied and multiplied. She superintends the whole internal working of the establishment, the cleaning, the linen, the food, the cooking, the distribution of food, the stores, &c., and in the discharge of these duties has as much as an active person can properly do. But in many workhouses she is expected to superintend the nursing and the bedding, and other questions relating to the sick.

In our inspection we saw much to approve; but some were aged, and others corpulent and not able to move about with ease, whilst others knew but little of the condition of the workhouse, and expected the nurses and inmates to ask for combs, basins, towels, and such other things as they needed; and I think more defects were observed in reference to the efficiency of this than of the other superior officers.

In reference to this officer, I think that she should be expected to know that everything in her department is in order, and that supplies are not deficient; and it should not be regarded as an answer that she was not aware of the defects, and had not been asked for the deficient articles. She should also visit every ward and every part of the workhouse at least once a day; and state the result daily in a book to be kept for that purpose; and, in general, I do not doubt that more activity and attention to duty on the part of the matron would be to the advantage of the inmates and guardians.

As the appointment of paid nurses will now be universal, it will merit the consideration of the guardians as to whether the matron, with or without an assistant matron, should still be regarded as the superintendent of the nurses, or whether a superintendent nurse should in general be appointed. Concentration of duties in the matron's department appears to be necessary, so far as it may be effected without clashing of authorities.

Poor Law Board.

The workhouses are placed under the inspection of the Poor Law Board, and one inspector is appointed to the whole metropolitan district. He is required to meet each Board of Guardians at least once a-year, on which occasion he has the opportunity of conferring with those gentlemen, and of pointing out any deficiency which may exist, and any change which it is desirable to make in the workhouse; also to visit the workhouse when he may deem it to be necessary, and to thoroughly inspect each once in every six months, and report to the Poor Law Board after each inspection. Further, he has to conduct numerous official inquiries, and to perform routine duties in connection with his office, which occupy daily much of his time and thoughts.

Part III. GOVERNMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE WORKHOUSES.

No one can have read the preceding parts of this Report which show the ordinary duties of an inspector, without having noticed that there are two essential qualifications required for the efficient inspection of these large hospitals or asylums, viz.: a professional and scientific acquaintance with sanitary science, and a painstaking habit of searching into details. Moreover, in conducting official inquiries, the kind of training if not the knowledge of the lawyer are needful for the efficient discharge of the duty.

This is the view which has been taken by the Lunacy Commission in the selection of their Commissioners; and the duties which are discharged by that Commission in the inspection of lunatic asylums and the lunatics in workhouses are almost identical with those of a Poor Law Inspector. Had the same view been adopted some years since by the Poor Law Board in reference at least to this exceptional district, I do not see reason to doubt that many of the evils which now exist would long ago have been removed, and I cannot but think that the system of inspection is at fault, and should be reconstructed on the model of the Lunacy Commission.

Moreover in this district special reasons have occurred whereby even the ordinary amount of inspection has been temporarily lessened.

Having regard, therefore, to the great extent and professional character of the duties, I venture to think that it would be better for the administration of the Poor Laws if more than one inspector were appointed to this exceptional district, and if, as in the case of the Commissioners in Lunacy in their inspection of lunatic asylums, they were possessed of special and different professional qualifications, and were once a year at least to make their inspections together.

The great diversity in the modes of enlargement, and in the plans of construction of these workhouses, has doubtless been mainly due to the independent views and action of the several Boards of Guardians, but it is probable that if the Poor Law Board should think fit to frame directions as to the general plan of construction, size of rooms, ventilation, &c., for the guidance of architects and Boards of Guardians, many similar defects may be avoided in the future. It is to be borne in mind that this is one of the questions which are as essentially scientific as that of nursing is essentially medical, and that Boards of Guardians cannot be presumed to possess scientific and technical knowledge, and may fairly look to their medical officer on the one hand, and the Inspector of the district and the Poor Law Board on the other, for intimations of deficiency and suggestions as to the remedy,

It is not possible for me to know how far the medical officers have been consulted by the guardians, or with what urgency they have pressed their recommendations, but as the important subject of ventilation has practically slumbered, and in some wards is nearly as bad as it can be, as the system of nursing is only now fairly under consideration, as dietaries of all values and varieties exist in the metropolitan workhouses, and none have been specially recommended to the guardians, as the arrangements of the Poor Law Board in reference to cubical space are so generally disregarded, and as defects and abuses have long existed, it cannot be denied that the inspection has been in a great degree ineffectual, and that much remains for the action of the Poor Law Board.

The correction of the evils of ventilation, which are now so urgent, might be effected within a few months, and the proper course would be for a competent officer of the Poor Law Board to meet the visiting committee of the guardians at each workhouse, and point out the precise remedy required in each ward, and obtain the sanction of the Board of Guardians to its immediate adoption.

The cubical and floor space having now been officially ascertained, the Board should, by order, fix the number of beds to be placed in each ward, and the guardians should paint the number upon the door of the ward. But before this can be effected, it will be needful for the inspector to again visit each workhouse and determine the proper number, having regard to the arrangement of the rooms in reference to fire-places, doors, and gangways. The numbers which I have mentioned in the Special Reports are only approximative.

An uniform system of dietary might readily be prepared for and recommended by the Poor Law Board for the consideration of the guardians, and fixed by order. A special dietary should be appointed for such of the aged and infirm and lunatics as may be permanently placed thereon by the medical officer, and their names should not be repeated in that officer's book.

As

As there are 12 parishes in the metropolis which administer the Poor Law under special Acts of Parliament, and have a mode of election of guardians differing from that in the Poor Law Unions, it is desirable, for the common good, that their special privileges should merge into the general laws which are administered by the Poor Law Board.

CONCLUSIONS.

Having now considered in detail the various subjects connected with this inquiry, it only remains for me to sum up the chief results in a general manner.

1. *As to the Buildings.*

The sites of the workhouses are in all cases as healthful as the surrounding localities; and, with the exception of those lying upon the level of the river, they are all that could be desired.

The drainage and water supply are almost universally good.

Of the older workhouses, those at Clerkenwell and St. George-the Martyr, and the main buildings (not the infirmaries) at St. Giles and Rotherhithe should be taken down.

It has already been determined to remove the Islington, St. Martin's, and the Strand workhouses. When material changes are to be made in the workhouses at Poplar, Lambeth, Bermondsey, Holborn, and St. Luke's, it may be advisable to reconstruct and perhaps to remove them.

Of the newer workhouses, it is intended to build a new infirmary at Greenwich, and material changes in the construction of the Hackney and St. Margaret's workhouses will be necessary.

There are one or more wards in 19 workhouses which are unfit for the use of the sick.

The size and general arrangements of the wards are in general good, but the wards in the detached infirmaries are in general smaller and less suitable than those in the body of the workhouses.

The water-closet, lavatory, and bathing accommodation is good in many, but deficient in other workhouses, and may be readily improved. The supply of hot water to the different parts of the workhouse is also very frequently deficient, as is also that of cold water on Mondays.

From the construction of many workhouses too little light is admitted into the corridors, and through the corridor walls into the wards, as also through the outer walls, all of which may be remedied.

The ventilation is all but universally defective, whether in the new or the old workhouses, and demands immediate attention. It may be made good in the course of a few months.

The cubic and floor space required by the Poor Law Board is not allowed in some wards of all except four or five workhouses. This is more particularly found in the Strand, Clerkenwell, and Greenwich workhouses, and is there almost universal.

The Poor Law Board should by order fix the number of beds which should be placed in each ward.

The minimum floor space to be required for each bed is 6 feet by 9 feet, or 6 feet by 10 feet, or from 54 to 60 superficial feet, and the height of the room should be from 10 to 12 feet. The space between the beds should not be less than three feet. We have found, by experiment, that 500 cubic feet in a well ventilated room is sufficient for health, and that no ward, having that capacity, need have more than 0·046 per cent. of carbonic acid in the air by day, and 0·050 to 0·075 per cent. by night. The essence of the question is the ventilation, which may and must be rendered good.

Hence, in fixing the number of beds to be placed in each room, each and all of the following regulations should be observed:—

1st. That not less than 500 cubic feet be allowed.
2d. That not less than 3 feet between each bed be allowed.
3d. That not less than from 54 to 60 superficial feet be allowed.

As the wards are usually from 10 to 12 feet in height, and some of them nearly 30 feet in width, the usual cubic space will exceed the minimum.

Part III. Government and Supervision of the Workhouses. — *Conclusions.*

More space is required in the large majority of workhouses. In about half of them there is plenty of land upon which to build. Some are about to be removed to larger sites, others must be pulled down, and a few remain, of which the guardians must determine whether they have sufficient land or not.

Re-arrangement of the different parts of workhouses is necessary. As the number of able-bodied inmates is small, except in a few workhouses, and as the children, fever, and small-pox cases, venereal cases, and noisy and dangerous lunatics, are practically not retained, the workhouse is required almost exclusively for the aged and infirm (particularly for women), with the sick arising from them and from other sources. Hence, the whole of the main building should be given up to those two classes, whilst the able-bodied, lunatics, and the few cases of disease requiring separation, should be placed in other buildings.

The body of the workhouse, rather than the infirmary building, should be enlarged, and as these institutions are really asylums, and are neither workhouses nor hospitals, it would be more correct to designate them "Parochial Asylums."

Cleanliness is almost universal, and is usually very remarkable. The beds and bedding are generally good.

A large proportion of the workhouses are deficient in articles of furniture, which may be readily supplied.

It may be needful for the Legislature to confer larger borrowing powers upon the Guardians.

2. *As to the Medical Care of the Aged and Infirm, and Sick.*

Paupers should be employed only as servants and in subordinate capacities. There are now paid non-pauper nurses in all the workhouses except three or four. Their number is upwards of 130, and it should be immediately doubled. This the guardians may readily effect.

The medical attendance upon the sick is generally good, but a re-arrangement of the mode in which the medical officer performs his duties is necessary, with a view to the devotion of more time to them. The medical officers should act more generally as sanitary officers, and their recommendations of every kind should be in writing. The time required to keep the books of the medical officer should be lessened by placing on a separate list all those aged and infirm, and imbeciles, who may be permanently placed upon a special dietary, and the list of the medical officer should in future contain only those who are really sick.

The guardians should provide all drugs and dispensers.

The salaries of the medical officers should be almost universally increased, and, if possible, an approach to an uniform system of payment should be devised.

Their orders for medical extras and appliances are universally allowed by the guardians, and they alone should be held responsible for their sufficiency.

3. *The Government and Supervision of the Workhouse.*

Some change is desirable in the constitution of the Board of Guardians, as by extending the period of service of the elected guardians.

The master, matron, and medical officer should have a deeper sense of their responsibility to the Poor Law Board, and of the two former, some have well earned, and should now receive a superannuation allowance.

All parishes and unions, whether with or without Local Acts, should be brought equally under the direction of the Poor Law Board.

The present amount of inspection, whether by the Visiting Committee of Guardians, or by the Poor Law Board, is not sufficient, and the system is imperfect. More than one inspector of the Poor Law Board should be appointed for the district, and, after the example of the Lunacy Commissioners, they should have special and different professional qualifications. The Chairman of the Board of Guardians should be a chief member of the visiting committee, and bear a large share of the responsibility of the office. Under efficient visitation and inspection, I do not doubt that many of the present evils would be removed.

General instructions in reference to the plan of construction, ventilation, size of rooms, &c., of workhouses, should be prepared and issued by the Poor Law Board.

An

An uniform dietary should be prepared by the Poor Law Board, and a special dietary be provided for the aged and infirm.

One word is yet necessary, in order that a just inference may be drawn from this inquiry.

Many expressions which have been used have necessarily a relative meaning, and do not convey the same idea to all persons. Thus, the expression "deficiency," in reference to furniture, and medical and general superintendence is indefinite, and will doubtless convey different meanings to different readers.

It is also necessary, to a just conclusion, to distinguish between those matters which are essential to the proper care of the inmates, as, for example, food, housing, and medical attendance, which are usually good, and those which are incidental, as various articles of furniture which are often deficient; and it must not be denied that in institutions which, except to the sick, should have somewhat of a deterrent character, difference of opinion, within narrow limits, may be reasonably held as to the extent to which comforts and luxuries, not found in the houses of that class of persons, should be supplied.

Further, it is needful to bear in mind that the poor have been accustomed to old and low buildings, to deficient light and air, and to the absence of many articles which, to a higher class, would be regarded as necessary; and it is a fact which may not be disputed, that in general they do not like the new buildings, the large and lofty rooms, the bright light, the ventilation, the rigid cleanliness, and the order which are found in most workhouses, and that they are very indifferent to the question of number of towels, combs, brushes, and various appliances which we have recommended.

That defects have existed in an organization which comprehends so many large institutions for the reception of the lowest, and, in many cases, the most depraved class of the community, and managed by unpaid persons, and on the avowed system of economy, is scarcely matter for wonder, and particularly when it is recollected that the system and many of the institutions are of ancient date, and require constant changes in order to keep pace with the rapidly advancing views of the age. Defects and abuses, more or less grave, exist in other institutions of an analogous nature, whether hospitals or prisons, and even in organizations administered by paid agency, and under the immediate direction of the Officers of the State, and they cannot be wanting in some of the 700 workhouses which constitute the largest civil organization in the kingdom, and which deals with an exceptional class of persons.

But, admitting the existence of many defects, as we esteem them, no one can be familiar with the houses of the lowest class of the poor in town and country (as it was my duty to be when instituting inquiries into the dietary of the working classes in every county in England, under the direction of the Privy Council) with the poverty, misery, and immorality which too frequently prevail there, and can walk through these great institutions without appreciating the fact that the inmates are better fed, better clad, better housed, and better cared for than they were before their admission, and better than the great mass of the working classes who earn their own living and constitute the wealth of the country. Little is left now but the restriction to the building, the submission of their own will to that of others, and certain distinguishing marks, as that of clothing, to render the workhouse undesirable to those whose sense of self respect and independence is not strong. On the whole, it may not be doubted whether any destitute poor are cared for as well as those of this country, and whether the Poor Law Administration, with all its defects, is not highly creditable to our nation; and, if we would arrive at a sound conclusion in reference to this inquiry, we must admit the many advantages of our workhouses, whilst we point out defects which demand a remedy.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Smith*, M.D., F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board,
and Poor Law Inspector.

To the Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

APPENDIX.

[NOTE.—*The Recommendations which are made in this Appendix should be read in connection with the corresponding parts of the Report.*]

Appendix.

No 1.

LAMBETH.

LAMBETH.

WE visited the Lambeth workhouse on the 4th April 1866, and were accompanied throughout by the medical officer and nurses.

The situation of this workhouse, being on the south side of the Thames, is low and flat. The drains, as we were informed, are frequently out of repair, and the system of drainage defective; but we did not perceive any drain-smells, neither did we hear that any such existed at any time, except when the drains were under process of repair; and in the case of one or two of the sinks.

There are two large yards, situated between the wings of the building, and separated from each other by a central block of buildings. There is a portion of one of them railed off for the use of the imbeciles; and there are very small yards attached to the lying-in ward, and the mens' foul ward.

The infirmary wards of this workhouse are 25 in number, and contain 467 beds. A majority of them are placed in wings connected with the main building, whilst others adjoin the wards of the ordinary inmates.

Seventeen are occupied by women, and of these two are devoted to foul cases (one for syphilis, and one for scabies, &c.), one to cases with bad legs, five to the aged and infirm, two to the bed-ridden, one to lying-in cases, one to convalescent lying-in cases, and to very young children, one to chronic cases, and one to accute cases, and two to imbeciles and lunatics.

Eight are occupied by men; and of these, one is devoted to foul cases of a mixed character, one to cases with bad legs, one to chronic cases, one to acute cases, one to cases of ordinary character, one to convalescents, one to bed-ridden, and one to lunatics and idiots.

There are not any fever or infectious wards, since cases of that class are sent to special hospitals.

There are not any day-rooms apart from the dormitories.

Size and general character.

The size and dimensions of the several rooms, and the number of beds now found in them, as well as the number recommended by the medical officer, are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number* of Beds.	Number of Beds recommended by the Medical Officer.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*		
19	Women's foul ward -	32	0	24	3	8	8	15	14
22	Women's infirm ward	32	10	23	9	8	9	16	14
23	Ditto - ditto -	32	0	24	0	8	10	15	14
24	Ditto - ditto -	26	9	20	0	13	0	11	11
26	Lying-in ward - -	35	0	19	8	10	9	11	11
28	Women's convalescent ward, and occasionally a nursery.	36	0	21	3	8	8	10 double -	14 adults.
									20 adults and children.
								1 single -	24 children.
29	Women's bad leg ward	36	0	20	9	8	8	17	13
30	Women's infirm ward	36	0	21	0	8	0	16	12
31	Ditto - ditto -	36	0	21	5	8	0	17	12
32	Women's bedridden ward.	35	8	20	0	7	0	15	10
33	Ditto - ditto -	36	0	20	0	7	0	16	10
34	Women's casual ward	—		—		—		—	—
35	Women's foul ward -	30	0	17	6	9	9	10 single 2 double	10
36	Women's insane ward	30	5	17	9	9	9	12	11
37	Ditto - ditto -	66	6	29	9	10	3	33	32
38	Women's bad leg ward	54	0	28	0	11	6	33	33
39	Women's sick ward -	54	0	28	0	17	0	31	31
10	Male foul ward -	29	7	15	6	11	6	10	10
4	Male insane ward (in two divisions, No. 1 and No. 2).	59	7	19	10	11	6	25	25
11	Male fever ward† -	32	0	29	7	13	0	14	14
5	Male convalescent ward	59	9	19	9	11	8	26	24
6	Male infirm ward -	46	6	28	2	11	0	30	29
7	Male bad leg ward -	59	8	20	0	15	3	24	24
8	Male sick ward -	47	3	27	10	10	9	26	26
8½	Male bedridden ward	47	0	28	0	13	0	31	30

* These sometimes vary with the season of the year, both in this and in other workhouses.

† It must not be inferred, whether in this or in other workhouses, that the designations which are given in the tables necessarily indicate the present use of the wards; but only that the wards are known in the workhouse by those designations. In numerous instances, and particularly in reference to the fever wards, they have retained the name, whilst devoted to another class of cases; and, for various reasons, the class which occupy them is sometimes changed.

Appendix.

LAMBETH.

Thus it appears, that in 14 wards, the actual number of beds in excess of the medical officer's estimate (an estimate generally based upon the allowance of 500 cubic feet to each adult), is 36; and of these, 24 are found in five women's wards, viz.:—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, devoted to bed-ridden, aged and infirm, and cases of bad legs. Two of these wards, moreover, contain 12 double beds, as at present used.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed (including the bedstead and other furniture), are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
19	Women's foul ward	52	448
22	Women's infirm ward	49	426
23	Ditto - ditto	51	452
24	Ditto - ditto	49	632
26	Lying-in ward	63	673
28	Women's convalescent ward, and occasionally a nursery.	69 as to beds 36 as to persons*	603 as to beds. 316 as to persons.*
29	Women's bad-leg ward	44	381
30	Women's infirm ward	47	378
31	Ditto - ditto	45	363
32	Women's bedridden ward	48	333
33	Ditto - - ditto	45	315
34	Women's casual ward	—	—
35	Women's foul ward	—	—
36	Women's insane ward	45	438
37	Ditto - ditto	60	614
38	Women's bad-leg ward	46	527
39	Women's sick ward	49	829
10	Male foul ward	46	527
4	Male insane ward (in two divisions, No. 1 and No. 2)	47	514
11	Male fever ward	68	879
5	Male convalescent ward	45	530
6	Male infirm ward	44	480
7	Male bad-leg ward	50	609*
8	Male sick ward	51	544
8½	Male bedridden ward	42	552

* Some are infants.

* Assuming height at 12 feet.

The size and general character of the wards are, with some exceptions, fairly good. Two wards, placed at the top of the workhouse, are so low as seven feet; and several others are between eight and nine feet in height; but the sick wards proper vary from about 10 feet to 15 feet.

The rooms generally are of good size and form, with right angles, and without projections. There are windows on both sides, and the wards generally look light and airy.

The floor space and cubical space vary very much; the former varies from 42 to 68 feet, and the latter from 315 to 879 cubic feet.

The largest floor space is in the fever and lying-in wards, and the largest cubical space in the male fever ward.† The least cubical space is found in low wards, occupied by the infirm women, and in five of these it is less than 400 feet. No less than 10 wards have a less cubical space than is required by the Poor Law Board.

The exceptions to the general character of the wards are as follows:—

1. A few, viz. Nos. 38, 39, 6 and 8, are so wide as to require that a middle row of beds shall go down the room. These beds are not objected to by their occupants, but they occupy the space where long tables should be placed on which the inmates should take their food. They crowd the room and lessen the appearance of comfort, and when occupied by day, the occupants are liable to take cold. Hence those persons are placed there, if possible, who are able to get up during the day.

This is, however, an objection of only limited import.

2. No. 19 has windows only on one side, and is therefore less light than others, but yet it is a good room.

No. 35 is exceedingly dark, and if fitted at all for a ward, is only so for ophthalmic cases. There is only one window besides large pieces of glass in the door, and both are at the ends of the room. The medical officer stated that the inmates generally liked it, it being cool in summer and warm in winter; that he did not dislike it, although he would prefer one of the best wards; and that he found it sometimes useful in cases of diseases of the eye. He considered that the cases did well in it.

Nos. 36 and 37 are dark, having windows only at the end, or on one side. The latter is a very large room, and both are very dull and unattractive. There is a small room attached to No. 36, in which cases, who are temporarily violent, are placed in restraint, but it is not padded.

† The fever wards are not now used for fever cases.

No. 10 is also dull, and rendered more so by the windows being protected by latticing and by clothes which hang to dry in the small yard adjoining it.

The bedding throughout the house is good. There are iron bedsteads of the proper length, some of which have sacking, and others iron laths. The beds are of flock, sufficiently filled. There are mattresses in a few cases. The sheets and blankets are good and sufficient. The rugs are good, but look old and not attractive. With the exception of women with children, each bed is occupied by one person only. Bedding and furniture.

There are, in most of the wards, benches with backs and cushions, but in a few only forms are provided. Some arm chairs are found in the different rooms.

There are deal tables upon which the meals are eaten and the medicines arranged; and in some wards there are cupboards in which to place the crockery, but in a majority of the rooms those articles are placed upon a table or shelves.

There is always a night-stool, with a moveable pan, in every ward.

Water-closets are provided on each landing in the west block of buildings, and in some of the rooms, or in some of the lobbies in other places. There is not a separate one for the use of the syphilitic women.

There are scarcely any lavatories, but the inmates wash in the room upon the tables in clean-looking tinned-iron basins. Round towels are provided for the inmates three times a week in No. 39, and many have their own towels. Soap is supplied to them, and when it has been used another supply can be obtained.

There are exceedingly few wards in which are any prints, but in several there are a few periodicals, and in all there are some books.

There are portable baths.

The whole of the wards, floors, tables, linen, beds, furniture and utensils, are exceedingly clean; even in the lying-in wards the beds are without stain, and are properly protected by Mackintosh sheeting. One clean sheet is supplied weekly. There are separate urinals to each bed. In some instances the inmates have accumulated clothes and other articles under the bedding. Choride of lime is kept in all the wards; and waste paper is found for the inmates. There is a deficiency of water in the cistern in the west block of buildings. Cleanliness.

The *system* of ventilation is moderately good. Besides the windows and open fireplaces, there are large ventilators placed in the walls near to the roof in the ceiling, and in the floor communicating with the outer air through the outer walls. Those in the walls have protection on the outer side by largely perforated sheet iron, but in the inside there is only a shutter, and in the winter time it is kept closed and almost entirely prevents the entrance of air. There is a good current of air pouring through the ventilators in the floor and in the ceiling, and for the most part those ventilators remain open. The staircases are large, and might be made even more useful than at present for the purpose of ventilation. Ventilation.

Nearly all the rooms were sweet and well ventilated during the day; and the exceptions were as follow:—

In No. 29 there was a somewhat sour smell from the poultices. In No. 4 there was an urinary smell in some degree. In No. 8 the air was less pure. In the little room attached to No. 36 there was no ventilator, and the room was close. In No. 37 the ventilation was from one side only. In No. 38 the air was good; but in summer-time there are said to be very offensive smells from the dead-house, dust bins, stables, rag room, and swill tub, which are placed underneath it. In No. 10 the air was not quite fresh. In No. 8½ there was an urinary smell, in some degree, and the ventilators were partially covered by boxes.

There are only three paid nurses on the female side, one of whom devotes her time entirely to the lunatics, and the other two (one an under nurse), have charge of about 250 cases, including midwifery cases to the number of about 180 to 200 yearly. There are in addition always one day nurse, and two helpers to each ward, all of whom are unpaid except that they are allowed meat dinners daily, and have beer or gin. There is also an unpaid night nurse to each ward, or to two or three communicating wards. The lying-in ward is especially under the care of the chief paid nurse, and the ward with acute cases under that of her paid assistant. Nursing.

The dispenser superintends the nursing on the male side, and states that he has more than he can properly do. There are no paid nurses on that side. A male pauper nurse, with sufficient helpers, are attached to each of the wards. There are no women nurses there.

Of the unpaid nurses, a very large proportion cannot read writing, so as to read the directions upon the bed cards, or upon the medicine bottles. In seeking to ascertain how such persons could administer the medicines properly, we learnt:

1. That a certain number of medicines are kept in the wards, which are known to the nurses by the smell, appearance, or particular bottle. Such are aperient medicines, bark medicine, chest medicine, and anodyne medicines. No label was found upon those in the women's ward, but there was one in the men's ward, and the dose of each is an uniform one. The unpaid nurse receives verbal instructions from the paid nurse, or the medical officer, as to the persons to whom the medicine is to be given.

2. When special medicines are ordered for particular cases, certain forms are kept ready prepared, and have a designation which is written in English upon the bed card. The directions are placed upon the bottles. In these cases, the paid nurse directs the unpaid to give the medicine to the particular case, or the unpaid nurse seeks the aid of an inmate who can read.

The medical officer did not in the least defend this arrangement; but, stating that all medicine

Appendix.

LAMBETH.

medicine bottles should be labelled, said that no evil had resulted from the defect. The paid nurse also stated that she had not known an error to occur.

In some instances, the nurse did not actually measure the dose of medicine in the table-spoon, but guessed it in the glass.

Medical Officer.

There is one medical officer upon whom the medical care of the sick solely devolves. He resides out of the workhouse, and devotes about two-thirds of his whole time to the duties of his office. The salary is 300*l.* per year, and a further sum of 20*l.* to 30*l.* per year is received as extras.

A dispenser and all the drugs used in the workhouse, are provided and paid for by the guardians. The medical officer informed us that whatever he ordered for particular cases, as diet or comforts, were supplied; but that a general recommendation of his to the effect that one roast-meat dinner should be provided for the sick, weekly, after having been at first acceded to, was ultimately disregarded.

He also stated that there were sufficient medical appliances in the workhouse, and that whatever he asked for was provided.

In his opinion the workhouse is always so nearly full, that practically there is no margin for seasons of pressure, and that more room is requisite. The accommodation for lying-in cases is barely sufficient. Room is required for infectious cases, to meet the occasions when, contrary to the present plan, they are not sent to the hospitals. More accommodation is needed for lunatics, and also for foul cases. The airing grounds are deficient, and day rooms for various classes of convalescents are much required. A bath chair is required in which the very infirm might be wheeled about the yard.

He considered that the whole plan of nursing required revision, with a view to an increase of the paid nurses, and the selection of such unpaid nurses as were young, able, and could read.

The beds should be at least three feet apart, and probably 600 cubic feet of air would be quite enough for each inmate. There are from 80 to 90 acute cases in the whole workhouse, very many of whom have recently been casuals; and there is quite enough employment for the whole time of a medical officer. The wards are sweet, as a rule.

Recommendations.

The following are the suggestions which I have to offer in reference to the improvement of the arrangements at this workhouse.

1. On the principles which I have already laid down, and having special regard to floor space, the number of beds in the different wards should be as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
19	Women's foul ward - -	10 or 11	36	Women's insane ward - -	†
22	Women's infirm ward -	10 or 11	37	Ditto - ditto - -	
23	Ditto - ditto - -	10 or 11	38	Women's bad-leg ward -	18
24	Ditto - ditto - -	11 or 12	39	Women's sick ward - -	18 or 24‡
26	Lying-in ward - - -	10 or 11	10	Male foul ward - - -	8 or 9
28	Women's convalescent ward, and occasionally a nursery.	10 or 12	4	Male insane ward (in two divisions, No. 1 and No. 2).	
29	Women's bad-leg ward -	10 or 12	11	Male fever ward - -	10 or 12
30	Women's infirm ward -	10	5	Male convalescent ward -	20
31	Ditto - ditto - -	10	6	Male infirm ward - -	16 or 22
32	Women's bedridden ward -	8 to 10	7	Male bad-leg ward - -	20
33	Ditto - - ditto - -	8 to 10	8	Male sick ward - - -	16 or 22
34	Women's casual ward -	*	8½	Male bedridden ward -	16 or 22
35	Women's foul ward - -	8 to 10			

* The information which is given under this head throughout all the Reports was supplied by the medical officer.

† I have not in any of the returns computed the proper number of beds to be placed in rooms which are occupied by children, or in the lunacy wards which are not occupied both by day and night, as well as in a few other instances.

‡ Dependant upon whether a third row of beds may be properly placed there.

2. There should be a few spare wards to meet periods of great pressure.

3. There should be convalescent day rooms; one or two for the men, and one or two for the women, one for lying-in cases, and two for the lunatics. They need be only sufficiently large to comfortably accommodate those sick cases who are able to leave their bed rooms during a part of the day. They should be fitted up with comfort.

4. The dead-house, and other sources of offensive smells, should be removed from beneath the ward No. 38.

5. Wards Nos. 35, 36, and 37, should no longer be used as dormitories, but modified and appropriated for day rooms, or some other useful purposes. Wards Nos. 32 and 33 are unfit for use by day and night, and should be raised or closed.

6. The ventilators throughout the workhouse should be kept open night and day, by removing the shutters and covering the openings on the inner side with finely perforated zinc. The windows on the staircases and corridors should be permanently plugged open to the

the extent of one inch, or the upper sash should be permanently fixed in an open state, and a piece of perforated zinc three inches in depth placed at the upper part to cover in the opening. No reliance should be placed upon the windows in the wards for night ventilation.

6½. The drainage of the workhouse should be rendered satisfactory.

7. The ventilation of the wards which I have already indicated should be improved.

8. Fixed baths with a hot and cold water supply should be furnished in sufficient numbers.

9. The cistern in the west block, and all other cisterns, should be large enough to supply water to the water-closets and lavatories at all times.

10. More lavatories are needed.

11. A separate water-closet should be provided for the use of the syphilitic cases; and a few other closets are needed in different parts of the workhouse.

12. The syphilitic cases should, for the purposes of classification, be kept apart from the others, and it would be well to send as many as possible to the Lock Hospital.

13. Proper infectious wards should be provided to meet cases of urgent necessity. Scarlet fever cases should not be mixed with ordinary sick cases.

14. It is desirable that all the imbecile cases should be removed from this workhouse, unless more and better accommodation can be found for them.

15. It would be better if a larger proportion of the aged and infirm cases could be accommodated on the ground floor or first floor, so as to enable them the more readily to go into the yard. A Bath chair should be provided for their use.

16. Closets, well ventilated, in which the various utensils can be placed, are necessary.

17. Indiarubber urinals are needed for the use of some of the imbeciles and old men.

18. If the wire guards could be removed from the windows it would render the wards much more cheerful and light. Some of the windows might be fastened up if necessary.

19. Prints for the walls, illustrated and amusing periodicals and books, and some simple games, as dominoes and draughts, are needed.

20. I question if the lying-in ward is quite appropriate, and more space is needed for that class of cases.

21. Better airing ground would be of advantage, although separate day rooms for convalescents will in a degree satisfy this requirement.

21½. Generally speaking, I think that straw mattresses or cocoa-fibre matting would be useful under the flock beds, where the iron bedsteads have not sacking.

22. There should be paid female nurses in charge of both male and female cases, with unpaid helpers attached to each ward. Probably four paid day, and two or three paid night nurses, would suffice for the women's side; and three paid day, and one or two paid night nurses, for the mens' side.

No unpaid helper should be set apart for this purpose who cannot read writing and print, and who is not fairly able and of good character. The administration of medicines should be confided to the paid nurses only, and properly graduated measures should be supplied, which indicate the different doses.

23. In the dispensing of medicines a printed label should be placed and kept upon each bottle.

24. It is, perhaps, an open question whether the present arrangement with the medical officer may or may not be advantageously supplanted by one which would require him to live upon the premises, and devote his whole time to the duties of his office. With the existing arrangement I think that an assistant should live upon the premises, and have his salary, and board and lodging, provided by the guardians.

No. 2.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

WE visited the workhouse of St. Saviour's, Southwark, on 5th April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer. ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

This workhouse is situated south of the Thames; but the drainage is, as we were informed, and so far as we could perceive, satisfactory.

With the exception of a day room and dormitory appropriated to female imbeciles, the sick are treated in a a separate, newly-constructed, and detached infirmary, and in a small house. Number of rooms.

The sick wards devoted to female patients are seven; viz., a day room and a dormitory for imbeciles, a room for bed-ridden and mixed cases, a lying-in ward, a ward for acute cases, and a ward for the aged and infirm and bed-ridden cases, and a female convalescent ward, which is not used.

Appendix.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Those for males are six in number; viz., a convalescent day room, in which there are two beds occupied by the warders, a convalescent dormitory and spare room, a ward for acute cases, and two wards for aged and infirm, and bed-ridden cases.

There is a separate kitchen, in which the food cooked in the workhouse is cut up and distributed, and the plates kept hot.

In an adjoining house are small rooms for the treatment of foul and infectious cases.

Size and general character.

The following are the dimensions of these several rooms, with the number of beds which we found in them :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
–	Female imbeciles' day room -	40	0	16	0	9	5	
–	Female imbeciles' dormitory -	36	0	18	3	9	6	21
5	Male convalescent day room -	22	0	22	4	12	2	—
7	Male spare room - - -	21	9	21	9	13	3	—
9	Male dormitory - - -	46	0	22	4	11	3	22
17	Male sick ward - - -	56	6	23	0	11	2	23
19	Ditto - ditto - - -	56	0	22	9	11	2	23
32	Female sick ward - - -	46	7	22	2	13	0	24
26	Ditto - ditto - - -	21	4	18	6	13	0	6 4 at most used.
20	Ditto - ditto - - -	22	10	20	9	13	0	10
24	Ditto - ditto - - -	56	0	22	10	13	0	24
22	Ditto - ditto - - -	56	0	22	10	13	0	24
12	Unoccupied - - - -	31	0	22	6	12	3	—

Hence, it appears that the floor space and cubical space allowed to each person in the several wards are as follow :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
–	Female imbeciles' day room - - - - -	28	262
–	Female imbeciles' dormitory - - - - -	31	297
5	Male convalescent day-room - - - - -	—	—
7	Male spare room - - - - - - -	—	—
9	Male dormitory - - - - - - -	47	525
17	Male sick ward - - - - - - -	56	631
19	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	55	619
32	Female sick ward - - - - - - -	43	559
26	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	66	855
20	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	47	616
24	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	53	693
22	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	53	693
12	Unoccupied - - - - - - -	—	—

Thus, with the exception of the wards for female imbeciles, the allowance of floor space varies from 47 to 56 feet; and of cubical space, from 525 cubic feet to 855 cubic feet for each person. The allowance for the imbeciles by night only is 31 superficial feet, and 297 cubic feet.

The rooms are, with the exception of the imbecile and foul wards, very excellent. They are sufficiently large and without projections, with sufficient windows and ventilators, and are airy. The windows, however, are not placed near enough to the floor to enable the inmates to look at the surrounding buildings and neighbourhood; and thus they take away from the cheerfulness of the rooms. The imbecile wards have windows on one side only, and are not so light and cheerful as they might be.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds and bedding throughout are very good, consisting of flock beds on iron bedsteads. The bed linen in the imbecile ward is changed only once a fortnight, and does not look of so good a colour as is desirable; but in the infirmary one sheet is changed weekly, or more frequently.

There is a table with two shelves placed between each two beds, and a long table, upon which the food is eaten, is placed in the middle. There are benches with backs and cushions, and also arm chairs. The counterpanes are new and bright.

The walls are painted. There are periodicals for the use of the sick.

There are good lavatories, baths, and water-closets, conveniently placed, and the whole infirmary

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

infirmary is supplied with hot water from two large boilers. Sufficient towels, soap, and waste paper are given. Small wooden tubs are provided, in which the inmates wash themselves in the lavatories.

The system of ventilation is good, and consists of ventilators at the sides, in the windows, or in the ceiling. The medical officer states that there is a little smell in No. 23 in the morning from the excretions, but it was not so at our visit, and the whole building appeared to be then well ventilated. Ventilation.

The imbecile wards have ventilators on both sides; but on one side they have been built up. The ventilation of these wards is not so good as is desirable.

The small foul wards in the dwelling house are badly ventilated, and require immediate attention.

The wards, bedding, and all appurtenances were very clean. Cleanliness.

There is only one paid nurse for the detached infirmary; but there are two assistants, who receive 1*s.* per week, clothes and extras, and are not regarded as paupers; and there are two unpaid assistants to each ward. There is also a nurse in the lying-in ward, who receives 2*s.* 6*d.* and extras weekly. One woman and one man are allotted as night nurses for the ordinary sick, and one as night nurse for the imbeciles, and they are not paid. Nursing.

All who administer the medicines can read.

The medical officer does not reside within the workhouse. There is an average number of about 137 patients, and for his services and his attendance twice a day, he receives 100*l.* per year, without any extra fees. The drugs are not found by the guardians, neither do they provide a dispenser. A few of the more important medicines are kept at the workhouse for urgent cases, but the medicine, to the extent of about 20 bottles daily, is dispensed at his own residence. There were 11 cases of fractures of arms and legs in the infirmary last year, and as many of the cases have contracted ague during the hopping season, the cost of quinine alone has amounted to 13*l.* yearly.* The total cost of the drugs used at the workhouse amounts to the very large sum of 53*l.* yearly. Medical officer.

Noisy and dirty imbecile cases are removed from the workhouse to an asylum, and the male inmates of that class, who are now in the workhouse, are very properly mixed with the ordinary inmates, and are not in any degree disagreeable. Fever and infectious cases are sent to the hospitals.

Whatever diets, comforts and medical appliances are ordered by him are provided, and they are sufficient.

The following are the recommendations which I have to offer respecting this workhouse: Recommendations.

1. The ventilation of the imbecile wards should be improved by placing ventilators in the ceiling in communication with the outer air, and, if possible, the ventilators now built up should be made to communicate with an air conduit leading to the chimney, or to the outer air.

The small, foul, and infectious wards should be ventilated by ventilators connecting with the corridors, or placed in the ordinary walls of the wards, or the partitions between the rooms should be removed, and two small rooms made into one. Perforated glass should be placed in the windows, or air-bricks inserted in the walls which communicate with the outer air.

Perforated glass is required in the lying-in rooms.

2. Iron or zinc basins should be provided in the lavatories, instead of wooden tubs.

3. Prints, and amusing illustrated books or periodicals, and simple games should be provided.

4. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in the different dormitories:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
–	Female imbeciles - -	—	32	Female sick ward - -	16
–	Female dormitory - -	—	26	Ditto - ditto - - -	6
9	Male Dormitory - -	—	20	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
17	Male Sick Ward - -	18 to 20	24	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 to 20
19	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 to 20	22	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 to 20

5. The remuneration of the medical officer should be increased. The drugs used in the workhouse should be found by the guardians, and a dispenser also provided by them, or some arrangement made with the medical officer to provide one.

6. There should be four paid day nurses, and two paid night nurses, with unpaid helpers in the various wards.

7. An improvement is needed in reference to the plates, and the conveyance of food to the imbecile inmates.

8. The windows of the infirmary should be lowered if possible.

* These are very unusual occurrences in the metropolitan workhouses.

Appendix.

No. 3.

BERMONDSEY.

BERMONDSEY. We visited the Bermondsey workhouse on 5th April 1866, and were accompanied throughout by the medical officer.

This workhouse is placed upon the south side of the river, and is below high water-mark. We were informed that the water comes into the basement with the tide to the extent of a foot in depth, but no evidence of this was presented to us by sight or smell. It is contiguous to a skinner's and tanner's yard. There is a tolerably large open space enclosed by the buildings; and there are yards of the following dimensions, viz.:—

AIRING YARDS.

Men's yard	470	sup. yards.
Women's yard	503	„ „
Boys' yard	163	„ „
Girls' yard	182	„ „
TOTAL	1,318	Area in Sup. Yards.

Number of Beds. The sick wards for the most part occupy the whole of a large range of buildings, placed upon one side of the quadrangle; but some are mixed up with the rooms of the ordinary inmates.

The number of the sick wards may be variously stated, since in some instances two or three communicating wards have only one number, but I state them as 16.

The following are the measurements of the various wards, with the number of beds which they at present contain, many of which, as in wards 12 and 13, are now vacant:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
2	Male sick and infirm	22	9	23	0	10	6	10
3	Ditto - ditto	28	9	23	0	10	6	12
23	Male infirmary	46	0	20	9	8	0	14
23	Ditto - ditto	19	6	9	6	8	0	3
23	Male (nurse's room)	13	9	9	0	8	0	—
24	Ditto - ditto	15	10	20	0	8	0	6
20	Female infirmary	30	9	19	6	8	0	20
20	Ditto - ditto	28	0	19	6	8	0	
22	Ditto - ditto	25	6	22	3	10	0	8
5	Ditto - ditto	10	6	14	3	9	5	—
5	Ditto - ditto	19	6	16	4	9	5	—
31	Ditto - ditto	41	3	19	10	9	0	15
30	Ditto - ditto	53	0	25	0	10	0	24
9	Male infirmary	20	0	15	7	9	2	6
10	Ditto - ditto	46	0	20	0	9	5	27
		26	0	13	0	9	5	
11	Ditto - ditto	21	0	15	10	9	0	—
12	Ditto - ditto	44	0	20	9	9	0	73
		34	4	14	0	9	0	
		70	6	20	9	9	0	
12 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto	25	0	21	3	10	0	12
13	Ditto - ditto	31	9	25	0	10	2	19
36	Ditto - ditto	55	9	28	6	9	9	26

The following is the floor space and cubical space allowed for each bed, and shows that the former varies from 42 to 71 superficial feet; and the latter from 352 to 709 cubic feet.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
2	Male sick and infirm - - - - - - -	52	549
3	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	55	579
23	Male infirmary - - - - - - - -	68	545
23	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	62	494
23	Male (nurses room) - - - - - - - -	—	—
24	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	53	422
20	Female infirmary - - - - - - -	57	458
20	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -		
22	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	71	709
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	—	—
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	—	—
31	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	55	491
30	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	55	552
9	Male infirmary - - - - - - - -	52	476
10	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	47	439
11	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	—	—
12	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	39	352
12 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	44	443
13	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	42	425
36	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	61	596

Hence there are nine wards in which there is not the cubical space required by the Poor Law Board.

There are not any wards especially appropriated to acute cases; neither are there any infectious wards, since cases of fever and small-pox are sent to the hospitals. If a case of scarlet fever were to occur it must at present be placed with ordinary cases. There are not any separate imbecile wards, but the cases of that class, amounting to about 18, are mixed with the other inmates. There are not any convalescent day rooms.

Size and general character.

The size and general character of the sick wards vary much, but with some exceptions they are good, light, and airy. The exceptions are as follow:

1. Nos. 2 and 8, appropriated to aged and infirm males, are upon the ground floor, and have windows on one side only. They are dark, close, and somewhat repelling, and unfit for their present use.

2. The lying-in ward is divided into two parts, and is small and close.

3. No. 12 is an exceedingly long ward, and on that account does not look comfortable.

4. No. 36 is wider than is necessary.

With the exception of Nos. 2 and 3, and a small room or two, there are windows on both sides of the wards.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds and bedding throughout the workhouse are good, viz., flock beds, upon iron bedsteads, with sacking or laths. There are not any mattresses.

There are not any cupboards in the wards. There are benches, with backs and cushions, and some chairs. The rugs are old looking. There are very few prints upon the walls, or illustrated periodicals and books upon the tables.

The lavatories are not numerous; and the washhand basins, although clean, are dirty looking. Pottery washhand basins are provided for those who wash themselves in the wards.

Water-closets are provided, and night-stools are placed in each room. There are also bath rooms. There is a separate cooking kitchen for the use of the sick and others for washing up.

Cleanliness.

Every part of the wards, linen and appurtenances are kept clean; but the linen is not of very good colour.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is defective in several of the rooms.

In Nos. 2 and 3 ventilation is provided for by perforated glass in the windows, on one side of the room, and by long square wooden tubes on the other side, which run through the upper rooms to the roof.

The air of these rooms is not fresh, but is close.

The lying-in ward is ill-ventilated, and is close.

Nos. 9, 10 and 11 wards did not smell fresh and sweet.

In the other rooms there are large tubes passing through the ceiling, and communicating with the outer air, at the bottom of which is a gas jet.

There are also some of Sir John Walsham's tubes; and air-brick ventilators are placed near the bottom of the floors, all of which were closed.

Nursing.

There is only one paid nurse, and she has also to perform the duties of assistant matron. One day nurse, one helper, and one night nurse, are allotted to the infirmary wards on both the men's and women's side. Other nurses of a similar class are devoted to the lying-in wards

Appendix.

BERMONDSEY.

Medical Officer.

wards and other wards. They are unpaid, and according to the regulations all should be able to read; but one, at least, could not read.

The medical officer attends once, and oftentimes thrice daily, and devotes about two hours each day to the discharge of his duties. He has also a small district which he holds apart from these duties.

The guardians now supply cod-liver oil, quinine, and iodide of potassium, but do not pay a dispenser. The salary of the medical officer is 80*l.*, with about 33*l.* for extras, besides 20*l.* and 15*l.* for extras for his services as district medical officer.

He is of opinion that the acute cases do not suffer from being mixed with others; and also that the general inmates do not suffer from the imbeciles being mixed with them. A larger and better lying-in room is needed to meet the wants of about 46 cases yearly. There are sufficient water-closets.

There is no disadvantage to the patients in being placed in the very long ward (No. 12). The ventilation of the several wards is generally good, and the air sweet at night. Whatever food, comforts and medical appliances are ordered by him are always at once supplied, and there is an abundant supply of the latter for immediate use.

Recommendations.

The recommendations which I have to make in reference to this workhouse are as follow:—

1. Wards No. 2 and 3 are not fit dormitories for the sick, and their use should be discontinued, but they might be proper as day or work rooms.

2. The air-brick ventilators in the walls should be always kept open, but covered with finely perforated zinc, either on the inside only, or on both sides.

The ventilation of the lying-in ward, and of the other wards before indicated, should be greatly improved by the use of the air tubes with gas jet (as in other rooms), or by perforated glass in the windows, or by air-bricks covered with perforated zinc. The ventilators which are placed in some of the windows should be kept open to a small extent both night and day.

3. A larger, more airy, lighter, and more cheerful lying-in room should be provided.

4. More lavatories and chairs are needed; as also prints, illustrated periodicals, and amusing books, and simple games.

5. The drainage should receive proper attention.

6. The long room. No. 12, should be divided into two or three convenient rooms.

7. Mattresses, or cocoa-fibre matting, should be placed under the flock beds, and particularly on the Crimean bedsteads with their unyielding iron bottom.

8. A constant supply of water should be provided to the water-closet attached to Ward No. 36.

9. Four paid nurses should be appointed for the day, and two or three for the night, with additional helpers, unpaid, obtained from the inmates in each ward.

10. The guardians should provide all the drugs required for the use of the inmates (and probably also for the district, held by the same medical officer), and increase the salary of the medical officer.

11. One day-room for each sex should be provided.

12. More chairs would be useful.

13. The number of beds which should be placed in each room is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
2	Male, sick and infirm - -	8	5	Female infirmary - -	—
3	Ditto - ditto - -	10	31	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 13
23	Male infirmary - - -	12 to 14	30	Ditto - ditto - -	18
23	Ditto - ditto - -	—	9	Male infirmary - - -	3 or 4
23	Male (nurse's room) - -	—	10	Ditto - ditto - -	22 or 23
24	Ditto - ditto - -	6	11	Ditto - ditto - -	—
20	Female infirmary - -	8 or 9	12	Ditto - ditto - -	46
20	Ditto - ditto - -	8	12 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto - -	8 or 9
22	Ditto - ditto - -	8	13	Ditto - ditto - -	10 or 12
5	Ditto - ditto - - -	2	36	Ditto - ditto - -	18 or 20

No. 4.

ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK.

We visited this workhouse on April 6th, 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer.

The position of St. Olave's Workhouse is on the south side of the Thames; but its drainage is said to be very good, and the air surrounding it has been much improved by the removal of many small houses and sheds.

The Infirmary consists of a block of buildings, which although adjoining the body of the workhouse, is scarcely inferior to a detached infirmary. The wards are almost, without exception, well lit, airy, and cheerful. They are 11 in number, of which four are devoted to men, viz: two to aged and infirm, one to acute cases, and one to ulcerated legs and itch cases; and six to women, viz: one lying-in ward, one nursery, one for more acute cases, one for helpless cases, and a foul ward for cases of itch and syphilis. Those for men afflicted with ulcerated legs and itch are found in the basement, and are necessarily much darker than the others, but they have an open and dry area on both sides. Number of Rooms.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, and the number of beds which they contain:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Beds.
		Ft. In.	*Ft. In.*	*Ft. In.*	
6	Men, aged and infirm	23 0	18 3	11 0	7
58	Ditto ditto	21 6	18 3	11 0	7
	Men's sick ward	42 6	17 6	11 0	15
	Women's lying-in ward	20 3	18 4	11 0	7
	Women's sick ward	61 0	17 4	11 0	21
70	Women's (nursery)	31 9	18 0	11 0	10
71	Women's sick ward	31 6	18 0	11 0	9
	Women's itch ward	10 0	12 6	11 0	2
	Women's venereal ward	9 0	12 6	11 0	2
82	(Basement) men's sleeping ward	21 9	17 9	9 2	6
82*a*	Men's itch ward	22 9	17 9	9 2	3
	Women (helpless)	18 10	20 4	10 1	3 double.* 2 single.

* Not always occupied by two persons.

Thus the height of the rooms is 11 feet., and the breadth about 18 feet, except in the foul wards.

The floor space and the cubical space allotted to each sick person are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Superficial Feet.	Cubic Feet.
6	Men, aged and infirm	60	660
58	Ditto ditto	56	617
	Men's sick ward	50	545
	Women's lying-in ward	53	583
	Women's sick ward	50	554
70	Women's (nursery)	57	629
71	Women's sick ward	63	693
	Women's itch ward	63	688
	Women's venereal ward	56	619
82	(Basement) men's sleeping ward	—	—
82*a*	Men's itch ward	81	740
	Women (helpless)	—	—

Hence the floor space varies from 50 to 63 superficial feet, and the cubical space from 554 to 688 cubic feet.

There are not any day-rooms for convalescents nor any infectious wards. Infectious cases are sent to the hospitals. Cases of scarlet fever would be kept separate.

Appendix.

St. Olave's Southwark.

Bedding and Furniture.

The beds and bedding are very good, and consist of flock beds sufficiently filled, placed upon iron bedsteads with laths or sacking.

The beds are fitted to hold one person only, except in the helpless women's ward, where they are wider, and sometimes two persons sleep in one bed. One bed in the itch ward was too short for a man.

There are short benches placed between the beds, and a few chairs and benches are found in the rooms. There are baths, but without hot-water taps, so that hot water must be carried to them. There are lavatories and water-closets; and one of the latter had been out of order for perhaps two years, and was kept clean by water being thrown down it.

The inmates wash in white pottery wash-hand basins. Night stools are placed in each ward; and the pan is cleansed with hot water. Chloride of lime is provided in the surgery, but had not been recently asked for. Whenever there was a bad smell it was obtained. Tin plates only are provided for food.

There are not benches with backs, but there are arm chairs.

Ceanliness.

The wards, linen, tables, and all other articles are very clean. One sheet and pillow case are changed every week. The lying-in bed is defended by blankets, and not by waterproof sheeting; and hence is not without stain, although fairly clean.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the whole of the wards is in general good. It is effected by windows, open fire-places, perforated glass placed in the windows, and ventilators placed in the roof. That of the men's sick ward was not so good as it should be.

Nursing.

There is no paid nurse; but an unpaid day nurse and assistant are appropriated to almost every ward. There are not any special night nurses, but an inmate is appointed to any case which requires attention. They are allowed meat daily, beer, tea, and sugar; and the women have a distinctive dress. The matron superintends the nursery on the female, and the master on the male side. One (or more) of the nurses was unable to read.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer is resident; and in addition to these duties, he attends to the sick in a small district, and is not allowed private practice.

There are about 50 cases under his care (including about 15 midwifery cases yearly), which occupy him about one hour daily. He also sees 20 to 30 persons daily at their own homes, and twice that number at the dispensary attached to the workhouse. This duty is not, in his opinion, too much.

The Guardians find drugs both for the workhouse and the district; and the medical officer receives for the two sets of duties 120 *l.* a year salary, with board, lodging, and washing, and about 15 *l.* yearly as extras for vaccination and lunacy cases.

He dispenses all the medicines, and gives it to the different nurses; and as some of the latter cannot read, he has known a wrong dose to be given, or the medicine given at a wrong interval; but he has not known the wrong medicine given to a patient. Whatever food, stimulants, and medical appliances are ordered by him for the sick, are readily provided by the guardians.

He does not think that his salary is sufficient to induce a medical gentleman to retain the office permanently. His predecessor, however, remained three years, and left from illness; and the previous occupant of the office held it 10 years.

There are more admissions in the winter than the infirmary can accommodate; and then one or two persons must be placed in the ordinary wards.

The imbeciles, both male and female, are properly mixed with the other inmates. When any noisy or dirty case occurs, it is sent to an asylum.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse.

1. Two paid day nurses and one paid night nurse should be appointed, and such unpaid helpers in each ward as may be needed.

2. The ventilators should be kept open, and new ones placed in some of the wards.

3. A small day-room for each sex should be provided.

4. Hot-water pipes should be attached to the bath, and a plentiful supply of hot water be kept at hand.

5. The water-closets should be repaired.

6. Tin plates should be supplanted by crockery.

7. Waterproof sheeting should be supplied to the lying-in beds.

8. It is not fitting that any cases of disease should be placed in a basement. These rooms are kept very clean, and are well ventilated, and the inmates do not object to them.

So long as they are in use some matting should be placed upon the cement floors. A proper sized bedstead should be placed in the itch ward.

9. If it be thought desirable that the medical officer should remain permanently, it will be needful to increase the salary to at least 200 *l.*, besides extras, and with existing arrangements I think it should be increased.

10. Two adults should not be placed in one bed.

11. More accommodation is needed in the winter time.

6. The

12. The number of beds which should be placed in each room is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
6	Men aged and infirm - -	7		Womens' itch ward - -	2
58	Ditto ditto - - -	7		Women's venereal ward - -	2
	Men's sick ward - - -	12 to 14	82	(Basement) men's sleeping ward.	—
	Women's lying-in ward - -	6			
	Women's sick ward - -	18 to 20	82*a*	Men's itch ward - - -	6
70	Women's (nursery) - -	8		Women (helpless) - - -	6
71	Women's sick ward - -	8			

No. 5.

ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR.

St. George-the-Martyr.

We visited this workhouse on 6 April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the master.

This workhouse is situate on the south side of the Thames, and is surrounded by small houses, and close courts and streets. The drainage is said to be now good, and all the drains and sinks are properly trapped.

The infirmary is neither a detached nor a separate building, but consists of rooms in different positions, and mixed up, more or less, with the wards of the ordinary inmates.

There are not any convalescent day-rooms. There are not any infectious or lunacy wards, since those classes of sick are sent to the hospitals and asylums.

Only about six cases of scarlet fever have been admitted in the course of nine or ten years; but such would be placed with other cases.

The drainage is said to be very good, and there are not any disagreeable smells.

There are 12 wards devoted to the sick, of which three are occupied by males and nine by females. Of the first three, one is appropriated to acute cases, one to general cases, and one to general cases and cases of bad legs.

Number of Beds.

Of the women's wards, one is the lying-in ward, one the nursery, two are for acute cases, one for chronic cases, one for mixed cases, one is a foul ward, one for bad legs, and one for convalescent cases.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, with the number of beds now placed in them:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
2	Men's sick ward - - -	44 9 24 0	18 6 10 0	10 0 2 0	16
9	Ditto - ditto - - -	35 10 24 0	19 0 10 0	10 0 2 0	12
8	Ditto - ditto - - -	32 9 10 0	18 0 9 0	10 0 2 0	12
4	Women's lying-in ward - -	37 0	19 6	10 0	11
4	Women's sick ward - -	37 8 16 0	19 3 10 0	11 0 2 0	15
	Women's foul ward - -	17 3	18 8	9 2	8
	Nursery - - - -	19 0	16 0	10 0	7
1	Women's sick ward - -	45 3 24 0	19 9 10 0	10 2 2 0	19
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	45 0	18 6	11 0	18
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	34 0	19 0	11 0	14
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 3	18 6	12 2	17
11	Ditto - ditto - - - (Convalescent)	37 8	18 9	11 1	14 7 double

Appendix.

St. George-the-Martyr.

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. Feet.	*Cub. Feet.*
2	Men's sick ward	67	547
9	Ditto - ditto	75	607
8	Ditto - ditto	57	506
4	Women's lying-in ward	66	656
4	Women's sick ward	59	553
	Women's foul ward	40	324
	Nursery	43	434
1	Women's sick ward	59	501
2	Ditto - ditto	46	509
6	Ditto - ditto	46	508
7	Ditto - ditto	44	533
11	Ditto - ditto (Convalescent.)	50	559
	There are seven double beds, and when these are filled the space will be	33	372

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space vary from 33 to 75 superficial feet, and from 524 to 656 cubic feet; and that in three wards the latter is less than the amount required by the Poor Law Board.

Size and Description.

The size and general description of the rooms in this workhouse vary considerably; but a majority of them are of good size, and fairly good construction.

Two of them, Nos. 2 and 9, for men, are placed side by side with an intervening wall, and consequently have not any windows on that side. These wards are not light and cheerful enough to be satisfactory. The lying-in ward and the foul ward for women are not so good as might be desired. The convalescent ward is not so good as others; and not less than half of the beds are occupied by two persons—a practice exceedingly objectionable. Several of the other wards are good, airy, light and cheerful.

In many of the rooms the windows are so high that the inmates on the upper floor never see the surrounding buildings.

Bedding and Furniture.

The bedding is not satisfactory. A very large proportion of the bedsteads are of wood, with old sacking; and we were informed that bugs abound throughout the house. The beds are fairly good, and consist of flock. The sheets are old, and not of good colour. The rugs look old.

There are dressers in each ward, on which the crockery is displayed, and tends to give a homely appearance to the room. On some of the floors there are pieces of carpet, or cocoa fibre matting.

There are benches with very upright backs, and without cushions; and the number of chairs in each room is not large. There are also small lockers placed between the beds.

There are lavatories, water closets, and night chairs, in perhaps sufficient number; and proper pottery wash-hand basins are provided, and used by the inmates.

There is a good supply of framed prints hanging upon the walls of almost all the rooms.

Cleanliness.

Except the presence of bugs, the wards, linen, tables, dressers, crockery, and all appurtenances are kept clean.

The labour bed in the lying-in ward was stained on account of the waterproof sheeting being too narrow.

The walls of the staircases, corridors, and wards are painted in the lower, and coloured in the upper part; and show in a marked manner the efforts which have recently been made to improve the condition and appearance of this workhouse.

Ventilation.

The plan of ventilation, which is in use in this workhouse, is, I think, very defective. The upper part of each window, to the depth of one frame, is made to fall down to an angle of 45°; and thus leaves a triangular opening, through which air is admitted. When they are open they pour a large volume of cold in upon the inmate occupying the bed underneath; and when they are closed, as must be the case during the night, there is scarcely any ventilation. Hence, with the two extremes to choose from, it follows that the windows are generally closed.

In the wards Nos. 2 and 9 there are large openings through the ceiling to the roof, which are either covered by a shutter, or pour down volumes of sooty air, rendering the air of the rooms very disagreeable.

The staircases and corridors even smell close and smoky; and thus their value as ventilators to the wards is greatly diminished.

Nursing.

There is not at this moment a paid nurse, since their only one left a week ago; but it is understood that another will be immediately appointed.

One unpaid nurse and one helper are appointed to each ward; and a female nurse is employed by day in the acute case ward on the men's side. No separate night nurses are appointed

appointed, except to the acute case ward on the women's side, and some others. All these unpaid nurses can read print.

St. George the Martyr.

The medical officer and his assistant attend at the workhouse daily; and devote about one hour and a-half to the duty. The salary is 80*l.*; and the extras for midwifery and lunacy cases amount to about 70*l.* The guardians provide cod-liver oil and quinine; and the cost of the other drugs is about 10*l.* per year. The average number of cases under treatment is about 150.

Medical Officer.

He did not consider his remuneration was sufficient; and was of opinion that for the guardians to supply all the drugs would not only be fairer to himself, but beneficial to the paupers.

All his directions as to diet, stimulants, and medical appliances, are readily attended to; and the supply of the latter is sufficient.

More accommodation is needed for males and females; but there has been sufficient during the present winter. There should be two day rooms. There are sufficient water-closets and lavatories.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse.

1. More accommodation is required, even to meet the present wants.

2. Two day rooms for convalescents are required.

3. The yard space should be enlarged.

4. The ventilation should be improved throughout the house, by wholly opening all the ventilators, and by the insertion of air bricks covered with perforated zinc.

The present patent venetian shutter ventilators should be removed to the highest row of frames.

In wards 2 and 8 there should, in addition, be openings made in the partition wall. The openings in the ceiling should be covered with perforated zinc, after the lofts have been well cleaned out.

The ventilation on the staircases should be improved by making openings at the top, and by plugging the windows open to the extent of an inch.

5. All the wooden bedsteads should be removed, and replaced by iron ones with laths.

6. Chairs, and cushions to the benches are required.

7. Three paid day, and two paid night nurses should be employed; and such other help given in each ward as may be requisite.

8. The guardians should provide all the requisite drugs; and the salary of the medical officer should be increased.

9. The locality and buildings are undesirable for the treament of sick cases, and, as more space is required, the workhouse should be removed.

10. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in the several rooms; it being understood that only one adult shall occupy a bed.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
2	Men's sick ward	14 or 15		Nursery—	
9	Ditto	12	1	Women's sick ward	14 or 15
8	Ditto	—	2	Ditto	14 or 15
4	Women's lying-in ward	10 or 11	6	Ditto	10 or 11
4	Women's sick ward	12	7	Ditto	12 or 14
	Women's foul ward	4 or 5	11	Ditto (Convalescent)	12

No. 6.

GREENWICH.

Greenwich.

We visited this workhouse on the 18th April 1866, and were accompanied by the master, matron, and medical officer.

The guardians having determined to build a new infirmary, and being about to enter into contracts for it, it was scarcely necessary that we should inspect the existing one. As, however, the present infirmary wards will be used for ordinary inmates, the time which we have devoted to this inspection may not be altogether lost.

This workhouse is situate on the south side of the Thames, on the low land which constitutes the margin of the river; but the drainage is good. It is a large building, having at the present time 884 inmates, of whom 387 are upon the medical officer's books.

Appendix.

GREENWICH.

Cases of fever and small-pox are not admitted, but are sent in a special cab to the special hospitals. Cases of scarlet fever have been extremely few; and any such arising in the workhouse would be sent to the fever hospital, when the nature of the disease had become evident. 150 imbeciles and idiots are retained here, some of whom are dirty; but destructive and violent cases are sent to an asylum. (We found a man improperly confined in a small, ill-ventilated cell, simply on account of his propensity to run away from the workhouse.) The less cleanly of this class of cases are kept in low one-storied wings, whilst the others occupy a part of the body of the workhouse. Cases of syphilis are for the most part sent to the Lock Hospital; at which institution 20 beds are placed by the Government at the disposal of the guardians. There are extremely few children retained in this workhouse.

As there is not a general hospital in the neighbourhood, the police cases are brought to the workhouse. Cases also were pointed out to us of persons whose parents were said to be possessed of ample means. Itch cases are but few, but they are kept in the vagrant wards.

The infirmary wards are 43 in number, of which 16 are devoted to imbeciles and idiots, and the remainder to the general sick. Eleven of the former are occupied by females, and five by males; and to nearly each dormitory there is a separate day room.

The general sick are placed partly in the body of the workhouse, and partly in a detached infirmary, and are not classified into acute and chronic. Those found in the body of the workhouse are the aged and infirm of both sexes, who are seen by the medical officer about once a week, and are placed upon his books almost solely because an extra diet is given to them.

The lying-in ward is also placed in the body of the workhouse.

All the rooms occupied by the aged and infirm, and the general sick, are used both by night and day; but there is a day room attached to the lying-in ward.

There is one ward in the detached infirmary which is chiefly occupied by women having diseases of a syphilitic character, and there is another which is devoted to children, but all the others are occupied by the general sick.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds which are now placed in the dormitories:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
13	Imbecile women	28 9	18 3	13 0	11
12	Ditto	18 10	18 3	13 0	—
15	Ditto	54 6	16 0	10 0	21
		6 3	9 0	10 0	
	Imbecile women, strong room	10 0	5 6	10 0	—
3	Imbecile women, day room	36 4	16 0	10 0	—
9	Imbecile women, bed room	48 6	16 5	9 3	19
8	Ditto ditto	28 0	16 6	9 3	—
6	Imbecile women, day room	34 0	16 6	9 3	—
39	Imbecile women, lying-in-ward.	25 10	16 6	9 3	10
37	Imbecile women, day room	19 6	16 6	9 3	—
1	Bed room, imbecile women	26 0	15 9	10 0	8
1*a*	Ditto ditto	18 6	17 6	10 0	9
23	Women infirm	46 9	16 6	9 2	18
		8 0	6 0	9 2	
20	Ditto	49 0	16 6	9 2	18
		8 0	6 0	9 2	
39	Ditto	47 9	18 2	7 9	19
		47 9	12 8	3 6	
19	Ditto	45 9	18 0	7 9	17
		45 9	12 6	3 6	
30	Ditto	48 9	16 5	7 8	19
		48 9	11 0	4 7	
		8 0	6 0	12 3	
27	Ditto	46 9	16 6	7 8	18
		46 9	11 0	4 7	
		8 0	6 0	12 3	
26	Ditto	34 0	16 6	7 8	12
		34 0	11 0	4 7	
62	Infirm men	46 9	16 4	7 6	19
		46 9	11 4	4 11	
		8 0	6 0	12 5	
59	Ditto	45 9	16 4	7 6	19
		45 9	11 4	4 11	
		8 0	6 0	12 5	
43	Male imbeciles' bed room	29 0	16 0	10 1	11
		5 6	6 6	10 1	
43*a*	Ditto ditto	6 6	5 6	10 1	9
		16 0	22 0	10 1	
		16 0	14 0	10 1	

No. of Wards.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose, to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
43	Male imbeciles' day room -	38 6	16 0	10 1	—
91	Male imbeciles' bed room -	29 0	18 0	12 9	13
,,	Male imbeciles' day room -	19 3	18 0	12 9	—
69	Women's infirmary - -	34 0	17 0	9 10	13
71	Ditto - - - -	18 10	17 0	9 10	6
72	Ditto - - - -	34 0	17 0	9 10	12
73	Ditto - - - -	18 0	17 0	9 10	6
74	Nursery - - - -	30 0	17 0	9 10	11
75	Women's sick ward - -	29 6	17 0	7 6	12
		29 6	12 0	4 2	
76	Ditto - - - -	17 10	17 0	7 6	7
		17 10	12 0	4 2	
77	Women's sick ward - -	34 0	17 0	7 6	13
		34 0	12 0	4 2	
78	Ditto - ditto - -	37 10	17 0	7 6	15
		37 10	12 0	4 6	
80	Imbecile women - -	23 6	17 0	10 0	12
80 *a*	Day room - - - -	18 0	17 0	9 9	—
81	Men's infirmary - - -	34 0	17 0	9 10	13
83	Ditto - - -	18 9	17 0	9 10	6
84	Ditto - - -	34 0	17 0	9 10	13
85	Ditto - - -	18 0	17 2	9 10	6
86	Ditto - - -	29 9	17 2	9 10	12
87	Ditto - - - -	29 10	17 2	7 2	12
		29 10	12 2	4 4	
88	Ditto - - -	17 10	16 10	10 0	6
89	Ditto - - - -	34 0	17 2	7 2	13
		34 0	12 2	4 4	

It will be observed that owing to the narrowness of the wards the gangway between the beds is only 4 to 5 feet; and that the height of the rooms is about 10 to 12 feet. The floor space, and the cubical space allotted to each bed, are as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
13	Imbecile women, bed rooms - - - - -	48	620
12	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	—	—
15	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	44	445
-	Imbecile strong room - - - - -	—	—
3	Imbecile day room - - - - - - -	—	-
9	Imbecile bed room - - - - - - -	42	388
8	Ditto - - - - - - - -	—	—
6	Imbecile day room - - - - - - -	—	—
39	Imbecile lying-in ward - - - - - -	43	394
37	Imbecile day room - - - - - - -	—	—
1	Imbecile bed room, imbecile women - - - -	51	512
1*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	36	360
23	Women infirm - - - - - - -	46	417
20	Ditto - - - - - - - -	48	436
39	Ditto - - - - - - - -	46	465
19	Ditto - - - - - - - -	48	493
30	Ditto - - - - - - - -	45	483
27	Ditto - - - - - - - -	46	492
26	Ditto - - - - - - - -	47	501
62	Infirm men - - - - - - - -	43	467
59	Ditto - - - - - - - -	47	461
43	Male imbeciles' bed room - - - - -	45	458
43*a*	Male bed room - - - - - - -	68	685
43	Male day room - - - - - - -	—	—
91	Male bed room - - - - - - -	40	512
,,	Male day room - - - - - - -	—	—
69	Women's infirmary - - - - - - -	44	437
71	Ditto - - - - - - - -	53	525
72	Ditto - - - - - - - -	48	474
73	Ditto - - - - - - - -	51	502
74	Nursery - - - - - - - -	46	456
75	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	42	436
76	Ditto - - - - - - - -	45	452
77	Ditto - - - - - - - -	44	464
78	Ditto - - - - - - - -	43	458

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No. of Wards.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
80	Imbecile women, bed room	33	333
80*a*	Day room	—	—
81	Men's infirmary	44	437
83	Ditto	53	522
84	Ditto	44	437
85	Ditto	52	507
86	Ditto	43	418
87	Ditto	43	437
88	Ditto	50	500
89	Ditto	45	460

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed by day and night, are from 42 to 53 superficial feet, and from 394 to 525 cubic feet; and that only in six wards is the cubical space, required by the Poor Law Board, allowed !

Size of Rooms, &c.

The body of the workhouse is so constructed that there is a very long and narrow corridor running through the centre of the building from end to end, and on each side of it are the various apartments. The building is of three stories in height, and the general character of all the floors is the same, except that the uppermost rooms are built in the roof; and the uppermost corridor is of much less height than the others. Hence, in nearly every instance the windows leading to the outer air are placed on one side of the rooms only, but on the other side there are smaller windows which communicate with the corridors.

The detached imbecile wards are open to the roof, and have windows on one side only.

The character of the rooms in the detached infirmary varies much, since many have windows on both sides, and are light, airy, and cheerful, whilst others have windows on one side only. Some of those which are placed in the upper story have skylights.

The corridors are darkish, and the upper one is lit here and there by a skylight on each side of the central gutter.

Most of the rooms are sufficiently long, but all are much too narrow. There are some small rooms which are the least desirable of any. None of the rooms are too large to be either useful or comfortable.

There are a few rooms which are not sufficiently light, but generally the narrowness of the rooms allows them to be light and cheerful, although lit from one side only.

Bedding and general Furniture.

The bedding is good throughout the house, except in the idiot ward. It is of flock, placed upon iron bedsteads, with sacking or with iron laths. The bed coverings are good and sufficient. In the idiot ward the beds are of straw, and some of them very insufficiently filled.

There are small lockers in most of the rooms between the beds, and wooden chairs are found very generally. There are two rooms occupied by the nurses (one a bath room and the other a kitchen), between each two wards, which are very convenient; and in other wards there are cupboards upon and within which the crockery and other utensils are placed.

There is a good supply of prints in the imbecile wards, and there are a few elsewhere. There is a supply of useful and entertaining periodicals and books, and there are some games, as dominoes and bagatelle.

There is, upon the whole, a very good supply of water-closets and lavatories, and both are kept in a very cleanly state. Night chairs are found in all the wards. Little looking-glasses are placed in the lavatories for imbeciles.

Cleanliness.

The wards, bedding, furniture, &c., are almost universally clean. There is some difficulty in keeping the beds quite clean in the idiot ward, on account of the dirty habits of those inmates; and in some of their wards we found the nurses drying the wet beds at the fire, and loading the air with an urinary odour.

The closets for this class, which are placed outside the building, are wet, and somewhat repulsive.

The linen in the wards is kept clean. Three sheets are appropriated to each bed, and one is changed weekly. There are sufficient towels.

Ventilation.

The ventilation in this workhouse is almost universally defective, and it results from the construction already referred to.

Besides the outer windows on one side (sometimes on both sides), and the open fireplaces, the ventilation is dependent upon windows opening into the corridors, and upon ventilators placed in the ceilings. The former might be efficient, but in nearly every case they were shut; the latter are, alone, quite insufficient, although a current of air was passing through them.

Several of the wards were close, and some very close; as, for example, Nos. 62, 83, 85, and particularly 88. Some had an urinary smell, as No. 62, and the wards for idiots and children. But very few were really fresh and unexceptionable.

The

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The bedsteads are so made, that those on one side of the room fold up during the day, and thus, by allowing a wider gangway down the room, promote ventilation.

The ventilation in the corridors is defective. This is particularly observable in the upper ones; and at the top the skylights are not used as ventilators.

Holes have recently been bored into the lower part of the doors, which have, doubtless, improved the ventilation of those wards.

Nursing.

Two paid nurses have just been appointed, but have not as yet entered upon office. They are for the general sick wards on the male and female side, respectively. There are also two paid nurses in charge of female imbeciles, and one in charge of male imbeciles and idiots.

Of unpaid nurses, there is one day nurse to each ward, and usually there is a helper also.

There are no specially-appointed night nurses; but the nurses perform duty both day and night, so far as the latter may be required. Whenever an inmate is very ill, and requires attention during the night, some one is appointed to sit up, and give that attention. These nurses sleep in the wards. The unpaid assistants are allowed meat daily, with tea and sugar; and a special dress is given to the women. The cost of these extras is stated to be 3 *s.* per week for each person; which, if it may be fairly multiplied by the 40 assistants of various classes, would make 300 *l.* per year.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer attends at the workhouse at least twice daily, and devotes about six hours daily to the discharge of his duties. During the past year he paid upwards of 800 visits to the workhouse; and spent 1,000 hours within its walls.

His remuneration is 200 *l.* yearly, out of which he provides all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine, and dispenses his own medicines. He considers that the guardians should provide all the requisite drugs, and a dispenser, who might be partly employed as a clerk, or in some other capacity, and still allow him his present salary. He is of opinion that the services of a dispenser would relieve him of much disagreeable work, and would enable him to discharge his duty to the sick in three hours daily.

He orders whatever food and stimulants he thinks needful, and all are readily supplied. Medical appliances, as water beds, &c., are found readily, and in sufficient quantity.

He thinks that a separate itch ward should be provided; as also a ward in which fever cases might be temporarily placed. There ought to be a proper and separate diet, including half a pint of beer and some meat daily provided for the aged and infirm; and thus prevent the necessity of placing so large a number of this class upon his books. A few of the idiotic boys should be sent to asylums, where they might receive proper training.

He thinks that with the present defective ventilation, 700 cubic feet of air are necessary for each patient.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer in reference to the infirmary wards:

1. The present detached one-storied imbecile wards should be raised; and itch and other wards placed there.

2. Care should be taken that the straw beds are kept sufficiently full; and that the water-proof sheet with a funnel should be used to all dirty cases.

3. Indiarubber urinals should be provided for the use of certain aged men and others who pass the urine involuntarily.

4. The water-closets for the imbeciles, which are placed outside the building, should be supplanted by Jenning's latrines, and the way covered over.

5. Water-closets should be provided for the lying-in ward; and for wards Nos. 19, 69, and 13.

6. Some effort should be made to improve the ventilation of the long corridors, by making cross passages open to the air; and at the top of the workhouse by placing Louvre-lights.

7. Throughout the workhouse the ventilating windows, which communicate with the corridors, should be plugged open to the extent of one inch, and kept open night and day. The number of them should be greatly increased; and no room whatever adjoining the corridor should be without them.

In many of the rooms perforated glass should be placed in one of the top panes of one or more windows; and a large opening, covered with perforated zinc, should be made over the doors; either from the staircases, or between the rooms.

The rooms, which particularly need these changes, are as follows:

Nos. 12, 13, 91, 80, imbeciles.

The darkish cells in Nos. 15 and 43.

No. 9 requires a ventilator in the wall and over the door.

No. 20 requires ventilators over the door and two windows.

Nos. 73, 76, 30, 27, 75, 74, and 78, want windows in the side of the rooms.

The Nursery, Nos. 81, 83, 85, and 86, need windows on two sides.

Nos 6 and 13 need windows, and ventilators in the roof.

Until these changes have been made no other arrangements can be satisfactory.

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8. Nearly all the rooms are much too crowded, with the present amount of ventilation, but as they will no longer be used as infirmary wards, I refrain from indicating the number of beds which they should contain.

9. The lying-in ward is too full, and a larger one should be provided. A separate but very closely adjoining labour-room should be provided; and the day-room supplied with more furniture, and made more comfortable.

10. The medical officer, master, and matron are of opinion that, with the paid nurses which have now been appointed, and the present unpaid assistants, the arrangement will be satisfactory. I cannot advise upon this point until I know the arrangements of the proposed infirmary.

11. The guardians should find the drugs for the use of the inmates. A dispenser should be appointed, who, in addition to this special duty, should act as clerk.
The salary of the medical officer should be increased, and an assistant should reside within the workhouse.

12. Proper dietaries for the aged should be devised; and no inmate should be placed upon the books of the medical officer merely for the want of this general dietary.

13. Padded wards are needed.

14. Looking-glasses and prints should be added.

15. In the new infirmary there should be day convalescent rooms.

No. 7.

ST. MARYLEBONE.

ST. MARYLEBONE.

WE visited the Marylebone workhouse on 10th April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the master.

This is a very large establishment, which has been enlarged at various periods, until it is capable of holding about 2,000 persons. The buildings are old, and exhibit every variety of form and architecture. The site is high, healthy, and well drained.

The infirmary wards proper are placed in a detached building, called the infirmary, in which there are 29 wards, containing 305 beds, and occupied by 264 persons. Of these wards 15 are occupied by women, 10 by men, and four by children.

A class of inmates, called casual lunatics (or those who have very recently entered the workhouse, and will remain in those wards only for a short period), occupy four dormitories and two day-rooms. Idiots, imbeciles, and epileptics, on the female side, occupy two dormitories and one day-room; and those on the male side one dormitory and one day-room. There are also two surgical wards on the female, and the same number on the male side. One on the female side is devoted to cases of syphilis, and the remainder of them are occupied by medical cases of a general character. These latter are arranged in sets under different nurses, and in each set is one ward, into which the acute cases are received, and the convalescent cases are drafted to the others. Hence, in some of the wards, nearly all the patients keep their beds; whilst in others, perhaps, an equal proportion sit up.

There are also properly padded rooms for the reception of violent lunatics.

Besides these there are 14 wards placed in the body and other parts of the workhouse, apart from the infirmary, which are occupied by chronic and infirm cases. These contain about 500 cases, about 200 of whom, upon the average, are seen by the medical officer thrice a week, and are for the time under his care.

Cases of fever, scarlet fever, and small-pox, are not received into the workhouse, but are sent in a special cab to the special hospitals. Syphilitic cases are retained, but they only amount to eight women. Acute and noisy cases of lunacy are sent to asylums. Ordinary imbeciles and idiots are placed together in certain wards, and only such are placed upon the medical officer's books as are otherwise ill and temporarily need his attention.

There are day-rooms for the use of the lunatics and epileptics, but not for any other class of inmates. The corridors in the infirmary are large and light, and are well fitted to enable the inmates to take exercise. There are good yards.

The lying-in wards are two in number, and there is a separate labour ward from which the patient is wheeled in two to four hours after her confinement to lying-in ward No. 1, and in about a week she is again removed to lying-in ward No. 2.

The

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, with the number of beds which they severally contain :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
1	Females, Dorcas ward -	27	10	18	0	12	6	8
2	Ditto - ditto - -	20	0	18	0	12	6	6
3	Ditto - ditto - -	16	8	11	9	12	6	3
	Females, strong room -	5	9	6	9	12	6	
1	Females, imbeciles - -	28	9	19	9	12	3	11
	Females, day-room - -	47	6	21	9	12	3	
2	Females, imbeciles' bed-room.	44	0	18	8	12	6	21
	Females, Victoria ward -	52	0	22	0	13	9	21
	Ditto - ditto (*a*) - -	20	0	18	0	14	0	8
	Females, Middlesex ward -	25	0	21	6	14	0	11
	Females, Princess ward -	44	0	18	8	14	0	18
	Females, Mary ward -	39	0	19	9	14	0	17
	Females, London ward -	38	9	21	9	14	0	15
1	Lying-in ward - - -	23	3	22	6	14	0	8
2	Lying-in convalescent ward	30	0	22	6	14	0	12
	Males, Llanover ward -	28	0	18	3	14	0	9
	Males, Norwich ward -	20	0	18	0	14	0	7
	Ditto - ditto (*a*) - -	26	0	18	0	14	0	10
	Males, Bell ward - -	27	9	18	0	14	0	9
	Males, Mayo ward - -	36	0	18	0	14	0	12
	Males, Shaftesbury ward -	27	6	18	6	14	0	9
	Males, Stuart ward - -	27	6	18	6	14	0	10
	Children, Cambridge ward -	36	0	18	6	11	0	15
	Children, Oxford ward -	36	0	18	6	11	0	15
	Males, imbeciles, St. Luke's ward.	36	0	18	0	12	3	10
	Males, sick and infirm, Prince's ward.	27	6	18	0	12	6	10
	Males, Albert ward - -	27	6	18	0	12	6	8
	Boys, Alfred ward - -	36	0	18	0	12	6	15
	Males, sick, St. George's ward.	27	6	18	0	12	6	11
4 *b*	Males, chronic cases and infirm.	107	0	26	0	10	10	44
5 *b*	Ditto - - ditto - -	107	0	26	0	9	11	46
27 *a*	Females, aged and infirm -	52 6	4 0	19 4	10 0	14 14	0 0	21
28 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	41	0	25	10	9	0	17
	Females, chronic cases and infirm (room adjoining).	14	0	9	7	9	0	4
18 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	39	3	18	6	9	9	17
21 *a*	Ditto - - - ditto -	66	3	19	9	14	0	28
19 *a*	Ditto - - - ditto -	30	0	19	6	14	0	12
20 *a*	Ditto - - - ditto -	37	6	20	0	14	0	14
6 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm (Irish ward).	46	0	14	6	11	9	36
4 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	47	0	14	0	10	9	14
3 *a*	Ditto - - - ditto -	47	0	14	0	10	9	14
	Ditto - - - ditto -	26	0	14	0	10	9	7

It will be observed that the usual breadth and height of the infirmary rooms are 18 feet to 23 feet, and 12 feet to 14 feet.

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St. Marylebone.

The amount of floor space, and cubical space, allotted to each bed is as follows:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
1	Females, Dorcas ward	63	783
2	Ditto - ditto	60	750
3	Ditto - ditto	65	816
	Females strong-room	—	—
1	Females, imbeciles' bedroom	52	632
	Females, dayroom	—	—
2	Females, imbeciles bedroom	39	489
	Females, Victoria ward	54	749
	Females, Victoria ward (*a*)	45	630
	Females, Middlesex ward	49	684
	Females, Princess ward	46	639
	Females, Mary ward	45	635
	Females, London ward	56	787
	Lying-in ward	65	915
	Lying-in convalescent	56	788
	Males, Llanover ward	57	795
	Males, Norwich ward	51	720
	Males, Norwich ward (*a*)	47	655
	Males, Bell ward	56	777
	Males, Mayo ward	54	756
	Males, Shaftesbury ward	57	791
	Males, Stuart ward	51	712
	Children, Cambridge ward	44	488
	Children, Oxford ward	44	488
	Males, imbeciles, St. Luke's ward	65	794
	Males, sick and infirm, Prince's ward	50	619
	Males, Albert ward	62	773
	Boys, Alfred ward	43	540
	Males, sick, St. George's ward	45	562
4 *b*	Males, chronic cases and infirm ward	63	685
5 *b*	Ditto - - - ditto	60	600
27 *a*	Females, aged and infirm ward	51	708
28 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm ward	62	561
	Females, chronic cases and infirm (room adjoining) ward	34	302
18 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	43	416
21 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	47	654
19 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	49	683
20 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	54	750
6 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm (Irishward)	18	206
4 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	47	505
3 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	47	505
3 *a*	Ditto - - - - - ditto	52	559

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are 43 to 63 superficial feet, and 488 to 794 cubic feet; but one ward allows so little as 18 superficial and 206 cubic feet. In only two of 38 wards is the cubical space less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

Size of rooms, and general character.

The size of the rooms is in general large, and they are wide and lofty. Those in the infirmary are, in this respect, unexceptionable, whilst some in the body of the workhouse, as those for male convalescents (which were formerly used as a schoolroom), are too long to look comfortable, and too wide to enable the whole space to be used in the most economical manner.

There are a few rooms, as 6 *a*, which are very long and narrow; and one, 22 *a*, which is very low, and about to be raised.

Some of the rooms have outer windows on both sides, but a large majority have windows on one side only. As, however, the windows are generally very large and the rooms very lofty, the wards are light and cheerful. A few of the rooms are somewhat dark; and some are unnecessarily darkened by the substitution of wooden boards for glass panes in the lower sash.

As an expression, however, of very general application, it may be stated that the rooms are excellent, large, airy, and cheerful.

The rooms to which exception can be taken are chiefly occupying the south side block of buildings, some of which are very close and others dark. Some of these are occupied solely by Irish inmates. St. Luke's ward for casual lunatics is somewhat dark; as are also 17 *a*, 18 *a*, and 19 *a*, occupied by the aged and infirm.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is universally good, consisting of flock beds (some are of coir) upon iron bedsteads, with either iron laths or sacking. There is a special machine used here, by which the flock is teazed; and the bedding is frequently passed through the process. The linen and bed covering is good, and sufficient.

There

There are little lockers between the beds, book-shelves placed against the walls, windsor chairs, prints or Scripture sentences placed upon the walls, and particularly in the lunacy wards, cupboards, and all needful furniture. There are night chairs in each room, and water closets and lavatories in suitable places. Two fixed baths with hot and cold water are placed upon the basement floor in the infirmary, and two others are about to be placed upon the first floor. There are also moveable baths of various kinds.

The inmates wash in pottery basins or pans, and the children are washed in pans and baths.

Illustrated periodicals, newspapers, and books are placed in, and circulated through, the different wards. There is a thermometer in each ward. There are games of dominoes, &c. in the general wards, and of bagatelle, &c. in the imbecile wards. There are screens in every room.

Cleanliness.

The cleanliness of the linen, floors, tables, and furniture in general is all that could be desired. One sheet is changed weekly; and each inmate, in addition to the other towels in general use, has separate towels, comb and brush, and piece of soap. The lavatories and water closets are kept quite clean. Each child is washed in a separate quantity of clean water. A few parts of the infirmary appeared to require painting, and have thereby lessened somewhat the appearance of cleanliness. Each inmate, in addition to the clothing of the house, has list slippers with thick soles, which are kept clean.

The crockery, pewter and tin foot-warmers, shower baths, and drinking utensils, are kept exceedingly bright and clean, and give an agreeable look to the wards.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is maintained by windows, open fire-places, and ventilators of large size placed in the walls at the upper part, and others of small size placed in the floor.

In a large number of wards, in which the outer windows are on one side only, there are ventilators placed on the opposite side, or at one or both of the ends of the room; and such rooms are kept in a very satisfactory state. There are, however, some in which there is neither window nor ventilator on one side, or on one or both ends of the room. There are others, as in 6 A., where ventilators placed on one side have been left with openings so large and undefended, that volumes of cold air have poured in, with the wind in that direction; and as a result the ventilators have been boarded up. In the same, and in other rooms, panes of perforated zinc have been placed in the windows; and these have in like manner been boarded up, or painted over. In several of such cases there are two perforated panes of zinc in the same window, and placed side by side; and have thus have allowed too large an admission of air at one place.

In a few rooms there is perforated glass in the windows, or there are sky-lights, which may be opened, and ventilate the rooms.

Princesses ward, St. George's, surgical ward, the day-room for idiots and imbeciles, St. Luke's ward for casual lunatics, 4 A., 6 A., 17 A., 18 A., 19 A., and perhaps few others, need improvement in ventilation. Victoria ward, No. 1, smells of poultices, although it is a large and very airy ward.

With the exception, however, of the south side block of buildings, before referred to, there are not any very marked defects in ventilation.

Nursing.

In the infirmary proper, with an average of about 260 patients in the winter, and 150 in the summer, there is one paid upper nurse, or matron, and 10 paid nurses. Of the latter, one attends to the male surgical wards; one to the female surgical wards; two to the male medical wards; one to the female medical wards; two to the insane; one to the boys, and one to the girls, who remain here preparatory to being sent to the schools at Southall, and one to the lying-in-ward.

There is also in the lying-in department a paid midwife, and one paid nurse for the infants.

There is also one female paid nurse in charge of the imbeciles and idiots, and two paid superintendents of nurses in the wards for male and female chronic and infirm cases, and one paid nurse in the nursery.

There are thus 17 paid persons in charge of the cases, and they are assisted by from one to three unpaid helpers in each ward.

The night nurses are at this moment unpaid, but two night nurses have been elected. They will be chiefly occupied in the wards where the most recent and acute cases have been admitted; but will also go through every ward in the infirmary in a routine to be now established.

The male nurse in charge of males receives 30*l.*, the female nurse in charge of males 20*l.*, the ordinary nurses from 12*l.* to 14*l.*, the midwife 30*l.* to 35*l.*, the superintendents of chronic cases 20*l.*, and the night nurses 20*l.* each yearly, besides rooms properly furnished and rations. The unpaid nurses have certain extras in food allowed them, and they are selected by the matron.

Medical officer.

The medical officer pays the salary of a resident assistant, and of a non-resident dispenser, and provides all drugs. He attends at the workhouse himself always from about 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m., and usually during about six hours daily. He regards this as his principal duty, and his private practice as of secondary importance.

His salary is 950*l.* per year, and out of this he informed us that he pays about 300*l.* per year for drugs, and about 200*l.* per year for the dispenser and assistant. The guardians provide suitable rooms, board, and waiting for the resident assistant. The medical officer is satisfied with this arrangement, and believes that it is advantageous to the poor, to the guardians, and to himself.

Besides the cases in the infirmary, amounting to 264 now, and to about 150 in the summer,

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St. Marylebone.

summer, there are about 200 cases in the various chronic and infirm wards, which require a certain amount of attention. There are also about 88 imbeciles and epileptics in the house, but not upon his books, some of whom are occasionally ill.

In the arrangement of the cases, all persons admitted to the workhouse pass through the infirmary, and are there cured, or discharged, or die, or are passed to the chronic wards; and about one-sixth of the whole, or 40 of the 240 present cases, are such as would be termed hospital cases. There may be about one case of pneumonia, and other equally serious disease weekly.

In reference to the resident assistant, he thinks that the same salary and emoluments would always obtain a good man, and retain him for several years.

Nursing.

The present arrangements as to nursing is satisfactory, and he thinks that there should always be a staff of unpaid assistants, to act both night and day, under the paid nurses. The unpaid nurses, so long as they are not allowed to leave the workhouse, are steady and reliable.

The proportion of paid nurses to the number of patients, must vary with the relative numbers of acute and chronic cases. In the infirmary, which excludes permanently chronic cases, there is a paid nurse to about every 28 ordinary cases (some nurses, having charge of special cases, have fewer patients under their care), but if the chronic and acute cases were mixed together, one to about 70 would probably be sufficient. He thinks that two paid night nurses will suffice for the whole.

Recommendations.

The following are the few recommendations which I have to make in reference to this workhouse.

1. The ventilation should be improved in the wards which I have mentioned. All the ventilators should be kept open night and day, and if they are too many (as the instance of two perforated zinc panes in one window) some should be closed; and if the volume of air which they admit is too large, they should be covered with perforated zinc.

New ventilators should be added, similar to those now in use; and in a few places perforated glass should be inserted in the windows.

2. The state of the south side block of buildings should be greatly improved or rebuilt. The use of 6 A. should be discontinued by day, or the number of inmates very greatly reduced.

3. An open fire-grate is to be supplied to the male casual lunatics' ward.

4. The following is the number of beds which should be allowed in each of the wards:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purposes to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
1	Females, Dorcas ward - -	8		Males, sick and infirm, Princes ward.	8 or 9
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	6			
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	3		Males, Albert ward - -	8 or 9
	Females, strong room - -	–			
1	Females, imbeciles - -	–		Boys, Alfred ward - -	–
	Females, day-room - -	–			
2	Females, imbeciles' bedroom -	–		Males, sick, St. George's ward	8 or 9
	Females, Victoria ward - -	18	4 *b*	Males, chronic cases and infirm.	36
	Ditto - ditto (*a*) - -	6			
	Females, Middlesex ward -	8	5 *b*	Ditto - ditto - - -	36
	Females, Princess ward - -	14			
	Females, Mary ward - -	12 or 14			
	Females, London ward - -	12 or 14	27 *a*	Females, aged and infirm -	18
1	Lying-in ward - - -	8	28 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	14
2	Lying-in, convalescent ward -	10		Females, chronic cases and infirm (room adjoining).	4
	Males, Llanover ward - -	9			
	Males, Norwich ward - -	6	18 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	12 or 14
	Ditto - ditto (*a*) - -	8			
	Males, Bell ward - - -	9	21 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	22
	Males, Mayo ward - -	12	19 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	10
	Males, Shaftesbury ward -	9	20 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13
	Males, Stuart ward - -	9			
			6 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm (Irish ward).	14 or 15
	Children, Cambridge ward -	–			
	Children, Oxford ward - -	–	4 *a*	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	14
	Males, imbeciles, St. Luke's ward.	–	3 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
			3 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	7

No. 8.

ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE.

St. Giles and St. George.

We visited this workhouse on 11th April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the master.

The workhouse itself is an old building, some parts of it dating back more than a century and a quarter; and is placed in a densely populated and squalid locality. It is surrounded by buildings on all sides, which renders the free access of air almost impossible. The drainage is believed to be good.

The infirmary is a new building, placed within the enclosure formed by the workhouse. It consists of three stories, with two lofty and large rooms on each floor. There is a large open staircase, with stone steps, passing through the centre of the building; and on the different landings are sets of two water-closets to each ward, and two bath-rooms on the ground floor. There are also rooms in the basement, one of which is now being prepared for the reception of itch cases.

There are not any infectious wards; but cases of fever of every kind in adults, and small-pox, are sent to the hospitals. Infants and young children affected with scarlet fever or hooping cough, are not kept in separate wards, but are placed in the general wards for sick women.

Cases of syphylis are rejected, except under special circumstances. Noisy and violent lunatics and idiots are sent to the asylums; but there are now 15 imbeciles in the workhouse. Infants and very young chidren, numbering about 70, are sent to the school at Isleworth; but others, to the number of about 44, are in the nursery, suckling wards, or sick wards of the workhouse. There is also a large school of older children in the workhouse.

The cases now found in the infirmary are all those who are placed by the medical officer upon his books, and all who would therefore be usually denominated sick; but there are about 80 cases of aged and infirm people in the old part of the workhouse, called the "Old Infirmary," who are visited by the medical officer, and some of them require attention (although all go out of doors on fine days), and two wards of bedridden inmates in two other and more recently built parts of the workhouse, in addition to the imbeciles, who are seen by the medical officer.

There are not any day-rooms.

The total number of persons in the workhouse to-day is 677.

The following are the dimensions of the various rooms, with the number of beds which they now contain:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
45	Women, sick and infirm	42	9	20	3	14	0	14
		—12	2	7	2	7	0	
43	Ditto - - ditto - -	43	8	21	0	14	6	18
44	Ditto - - ditto - -	31	9	21	0	14	6	14
42	Men, sick and infirm - -	31	9	21	0	13	9	14
41	Ditto - - ditto. - -	43	8	21	0	13	9	15
		12	6	6	6	7	0	
46	Ditto - - ditto - -	21	6	20	3	14	0	9
47	New ward - - - -	23	6	20	0	8	9	–
	Old Infirmary:							
55	Men, sick and infirm - -	27	0	16	9	9	10	10
		— 5	0	2	6	9	10	
54	Men, itch ward - - -	24	6	19	0	9	10	9
		— 7	6	7	3	9	10	
52	Women's, itch ward - -	24	6	19	6	9	0	9
		— 7	0	7	0	9	0	
50	Women's, sick and infirm -	24	9	19	8	11	6	9
		— 7	0	7	0	11	6	
53	Ditto - - ditto - -	29	0	17	10	9	7	12
1	Lying-in ward - - -	19	0	16	0	8	7	6
		+19	0	11	6	4	3	
2	Lying-in convalescent -	31	6	13	0	8	3	6
		— 6	6	5	6	8	3	
37	Women, aged and infirm -	33	6	19	8	9	1	14
26	Ditto - - ditto - -	34	0	18	9	11	0	13
		— 4	7	2	0	11	0	

Appendix.

St. Giles and St. George.

Size of rooms, and general character.

The rooms in the infirmary are large, airy, and light, except Number 9, occupied by men on the ground-floor, in which there are only two windows placed very high, and affording insufficient light. The room in the basement, in which itch cases are to be placed, is chiefly objectionable from the fact that it is in the basement, and must therefore be deficient in both light and air.

The rooms appropriated to the bed-ridden, and aged and infirm, are incomparably inferior both in appearance, and in a sanitary point of view; and it would, no doubt, be most desirable that these, in common with all the old wards, should be pulled down, and others built, which would conform to the ideas of the present day. Those, however, which are appropriated to the bed-ridden are better than the others.

The room in which the imbeciles are placed, is not sufficiently light.

The lying-in wards are placed in the old part of the building, but, in the opinion of the medical officer, are very favourable to the recovery of that class of cases. The darkest rooms in the workhouse here, as in many other places, are preferred by the inmates to lighter and more modern ones, since they are not very unlike their own former dwellings. The height and width of the rooms in the infirmary are commonly 14 feet and 20 feet; and the following is the floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed in the different wards.

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
45	Women, sick and infirm	56	822
43	Ditto - - ditto	51	739
44	Ditto - - ditto	48	691
42	Men, sick and infirm	48	655
41	Ditto - - ditto	56	803
46	Ditto - - ditto	48	677
47	New ward	—	—
	Old Infirmary:		
55	Men, sick and infirm	44	432
54	Men, itch ward	46	449
52	Women's itch ward	48	429
50	Women's sick and infirm ward	49	559
53	Ditto - - ditto	43	413
1	Lying-in ward	51	590
2	Lying-in convalescent ward	62	514
37	Women, aged and infirm	47	427
26	Ditto - - ditto	48	532

Hence the floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed in the infirmary vary from 48 to 56 superficial feet, and from 677 to 822 cubic feet; but in the body of the workhouse the former varies from 43 to 51 superficial feet, and the latter from 413 to 559 cubic feet. All the wards in the infirmary have the space required by the Poor Law Board; but five out of nine in the body of the workhouse are deficient.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is now in process of improvement; so that the flock beds, which are lumpy, are being supplanted by wool mattresses. The bedsteads are of iron and sacking. The counterpanes in the men's ward, No. 42, are woollen, and, being red, have a cheerful look; whilst in all the other parts of the infirmary and workhouse the counterpanes are of blue colour, cotton, old, and old-fashioned, and of a dingy and repulsive appearance. Many of the blankets are old and thin. The linen is not of good colour. The beds in the foul ward look miserable.

Each inmate has a separate towel, and a napkin upon which to place the food; and there are also roller towels for more general use. Many of the inmates have their own comb and brush; and about half a dozen to each ward are supplied by the guardians.

There are lockers, and, in some wards, towel horses, placed between each two or three beds. There are also chairs with or without backs, and benches with backs, or simply forms, in the different wards; and there is a cupboard, but, instead of being occupied by the crockery and utensils, is filled with clothing.

There are wooden trenchers still in use here for the food of the inmates, which are antiquated and repelling, and require much labour to keep them clean.

There are exceedingly few prints; it would scarcely be wrong to say that there are no prints upon the walls; and we did not see any illustrated periodicals or newspapers, or games in the wards. There are night stools in the various wards; and sufficient water-closets and lavatories in the infirmary, but probably not a sufficiency in the old buildings.

There is a want of appearance of cheerfulness, comfort, and tidiness in the furniture, &c. in many of the rooms. There is too much that is old and antiquated.

Cleanliness.

There is not really want of cleanliness in the rooms and furniture, although the aspect of the old rooms, the rugs and other articles, is not that of cleanliness. The state of the foul

Ventilation.

foul wards is not satisfactory; and throughout, the colour of the linen might be advantageously improved.

The ventilation in the infirmary is good, and is effected by the open staircases, the open fire-places, the large windows, sometimes with perforated glass, and the ventilators in the ceilings and floors which communicate with the outer air. The room, No. 44, in which the infants were placed with adults, did not smell sweet.

The ventilation in the old part of the workhouse is far from satisfactory; and some of the rooms, as 53 and 56, are very close. The corridors and staircases are not well ventilated.

Nursing.

There are two paid nurses for the six wards in the new infirmary, with one unpaid nurse, and one unpaid helper, to each ward; and three night nurses, unpaid, for the six wards. There is also a paid midwife, and she has two pauper nurses, and one helper, to assist her to nurse the cases under her care.

The nurses receive 20*l.* a-year, with lodging and full rations, including 1 lb. of meat and about 1½ pint of porter daily! The midwife receives 40*l.* a-year, with lodging and rations; and in addition to her duties within the workhouse, attends the lying-in cases in the district, and receives such help from other midwives as she may require. The unpaid nurses and helpers receive extra rations; and, in the opinion of the master, the money thus appropriated could not be spent more advantageously.

Medical officer.

The medical officer is resident within the workhouse, and has charge both of the workhouse and the out-door medical relief of the parish. There is an assistant, who is also resident, and who dispenses, and has especially the charge of the out-door medical relief.

The in-door cases amount to about 80 in the infirmary, and they are regarded as really the sick cases; but in the old infirmary, containing the aged and infirm, there are always a few in each ward who take medicine, and are seen by the medical officer when they request it.

The out-door cases, amounting to about 30, are visited at their own homes daily, and 50 to 90 attend at the dispensary. Applicants receive attention at once, whether they bring a medical order or not; but the sick obtain medical orders afterwards.

The time devoted by the medical officer to his work is from about 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

The medical officer receives 250*l.* yearly, and the assistant 100*l.* yearly; and both have rooms, fire, and washing (not board). They divide between them from 30*l.* to 40*l.* yearly, derived from extras for vaccinations.

The medical officer thinks this the best arrangement for the medical care of the sick that could be devised; and, for a new officer, he thinks the present salary sufficient. In his own case, after 22 years' service, he thinks that 50*l.* yearly additional should be allowed him.

All his orders for food, stimulants, and medical appliances are readily attended to. The cost of the drugs is about 130*l.* to 140*l.* per year, for both the in-door and out-door relief. There is a special dietary for the aged and infirm; and they do not appear upon his medical books, except when really sick.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations which I offer in reference to the workhouse:—

1. I do not think that any class of sick cases should be placed in a room in the basement, whatever care may be taken to render the room comfortable.

2. The old rugs should at once be removed, and cheerful-looking woollen rugs substituted. The linen should be made of better colour; and the general aspect of the wards, linen, and furniture, in reference to cleanliness, should be improved.

3. The cupboards should be used for the purpose of placing the crockery and utensils in them. The clothing should be kept in proper stores.

4. Prints, illustrated periodicals, interesting books and games, and chairs and benches with backs and cushions should be much more largely supplied.

5. The wooden trenchers should be supplanted by crockery.

6. Labels should be placed upon the house medicine bottles which are kept in each room, and proper measures of quantity supplied.

7. I cannot speak of the old infirmary, and the other very old parts of the workhouse as if they were occupied by sick only, since they constitute the body of the workhouse, and are for the general inmates. The wards are, however, not in accordance with the views of the day, and the whole should be rebuilt.

So long as they remain, they might be made more cheerful by painting, prints, proper bed rugs, and rigid cleanliness, and more healthful by improving the ventilation. The latter is quite necessary. The corridors in the old building should also be better ventilated.

8. Infants and very young children should not be placed in the general itch wards. A suitable ward for such sick cases should be at once provided.

9. Day rooms are required both for convalescent and for the aged and infirm.

Appendix.

St. Giles and St. George.

10. The medical officer's salary might fairly be increased.

11. There should be one or more paid nurses in the old infirmary besides those for the new infirmary, to take charge of the bedridden cases; and two paid night nurses are needful. Sufficient pauper help should continue to be supplied both night and day.

12. I doubt very much if it is either needful or wise to give so large a quantity of meat and porter to pauper nurses.

13. Two, and in some instances, three beds are placed close together; and then a locker separates them from the next bed. This should not be allowed. Each bed should be kept apart from the others; and the following is the number which should be allowed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpos to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
				Old Infirmary:	
45	Women, sick and infirm -	14	55	Men, sick and infirm - -	7 or 8
43	Ditto - ditto - - -	14	54	Ditto, itch ward - - -	7
44	Ditto - ditto - - -	10	52	Women's itch ward - -	6 or 7
42	Men, sick and infirm - -	10	50	Ditto - sick and infirm -	7
			53	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9
41	Ditto - ditto - - -	14	1	Lying-in ward - - -	4 or 5
46	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7	2	Ditto - convalescent -	4 or 5
			37	Women, aged and infirm -	9 or 19
47	New Ward - - - -	–	26	Ditto - ditto - - -	9 or 10

No. 9.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

As this workhouse has been purchased by the Government, and will shortly be pulled down, it was scarcely necessary to include it in our present inspection.

We visited it on 12th April 1866, and were accompanied by the master and matron. The medical officer was absent.

Of the sick wards some are found in a detached building, and others in the body of the workhouse. The former are three in number, two being occupied by women, and one by men. The latter are four in number: two being devoted to surgical cases in both sexes, one to partially bedridden, and one to really bedridden women.

There are not any separate infectious wards, since cases of small-pox, and of every kind of fever are sent, in a special conveyance, to the special hospitals. Cases of syphilis are admissible, but none are now in the workhouse. There are about 15 imbeciles in the workhouse, mixed with the ordinary inmates, and all noisy and violent cases of that class are sent to the asylums. There is no separate itch ward, and as the cases are very few, they are placed in the common foul ward.

There is a tolerably large open space within the walls. The drainage is good. There are now 429 inmates in the workhouse; and the various infirmary wards above-mentioned, contain 56 ordinary sick cases, and 26 cases which are more or less bedridden.

There are not any day-rooms for the sick.

The following are the dimensions of the infirmary wards, with the number of beds (including the nurses and helpers' beds), which are now found in them:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Beds.
		Ft. *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
(B)	Women's sick ward - -	22 9	12 2	8 7	2
(C)	Ditto - - ditto - -	39 9	21 0	8 7	15
		— 3 8	2 0	8 7	
(D)	Men's sick ward - -	29 10	21 0	8 7	11
(H)	Men's sick ward (surgical cases) - - - -	45 4	18 3	10 11	15
(K)	Women's sick ward (surgical cases) - - -	44 9	18 3	10 11	16
		+ 8 0	1 6	10 11	
17	Women's sick ward (aged and infirm) - - -	51 3	18 3	10 9	14
		+ 4 0	1 6	10 9	
21	Ditto - - ditto - -	52 9	18 6	9 9	14
		—10 0	1 6	9 9	

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The size of the rooms, and their general character, are moderately good, since none are too large to be useful, and not too small to be well ventilated, but several of them are much too low.

Size of rooms, and general cleanliness.

There are windows on both sides of the wards, and the rooms are airy and cheerful. There are not now any wards in the basement.

The height and width of the rooms are commonly 8½ to 11 feet, and 20 feet; and the following is the floor space and the cubical space allowed to each bed:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
(B)	Woman's sick ward (scarcely used)	139	1,188
(C)	Ditto - ditto	55	473
(D)	Men's sick ward	57	489
(H)	Men's sick ward (surgical cases)	55	602
(K)	Woman's sick ward (surgical cases)	52	565
17	Woman's sick ward (aged and infirm)	67	723
21	Ditto - - - ditto	69	669

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space vary from 52 to 69 superficial feet, and from 473 to 723 cubic feet; and in two wards the latter is less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

The bedding is good throughout. It consists of flock beds, and iron bedsteads, with sacking or iron laths. The bed coverings are sufficient.

There are cupboards within and upon which the crockery and utensils are kept. Chairs, lockers, benches, books, and a few prints are found. There are water-closets, with sinks, for the use of all the wards. Two white washhand basins are provided for each ward, and four towels are allowed, and may be exchanged at any time. There is no separate fixed bath for the sick, but there is a portable bath for their use.

Cleanliness.

The bedding, beds, tables, floors, furniture, and utensils were cleanly. Owing to the frequency with which exceptions occur, in changing the linen, there was some difficulty in ascertaining the rule; but it appeared to be a pair of clean sheets for each sick person weekly.

Soap is allowed to the inmates, but not a piece to each separately.

Ventilation.

The ventilation throughout the wards was very fair during the day. It is maintained by open fireplaces; by windows on both sides of each ward, the upper sashes of which let down into a rack, or the whole swings on a central pin; by long large square ventilators, which pass through the roof, and are defended externally by louvre lights; by a perforated piece of zinc, placed across the top of some of the sashes, and by a false sash placed at the bottom in the room. In reference to the sashes it must be added that the former acts when the upper sash is let down, and the latter when the lower sash is elevated.

Nursing.

There is one paid nurse in charge of all the sick cases, who receives 30 *l.* per year, with board and lodging. There is also an unpaid nurse, a helper, and a night nurse, to each ward, who receive extra rations, and have different coloured dresses.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer attends at the workhouse during about 2¼ hours daily, and sees, on the average, about 60 cases. He has neither assistant nor dispenser, and he finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine. The drugs cost him 25 *l.* yearly. His salary has been recently increased, and is now 150 *l.* There are not any extras. He is of opinion that the guardians should find all drugs, and pay him 170 *l.* yearly.

There is to be another paid day nurse, and a paid night nurse appointed. He considers that the wards are good and healthy. The ventilation is not so good as it might be. He cannot advise as to the number of cubic feet of air which should be allowed to each bed. All his recommendations in reference to food, stimulants, and medical appliances, are readily attended to.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer in reference to this workhouse; but as the building will soon be pulled down, any recommendations are of little value.

1. Another paid nurse, and a paid night nurse should be appointed.

2. Separate baths, portable and otherwise, should be provided for the sick.

3. Two day-rooms should be provided.

4. The ventilating shaft in C. Ward should be enclosed with boards, and kept clean.

5. More wash-hand basins are required, and a separate piece of soap, and a towel, should be allowed to each inmate.

6. Small kitchens, or washing-up places, are needed in connection with the sick wards.

7. A separate diet should be provided for the aged and infirm.

8. The ventilation in the different wards should be watched, and the ventilating windows kept partially open at night.

Appendix.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

9. The following is the number of beds which should be allowed in the different wards :—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
(B)	Women's sick ward	6
(C)	Ditto - ditto	12
(D)	Men's sick ward	9 or 10
(H)	Men's sick ward (surgical cases)	14 or 15
(K)	Women's sick ward (surgical cases)	14 or 15
17	Women's sick ward (aged and infirm)	14 or 16
21	Ditto - - - ditto	14 or 16

No. 10.

THE STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

Strand Union Workhouse.

It has been determined by the Guardians to build a new infirmary at their schools at Edmonton, and to remove the sick cases from the present workhouse. Hence it was scarcely needful to inspect the present building.

We visited this workhouse on 12th April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the master. We experienced much difficulty in drawing a line as to the wards which we should inspect, since, in addition to some sick wards, there are a greater or less number of sick cases existing at various times in nearly all the other wards; and it became needful to examine all the wards not devoted to the able-bodied.

Hence, there is no classification of the cases with reference to their diseases; yet one or two wards are more particularly occupied by the more serious cases; and one or two wards are nominally used as convalescent wards.

There are no infectious wards (except one for children), since fever cases of all kinds, and small-pox, are sent to hospitals. Noisy and violent lunatics and imbeciles are sent to asylums.

There are not any day rooms for the use of the sick.

The number of persons in the workhouse now, is 556, but sometimes it approaches to 600.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds (including the nurses' beds), now in them.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
10	Men's sick ward (convalescent patients).	57	6	18	0	10	6	20
14	Men's sick ward (aged and infirm).	18	10	18	3	7	11	8
17	Ditto - ditto	57	6	18	3	7	10	21
19	Men's sick ward	57	10	18	9	8	6	20
		+57	10	10	5	5	0	
20	Ditto - ditto	41	9	28	6	9	0	18
		+41	9	22	6	4	3	
21	Women, aged and infirm	19	3	18	9	8	4	7
22	Women's sick ward	57	6	18	9	8	3	20
		+57	6	10	5	5	3	
23	Lying-in ward	19	0	18	0	8	0	6
24	Nursery	57	6	18	0	7	10	21
16	Women, imbeciles	28	0	18	6	7	9	8
15	Ditto - ditto	27	10	23	4	7	9	11
25	Women (convalescent)	18	10	18	0	10	0	8
26	Women, aged and infirm	27	10	23	6	10	0	13
27	Ditto - ditto	57	4	18	0	9	8	24
28	Ditto - ditto	57	4	18	0	10	6	23
	Women (cage ward)	24	10	16	0	7	9	7
		—13	0	6	4	7	9	
1*a*	Women, aged and infirm	73	9	16	10	11	10	33
2*a*	Ditto - ditto	44	0	17	3	10	1	18
3*a*	Ditto - ditto	32	0	17	3	10	1	12
	Men's infectious ward	21	10	15	0	9	5	7
	Men's insane ward	19	4	14	3	11	0	7
		+ 6	0	3	3	11	0	
	Men's insane ward (over)	19	4	14	3	11	3	8
		+19	4	11	9	2	3	
	Children's infectious ward	16	6	12	8	11	0	6
		+ 6	9	5	9	11	0	
	Children's infectious ward (over).	16	6	12	8	10	9	6
		+ 6	9	5	9	10	9	

The size of most of the rooms is good except in height. Of the exceptional wards one is very long, and another is so wide as to have three rows of beds in it, whilst those devoted to foul cases, imbeciles, and infectious cases in children and women, are much too small for proper ventilation.

Size of rooms and general cleanliness.

In the great majority of wards there are windows on both sides, or on one side, and at the two ends, which render the rooms light and cheerful. Some of the rooms, particularly those occupied by some of the aged women, and by the female imbeciles, have a very homely and comfortable appearance. The colour of the painted walls adds also much to this effect.

There is not any room in the basement; but one room, occupied by casual sick and syphilitic cases, is placed very low, and is dark.

The height and width of the rooms are commonly 8 to 11 feet, and 18 to 23 feet, but no less than seven wards are less than eight feet in height. The floor space and cubical space for each bed are:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
10	Men's sick ward (convalescent patients)	52	543
14	Ditto, aged and infirm	43	340
17	Ditto - ditto	50	391
19	Ditto, sick ward	54	611
20	Ditto - ditto	66	817
21	Women, aged and infirm	52	430
22	Women's sick ward	54	602
23	Lying-in-ward	57	456
24	Nursery	49	386
16	Women, imbeciles	52	405
15	Ditto - ditto	59	458
25	Women (convalescents)	42	424
26	Women, aged and infirm	50	503
27	Ditto - ditto	43	416
28	Ditto - ditto	45	471
	Women, cage ward	45	349
1*a*	Women, aged and infirm	37	444
2*a*	Ditto - ditto	42	425
3*a*	Ditto - ditto	46	464
	Men's infectious ward	47	440
	Men's insane ward	42	464
	Ditto - ditto (over)	35	451
	Children's infectious ward	41	454
	Ditto - ditto (over)	41	444

Hence the floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are from 35 to 66 superficial feet, and from 340 to 817 cubic feet. No less than 19 out of 24 wards are deficient in the cubical space required by the Poor Law Board.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding throughout is good. The beds are of flock in the general wards, and of feathers in the lying-in-ward. The bedsteads are of iron, with sacking or laths. In a few of the wards the old-fashioned blue counterpane is still found, which, by loss of colour, looks old, untidy, and even dirty, although it may be clean. In a majority of the rooms there is a very cheerful looking reddish woollen counterpane, and in some a very suitable white counterpane, with coloured border, is placed over the blue counterpane during the day. The sheets and blankets are sufficient. The bedsteads are made to be turned up, and thus to give more room during the day-time.

There are good small lockers, arm-chairs, night-stools, books, prints, and pictures, in the wards. White pottery wash-hand basins are used. Towels are provided. There are water-closets; but in some instances, as in the case of No. 10, men's convalescent ward, they are not conveniently placed. There are screens in the various wards.

Cleanliness.

Every part of the bedding, floor, tables, utensils, and furniture was clean, and some rooms were most scrupulously white and clean; indeed the cleanliness and the comfortable appearance of the beds and many of the rooms are a remarkable feature of the management.

An improper employment is found for the able-bodied inmates in this workhouse, that of beating carpets in the yard, which causes much dust to enter the different wards. This is said to be profitable, but it leads to much inconvenience.

Ventilation.

The ventilation throughout the workhouse is very defective, and considering that there are windows on both sides, and that there is excellent opportunity for ventilation, in all but the low wards, the defect is without excuse.

In many of the wards there are small tubes placed over gas jets, which lead to the outer air, and also one or two very small ventilators over the door or into the chimney.

Appendix.

STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

In the top rooms, and in a few others, there are also ventilators placed in the ceiling. In many rooms, however, there is no attempt at ventilation that can in the least deserve the name. In the women's and children's infectious wards, and the men's imbecile wards, the staircases and landings are enclosed by wood, without any means of ventilation, and in these and some other rooms the air is very close; but even in the rooms where there is an attempt at ventilation, it is quite inadequate to keep the air sweet and fresh.

There are a few air-bricks placed in the walls, but they are covered over. There are also a few ventilators placed in the floors, but they are shut, and in several instances the ventilators in the ceiling were closed.

Practically the ventilation is dependent upon the open fire-places, and on the windows, which are closed during a great part of the day, and all the night. The staircases, which should be the best ventilators of the workhouse, are all kept close by the windows being too generally closed.

Condy's fluid is placed upon rags and allowed to evaporate; and a special instrument is provided for this purpose.

Nursing.

Two paid nurses, one for each sex, have just been appointed, and they will divide the care of the sick between them by each taking charge of the two sexes alternately. There are also one pauper nurse and one helper to each ward, and although there are not any distinctly appointed night nurses, provision is made for such when occasion requires it. No person who is very ill, or dying, is left without an attendant.

There is a midwife, who is paid by the case (7 *s.* 6 *d.* for each case) and does not reside within the workhouse.

Medical officer.

The medical officer attends at the workhouse daily, and with a dispenser and an assistant about four hours daily are occupied in the duties of their office. The guardians find all drugs, up to the value of 30 *l.* yearly, and lemon-juice, and cod liver oil in addition; but we were told that this is not sufficient, except by an economy which is not advantageous to the patients.

The salary of the medical officer is 100 guineas, and, in addition, he receives 25 *l.* to 27 *l.* yearly for extras in lunacy and midwifery cases. The number of sick cases which are under his care is about 175.

He thinks that the guardians should find all the drugs, and in whatever quantity the cases may require; also that his salary should be increased to 150 *l.* or 200 guineas; or that an assistant should reside within the workhouse, and be paid by the guardians. Whatever may be the salary he thinks that in all workhouses there should be payment of extras.

There should be one paid nurse to about 75 mixed sick cases.

There should be one day-room on each side for the use of the convalescent and chronic cases; and cases of a serious nature should be placed together.

There is a special dietary for the aged and infirm inmates.

The guardians provide all diets, stimulants, and medical appliances readily when such are ordered.

The cubic space which should be allowed to each person by day and night, is from 500 to 750 cubic feet.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer, respecting this workhouse:—

1. A proper system of ventilation should be devised and adopted in every room in the workhouse.

A. The staircases should be made to act as ventilators, by open louvre, and other open lights at the top, and by the free entrance of air from below, so that a current of fresh air may proceed through them by night and day.

B. Large air bricks, with the openings covered with perforated zinc, should be placed at the top of the walls in every room, and be open night and day. Similar openings, but of larger size, and covered with zinc, having larger openings, should be placed over the doors leading to the passages. In the low rooms, as in the nursery, and probably in others, a piece of perforated zinc should be placed in the top part of the sash, and the sash so fastened that it shall be always open to the extent of one or two inches. In some rooms perforated glass might be placed in one pane of the top row of panes in the windows.

C. The ventilators, which are now closed, should be opened, and all ventilators should be cleaned out from time to time.

D. Openings should be made in all the partition walls of rooms, as in 2 A and 3 A, and in all the enclosures of staircases and landings, as in the insane ward and infectious wards. Some of these might require to be covered with perforated zinc, or filled in with perforated glass, or the inclosing boards might be altogether removed.

E. The low rooms on the upper floor should be made higher, by being built partly into the roof, and ventilators placed in the ceiling.

2. The itch ward, the syphilitic wards, the insane wards, and the infectious wards, are ill adapted, and should be changed or closed.

3. The

3. The old rugs should be removed, and supplanted by new woollen ones.

4. Small kitchens, or nurses' rooms, are much needed in various parts of the workhouse, in which the utensils might be placed, and in which the crockery could be washed.

5. Improved bath accommodation is necessary; and as it appears that perhaps one bath per week is needed for the sick, for medical purposes, moveable baths on wheels, and a sufficient supply of hot water on the different landings, should be added to the fixed ones.

6. With the sick scattered over the workhouse, it is scarcely possible to determine the number of nurses which are really requisite, but there should be at least three paid day nurses and two paid night nurses appointed, with proper wages, allowances, and apartments. The present pauper helpers should be retained, and their position improved.

7. The present arrangements of the lying-in department might be improved with advantage to the union. The cases should be attended by the medical officer for the sum usually paid to other medical officers of workhouses, instead of by a non-resident midwife. Waterproof sheeting should be supplied to the labour bed, and to most of the other beds.

8. At least one day-room for convalescents and chronic cases should be provided on each side.

9. The salary of the medical officer should be increased. All drugs and medical appliances should be provided at the cost of the guardians, in an unlimited quantity.

10. If the medical officer had charge of the lying-in cases it would probably be better that there should be an assistant, resident within the workhouse, whose salary, board, and lodging would be provided by the guardians.

11. The beating of carpets upon the premises, with the noise and dust to which it gives rise, is an abomination; and should either cease,* or some place be provided, where these two evils would not affect the workhouse and the inmates.

12. As a new infirmary is to be built, it is not needful to say more than that the present arrangement of having sick cases all over the workhouse is very inconvenient, and might probably have been prevented in this as in other workhouses.

13. The workhouse is in many parts much too crowded, and only the following number of beds should be allowed in the several wards :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
10	Men's sick ward (convalescent patients) - - - -	16 or 17	26	Ditto, aged and infirm - -	9
14	Ditto, aged and infirm - -	4	27	Women, aged and infirm -	16 or 17
17	Ditto - ditto - -	16	28	Ditto - ditto - -	17
19	Ditto, sick ward - - -	18		Ditto, cage ward - - -	4 or 5
20	Ditto - ditto - -	14	1*a*	Ditto, aged and infirm - -	22
21	Women, aged and infirm -	4 or 5	2*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 13
22	Ditto, sick ward - - -	18	3*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	10
23	Lying-in ward - - -	4		Men's infectious ward - -	3
24	Nursery - - - -	–		Ditto, insane ditto - - -	–
16	Women, imbeciles - - -	–		Ditto - ditto (over) - -	–
15	Ditto - ditto - -	–		Children's infectious ward -	–
25	Ditto, convalescent -	2 or 3		Ditto - ditto (over) -	–

* This has, I believe, been effected since our visit and report.

Appendix.

No. 11.

Holborn Union Workhouse.

THE HOLBORN UNION WORKHOUSE.

We visited this workhouse on 13th April 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the master.

It is situated in Gray's Inn-road, and is well drained. There is not a detached infirmary, but certain wards in the upper story are devoted to the sick, properly so called; and in the wards occupied by the aged and infirm, and the imbeciles, are persons who from time to time are under the care of the medical officer.

There are not any infectious wards, since cases of fever, of whatever kind, and of small-pox, are sent to the hospitals; but if a case of scarlet fever were to occur to a young child the patient would be placed in a room apart from the inmates. Itch cases are few, and are soon cured, but, in the meantime, they are kept in the receiving ward. Cases of syphilis are admitted, but are almost immediately sent to the Lock Hospital. There is no day-room for the sick; the yards are small, but kept in good repair, and ornamented with flowers.

The number of inmates in the workhouse is 456, of whom 157 are upon the medical officer's books.

The following are the measurements of the several wards, with the number of beds in them:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
7	Men's sick ward (general cases)	67 0 — 9 9	17 8 4 9	8 9 8 9	17
7*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 6	22 9	8 9	14
8	Children's sick ward - -	29 3	17 9	8 9	10
9	Men, sick and infirm - -	65 9	17 8	8 9	23
35	Women, aged and infirm -	46 6	17 0	9 11	18
30	Women, bed-ridden - -	48 9	25 6	9 11	20
31	Women, aged and infirm -	48 9	25 6	9 11	20
34	Ditto - - ditto - -	46 6	17 0	9 11	16
33	Women's sick ward - -	46 6	17 0	7 10	17
32	Ditto - ditto - - -	48 9	25 6	7 10	17
	Imbeciles:				
22	Women's day-room - -	19 3	18 8	8 0	11
22*a*	Women's bed-room - -	15 6	19 9	9 6	6
1	Men's insane ward - -	21 5	20 9	8 4	10

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of these rooms is 8 to 10 feet, and 17 to 25 feet.

The

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purposes to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. Feet.	*Cub. Feet.*
7	Men's sick ward (general cases)	67	585
7*a*	Ditto - ditto	66	576
8	Children's sick ward	52	454
9	Men, sick and infirm	50	442
35	Women, aged and infirm	44	435
30	Women, bed-ridden	62	616
31	Women, aged and infirm	62	616
34	Ditto - ditto	50	490
33	Women's sick ward	47	364
32	Ditto - ditto	73	573
	Imbeciles:		
22	Women's day-room	33	261
22 *a*	Women's bed-room	51	485
1	Men's insane ward	44	370

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space varies from 44 to 73 superficial feet, and from 364 to 616 cubic feet.

Size of rooms and general appearance

Many of the rooms, with the exception of those which are occupied by the imbeciles, are large, wide, open, light, and airy, but much too low. There are windows on both sides of the rooms, and the walls are coloured agreeably.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock upon iron bedsteads, with laths or sacking. The rugs in some of the rooms are of blue cotton, and look old and untidy; whilst in others, there are woollen rugs of somewhat more cheerful appearance. The bedsteads are made to fold up, and it is the practice here to fold up all the bedding and clothes, and place them at the head of the bed, after the plan of military hospitals.

There are chairs, benches with backs and cushions, lockers, cupboards in which to place the crockery, and cocoa-fibre matting, or pieces of carpet. There are excellent prints upon the walls, artificial flowers in the rooms, periodicals, and a large supply of books. There are also small kitchens in which the crockery is washed, and sufficient water-closets, and hot and cold water are supplied to the lavatories from a special heating apparatus, in several parts of the workhouse. There are also night-stools, of a new and very excellent construction, acting in all respects as well as the best water-closets. (*See* Report, page 51.)

The lavatories are well arranged, and one in the yard is furnished with the tip-up wash-hand basins, by which the dirty water is easily cast out, and clean water enters. (*See* Report, page 40.)

The rooms occupied by the lunatics, both male and female, are on the ground floor, and are neither so light nor so cheerful as they should be.

There are towels, soap, and basins for the use of the inmates.

Cleanliness.

The bedding, floors, furniture, and utensils, are very clean, and are kept in a very creditable condition. The same may be said of the walls and building generally, so far as we inspected it. There are said to be a few bugs in some parts of the workhouse, and on that account the master preferred the sacking to the lath bedsteads. The dresses of some of the helpers did not look very clean, but those inmates were engaged in cleaning the wards.

Ventilation.

The *system* of ventilation is, generally speaking, good. In the rooms immediately underneath the roof, which are occupied by the sick proper, there are large grating ventilators in the ceiling, to all of which there was a jet of gas.

In others, as those occupied by the aged and infirm, there are panes of perforated glass in the windows; also gratings in a few places in the walls, and a simple ventilator placed in the centre of the window, with a pane moving horizontally on a central pin. The Arnott's ventilators let in the smoke, and are kept closed.

The master and medical officer concurred in the statement that the ventilation is good during the night; and judging from the character of the rooms, the number of beds, the windows and ventilators, I think it not improbable, at the season when the ventilators are kept open.

HOLBORN UNION WORKHOUSE.

In this respect, however, the rooms for the imbeciles are much inferior, and although they did not smell close during the day, I do not doubt that they are very foul at night.

Nursing.

There is one paid nurse, who has charge of all the sick wards, and there are also one nurse and one helper to each ward, who are unpaid. There are no special night nurses, but whenever a case requires a night nurse, one is provided.

Medical officer.

The medical officer attends on the average about two hours and a half daily, and is occupied about two hours weekly in preparing his book. He has neither dispenser nor assistant; and he finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil, quinine, and ointment. He has 157 cases upon his books, of whom 80 are placed there simply to obtain a suitable dietary, and do not need his attention. He speaks individually to the inmates in the sick wards proper, but only to those in the aged and infirm wards, and imbecile wards, who express a wish to see him. His salary is 125 *l.* per year, and about 48 *l.* for extras in midwifery and insanity. He receives 11 *s.* for each midwifery case, and 21 *s.* for each certificate of lunacy.

He thinks that the guardians should find all the drugs, and pay him 200 *l.* per year, in addition to extras. A dispenser is not required, neither is an assistant, to reside in the workhouse.

He is of opinion that there should be two paid nurses, but a paid night nurse is not required.

A diet should be framed for the aged and infirm, containing meat and beer daily, and thus save the necessity for such persons to be placed upon his books.

Judging from the statements of others, with which he concurs, he thinks that each sick inmate should have 1,000 cubic feet of air; but he has not found any evil to result from the present smaller allowance.

The guardians readily provide all food, stimulants, and medical appliances which he may order.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I have to offer respecting the workhouse:—

1. The lunatics and imbeciles should be removed to more light and cheerful rooms, and there should be a day room for each sex. Their present rooms should be closed, but so long as they are used, the ventilation should be greatly improved.

2. It would be better to insert panes of perforated glass in the windows of the proper sick wards.

3. The blue cotton rugs should be supplanted by cheerful-looking woollen rugs.

4. Another paid day nurse and one or two paid night nurses should be appointed, besides those required for the care of the lunatics.

5. The guardians should find all the drugs, and increase the salary of the medical officer.

6. I doubt if each officer, male and female, should receive two pints of porter daily.

7. Two day rooms should be provided for the sick.

8. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
7	Men's sick ward (general cases)	15 or 17
7 *a*	Ditto - ditto	12 or 13
8	Children's sick ward	—
9	Men, sick and infirm	18
35	Women, aged and infirm	14
30	Women, bed-ridden	16
31	Women, aged and infirm	16
34	Ditto - ditto	14
33	Women's sick ward	10 or 11
32	Ditto - ditto	14
	Imbeciles:	
22	Women's day-room	—
22 *a*	Women's bed-room	—
1	Men's insane ward	—

No. 12.

CLERKENWELL.

We visited the Clerkenwell Workhouse on 18 April 1866. It is built on somewhat elevated ground; and the drains are now well trapped, and free from smell.

It consists of two parts, one of which is much older than the other. The older building faces the street, and contains a series of rooms placed side by side, with only an intervening wall, except in the centre of the building, where there is a large open staircase and passages. The newer building is placed in the rear of this, and runs parallel to it; and consists of one suite of single rooms only. The space between the two constitutes the airing yards; and a communication exists between the two, on the first floor, by means of a bridge. The bridge is not fully enclosed, and it thus acts, in some degree, as a ventilator to both buildings.

The recent erection of lofty model lodging houses, immediately to the south of this workhouse, has greatly diminished the means of ventilation.

The construction of the railway shook the workhouse in a very important degree; and rendered it necessary to tie the walls, and to strengthen the bridge.

There are not any fever and infectious wards, since cases of fever and small-pox are not admitted. Cases of insanity are kept apart in separate wards; and in this workhouse are placed upon the medical officer's books. Noisy and violent cases are sent to an asylum.

There are four wards which are devoted to sick cases; two of which are for medical, and two for surgical cases, one of each for each sex; and the other sick cases are kept in the wards devoted to the different classes to which they belong. It was thus needful for us to inspect many wards not exclusively devoted to the sick.

There are not any day-rooms. There are schools belonging to the parish apart from the workhouse; and nearly all the children are sent to them.

In this workhouse the very objectionable practice occurs of placing two adults, and even two sick adults, in each bed. In the lying-in ward, moreover, two women and two children are sometimes placed in the same bed. Hence it is needful in this workhouse to state the number of persons as well as the number of beds in each room.

The number of persons in the workhouse on Saturday last was 529; and of these, including the insane, 216 were placed upon the medical officer's list. There is not a sufficiently good dietary at this workhouse for aged persons; and in order that they might obtain a proper dietary, many of this number had been placed upon the medical officer's books.

The following are the dimensions of the various rooms in which the sick are found, with the number of beds and the number of persons in each room:— Size of rooms and general character.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
24	Men's insane ward	36 3	14 9	9 6	15
19	Men's surgery ward	34 8	30 2	8 0	29
19*a*	Ditto - ditto	49 3 +16 0	7 10 4 10	8 6 8 6	10
6	Lying-in ward	34 10	20 2	8 0	7
8	Female insane ward	63 6	18 0	8 5	23
9	Female aged and infirm	72 6	18 0	8 6	19
5	Ditto - ditto	72 6	18 0	8 3	12 double. 8 single. 32 persons.
31	Female sick and infirm	70 6 — 7 0	17 9 4 6	8 3 8 3	4 double. 18 single. 25 persons.
33	Women's sick ward	70 6	17 9	9 6	25
34	Women's surgery ward	20 0	17 3	9 9	1 double. 5 single. 7 persons.
35	Men's sick ward	70 6 — 11 0	17 0 7 0	9 8 8 0	21
3	Women's foul ward	19 7	17 7	10 0	7

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the sick wards are from 8 to 10 feet, and from 17 to 18 feet.

Appendix.

CLERKENWELL.

The floor space and the cubical space allowed to each bed, and to each adult person in the different rooms, are as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. Feet.	*Cub. Feet.*
24	Men's insane ward	36	339
19	Men's surgery ward	36	288
19*a*	Ditto - ditto	46	394
6	Lying-in ward	100	803
8	Female insane ward	50	418
9	Ditto, aged and infirm	69	584
5	Ditto - ditto	65 as to beds	538 as to beds.
		41 as to persons	336 as to persons.
31	Ditto, sick and infirm	55 as to beds	457 as to beds.
		49 as to persons	403 as to persons.
33	Women's sick ward	50	476
34	Women's surgery ward	58 as to beds	561 as to beds.
		49 as to persons	481 as to persons.
35	Men's sick ward	53	522
3	Women's foul ward	49	492

Hence it appears that the floor space and cubical space allotted to each person varied from 36 to 100 superficial feet, and from 288 to 584 cubic feet, and that 9 and 12 ward was deficient in the space required by the Poor Law Board.

The rooms in the older part of the workhouse have, with one or two exceptions, windows on one side only; and are not light and cheerful. Those on the ground floor, and particularly the male insane ward, are still less so.

Those in the newer building have windows on both sides, and are generally light and cheerful.

The rooms are all low, and, with a few exceptions, too narrow, and throughout the workhouse they exhibit the aspect of an old building.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of a flock bed, placed upon iron bedsteads, with iron laths or sacking. The quantity of flock was too small, so that the beds were almost universally too thin, and when placed upon laths, the latter would be readily felt through them. Moreover, the flock is not teazed; and the beds are not usually changed, until the death of an occupant, or until the tick requires to be cleansed or renewed. The sheets are good; and the rugs are of wool, and moderately cheerful in appearance.

There are chairs and benches in the wards, but there are not any lockers, or book shelves. There are generally cupboards in the wards, and in the lobbies, which contain the crockery, and some of the utensils. There are also a very few small kitchens, or washing-up places; but generally the larger utensils are placed in the wards. There are scarcely any prints upon the walls. Illustrated periodicals are not supplied by the guardians, but a few are given by the officers. Dominoes are allowed to all; and draughts to the insane.

Generally, there is want of conveniences, and comfortable furniture in the rooms.

There are not any fixed baths in the workhouse; but there are portable baths kept in good order. The water, both hot and cold, must be carried from the lower to the upper parts of the workhouse. There is no system of supply by pipes in the upper rooms; and in general the arrangements for the supply of water are deficient. Gas is used in the rooms.

There are night-chairs in each room; and water-closets in various parts of the workhouse; but, as in the case of the lying-in room, they are not conveniently placed, and are not sufficiently numerous.

Round towels and short towels are supplied to each room, but not to each person. Combs, but not brushes, are given when asked for; and many of the inmates are said to have their own towels. Soap is given to each person. Some of the small towels which we saw, were very ragged, and but few were good.

There

There are a few lavatories, with iron enamelled basins; but usually the sick are washed in pottery basins in the bed rooms.

The workhouse is in almost every respect kept in a cleanly condition. The linen is clean; and, in the sick wards, there are two clean sheets supplied weekly. The bedding, and furniture are clean; but the water-closets, from their construction, could not be kept in so cleanly a state as is desirable. Cleanliness.

There are said to be a few bugs in this workhouse; and with so old a building in London it could not be otherwise.

There are not air bricks in any of the walls, or perforated glass in the windows. The ventilation is dependent upon the windows and doors, which are old and ill fitting, upon open fire-places (of which there are two in each of the larger wards), and upon large openings, covered with gratings, canvas, or shutters, placed in the ceilings, and communicating with the flues. When the wards are placed side by side several semicircular openings are made in the dividing wall; and similar means of ventilation are provided, when a corridor passes along the side of a room, as in the lying-in ward. Ventilation.

The male insane ward was very close, and No. 9 aged and infirm ward, was close, but nothing offensive was observed in the air of the other rooms. The medical officer and master, who are frequently in the rooms, state that the smell of the rooms does not exceed that of an ordinary private bed room.

I have no doubt, however, that the ventilation should be improved; and that the evil of the present state is greatly lessened by the ill-fitting of the doors and windows.

There are three non-pauper paid nurses. One, a female, is the superintendent of the nursing of the whole sick, and receives 20 *l.* a year. The second is a man, who is the nurse of the male insane, and receives 8 *l.* per year, and two suits of clothes. The third is a woman, the nurse of the female insane, who receives 2 *s.* per week (5 *l.* 4 *s.* per year), and clothing. All these receive officers' rations. Nursing.

There is also a pauper nurse to each ward, who receives 1 *s.* per week, and has a distinctive dress; and there are two helpers to each of the large wards.

There is not any paid night nurse.

The master was of opinion that there should be two other paid day nurses, and one paid night nurse. Of the three paid general nurses, two should be devoted to the female, and one to the male inmates; or the one who is now superintendent of the whole should continue in that position, and one of the proposed nurses should be appropriated to the general sick of the two sexes.

The present staff of pauper nurses should be retained; and he is of opinion, that the gratuity of 1 *s.* per week is an important incentive to good conduct.

The medical officer is not resident within, but resides very near to the workhouse. He always attends twice daily, viz.: from 9 to about 10.30 A.M., and from 7.30 to 8 P.M., and at other times as occasion may require. He devotes fully two hours per day within the workhouse, to the discharge of his duties. He has neither assistant nor dispenser; and the number of bottles of medicine which he prepares daily, either within the workhouse, or at his own house, is from 30 to 40. The guardians provide cod-liver oil and quinine. All other drugs are paid for by the medical officer, but he cannot estimate their cost. Medical officer.

His salary is 130 *l.* per year, besides 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for each certificate of insanity. He does not receive extra payment for vaccination; and he is not paid anything for the instrumental and other serious midwifery cases, in which he is called to aid the paid midwife.

He is of opinion that his salary should be 200 *l.* per year, besides the extras, as recommended by the Poor Law Board, and that the guardians should provide drugs and a dispenser.

He considers that there should be a good diet (including half-a-pint of beer daily), provided for the aged; and thus prevent the necessity of so many persons being regarded as sick, simply to obtain this dietary. The workhouse is too full, and quite inadequate to the wants of the parish. It will, moreover, be impossible to supply the necessary accommodation, until a new workhouse has been built. Great care is taken to supply the worst cases with single beds; and only such as are not seriously afflicted, or are convalescent, are placed two in a bed.

The guardians grant most readily whatever he orders in diet, stimulants, and medical appliances.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse: Recommendations.

1. As the building is old and inadequate, it is quite necessary that it should be taken down without delay, and a new one erected, with larger sick wards, and a detached infirmary.

2. So long as it exists, certain alterations should be made.

3. The beds should be fuller, and the flock teased at frequent intervals.

4. A separate clean towel, and comb and brush should be supplied to each sick person.

5. Lockers, bookshelves, prints, illustrated periodicals, and games should be supplied; and an air of comfort given by the furniture of the rooms.

6. The water-closets should be reconstructed, so that the whole shall not be flushed together, but each pan be separate, and with a proper supply of water. The number of them should be increased, and one placed near to the lying-in ward.

Appendix.

CLERKENWELL.

7. The number of lavatories should be increased.

8. Hot and cold water should be supplied to each room, and an increased number of baths provided.

9. Air bricks, or perforated glass ventilators, should be placed in all the rooms, and particularly in those on the ground floor.

10. In no case should two sick adults occupy the same bed; and in the general sick wards only single beds should be placed.

11. In the lying-in ward, two women and their children should never be allowed to sleep together.

12. The lying-in ward should be enlarged. A day-room for lying-in cases should be provided; and as the cases are kept in the workhouse one month, they should be transferred to another room. It is desirable that the sick cases (other than those of a very temporary character occurring amongst the aged and infirm, and imbeciles), should be placed in proper and separated sick wards.

13. A dietary, consisting of meat and half-a-pint of beer daily, should be provided for the aged inmates.

14. Three additional paid nurses should be immediately appointed; and the payment of 2 *s.* per week for such persons is totally inadequate.

15. The salary and emoluments of the medical officer should be increased, and the guardians should provide all drugs.

16. A dispenser might be appointed, who could also act as clerk, or have charge of a part of the nursing.

17. Day-rooms should be provided for the insane, and for the aged and infirm sick and convalescent.

18. Ward No. 19, and others similarly placed on the upper floor, should have the ceilings raised into the roof.

19. The number of beds which should be allowed in the different wards, is as follows:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
24	Men's insane ward - - -	10	5	Female, aged and infirm - -	19
19	Men's surgery ward - -	12 or 16	31	Female, sick and infirm -	18
19*a*	Ditto - - ditto - -	7	33	Women's sick ward - -	20
6	Lying-in ward - - -	5	34	Women's surgery ward - -	6
8	Female, insane ward - -	18	35	Men's sick ward - - -	20
9	Female, aged and infirm -	19	3	Women's foul ward - -	6

No. 13.

SHOREDITCH.

SHOREDITCH.

WE visited the Shoreditch Workhouse on April 19th, 1866; and were accompanied by the master and the medical officer.

This is a newly-built and handsome workhouse, and is situated in a suitable and not insalubrious locality. The drainage is said to be good. There are now 782 persons in the workhouse, but the building can receive 1,200.

There is not a detached infirmary; but the greater part of the sick are placed in one block of building. Certain wards are more particularly regarded as sick wards, and are occupied by cases of a mixed character; but the whole of the lunatics (amounting to 131 in number, and all, except one, able to leave their rooms), are accounted as sick; and sick cases are found to the extent of about one-half in the rooms for the aged and infirm. The lunatics of each sex are placed in suites of rooms apart from the other inmates, and have day rooms.

There

There are not any infectious wards, since all cases of fever of whatever kind, and small-pox, are sent to the hospitals. Whenever a fever case is sent by the relieving officer, and only one of typhus fever has occurred in seven years, it is not passed from the receiving ward, but is at once seen by the medical officer, and then passed to the fever hospital. Every important case of syphilis is sent to the lock hospital, to which, as to the other institutions, the guardians subscribe.

There are separate schools to which the children are sent; but there is not a separate sick nursery for any that are kept in the workhouse.

The yards are new and clean. Small flower-beds and trees have been planted; and the space is as large as could be expected in a workhouse placed in London. There is a separate wash-house for foul and lying-in linen.

Size of rooms, and general character.

The following are the dimensions of the various sick-rooms proper, of the rooms in which sick cases are found, and of the apartments of the lunatics, with the number of beds which they contain:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
4	Nursery - - - -	24 9	15 10	11 0	—
1	Lying-in ward - - -	42 6	19 7	11 7	13
2	Women's sick ward - -	55 0	19 7	11 6	25
3	Ditto - ditto - -	55 5	19 7	11 6	25
4	Ditto - ditto - -	54 2	19 9	11 6	25
5	Ditto - ditto - -	55 4	20 2	11 6	25
6	Ditto - ditto - -	55 5	20 3	11 6	25
7	Ditto, sick and infirm -	55 4	20 3	11 9	25
8	Ditto - ditto - -	55 4	20 3	11 9	25
8	Men's sick ward - -	55 3	20 2	11 9	25
7	Ditto - ditto - -	55 3	20 3	11 9	25
6	Ditto - ditto - -	54 3	20 3	11 9	25
5	Ditto - ditto - -	54 3	20 3	11 9	25
4	Ditto - ditto - -	55 3	19 9	11 6	25
3	Ditto - ditto - -	55 4	19 9	11 6	25
1	Ditto - ditto - -	55 4	19 9	11 6	25
3	Male imbeciles' day-room -	17 2	19 6	12 0	—
2	Ditto - ditto - -	20 0	17 0	12 0	—
1	Ditto - ditto - -	24 10	17 0	12 0	—
6	Ditto, bed-room - -	20 3	17 0	12 0	9
5	Ditto, epileptic patients -	20 3	17 0	12 0	8
4	Ditto, imbeciles' bed-room	24 10	17 0	12 0	11
(*a*)	Ditto (room unnumbered)	9 0	17 2	12 0	3
(*b*)	Ditto - ditto - -	9 0	17 2	12 0	4
9	Male imbeciles - - -	20 2	17 0	12 0	9
8	Ditto - ditto -	20 2	17 2	12 0	8
7	Ditto - ditto - -	24 10	17 0	12 0	12
	Female Imbeciles:				
9	Female bed-room - -	9 0	17 0	12 0	4
8	Ditto - ditto - -	9 0	17 0	12 0	4
7	Female imbeciles' bed-room	20 2	17 0	12 0	9
11	Ditto - ditto - -	15 0	17 0	12 0	7
10	Ditto - ditto - -	20 2	17 0	12 0	10
4	Ditto - ditto - -	19 10	17 2	12 0	9
5	Ditto - ditto - -	20 2	17 2	12 0	9
6	Ditto - ditto - -	15 3	17 2	12 0	7
1	Ditto, day-room - -	19 0	17 2	12 0	–
2	Ditto - ditto - -	19 0	17 2	12 0	–
3	Ditto - ditto - -	15 0	17 2	12 0	–

Hence it appears that the height and width of the sick wards are about 11½ feet and 20 feet, whilst in the wards of the imbecile and aged the width is reduced to about 17 feet.

Appendix.

SHOREDITCH.

The floor space, and the cubical space, allowed to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. Feet.	*Cub. Feet.*
4	Nursery:		
1	Lying-in ward	64	742
2	Women's sick ward	43	495
3	Ditto - ditto	43	499
4	Ditto - ditto	43	492
5	Ditto - ditto	45	513
6	Ditto - ditto	45	516
7	Women's sick and infirm	45	527
8	Ditto - - ditto	45	527
8	Men's sick ward	45	524
7	Ditto - ditto	45	526
6	Ditto - ditto	44	516
5	Ditto - ditto	44	516
4	Ditto - ditto	44	502
3	Ditto - ditto	44	503
1	Ditto - ditto	44	503
3	Male imbeciles' day-room	—	—
2	Ditto - - ditto	—	—
1	Ditto - - ditto	—	—
6	Male imbeciles' bed-room	38	459
5	Male epileptic patients	43	516
4	Male imbeciles' bed-room	38	461
(*a*)	Male (room unnumbered)	52	618
(*b*)	Ditto - - ditto	39	464
9	Male imbeciles	38	457
8	Ditto - ditto	43	519
7	Ditto - ditto	35	422
	Female Imbeciles:		
9	Female bed-room	38	459
8	Ditto - ditto	38	459
7	Female imbeciles' bed-room	38	457
11	Ditto - - - ditto	36	437
10	Ditto - - - ditto	34	411
4	Ditto - - - ditto	38	454
5	Ditto - - - ditto	38	462
6	Ditto - - - ditto	37	449
1	Female imbeciles' day-room	—	—
2	Ditto - ditto	—	—
3	Ditto - ditto	—	—

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space in the sleeping wards are 45 superficial feet, and 520 cubic feet for each person.

The size of the rooms is universally good, being about 12 feet in height, and of sufficient length and breadth. None are either too long or too small to be thoroughly useful. There is so great a similarity in them that they contain each 25 beds, 22 or 23 being occupied by patients, and two or three by the nurses and helpers; and in all respects the arrangements on the male and female side of the workhouse are almost identical.

The main body of the workhouse is built with a central corridor, running parallel with the front, and with wards placed on each side of it. Hence, excepting in the wards at the ends of the building, there are outer windows only on one side, but they are large, and extend nearly to the ceiling; and on the other side there are windows opening into the corridor. The height and large dimensions of the rooms, with the character and number of the windows, render the wards light and cheerful.

The corridors are open throughout; and having large windows at each end, besides the numerous windows leading to the wards on either hand, are also light and cheerful.

Water-closets, water-shoots, lavatories, and baths, all of the best kind, abound on every landing, and in connection with nearly every sick room. They are particularly abundant in the apartments of the lunatics. Hot and cold water are obtainable everywhere; and fire-pipes are placed on each landing.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are of flock, which is teazed from time to time, and kept soft and in good condition. They are also fairly filled. The bedsteads are of iron (except in the wards for epileptics), with sacking, or iron bands, or laths. The iron bands are thick, and nearly rigid; and there is not a mattrass between them and the bed.

The

The sheets and bedding in general are good; and the rugs are of wool, and not disagreeable in appearance.

There are screens and cupboards in every ward. There is a clock in some of the wards.

Three roller towels are provided weekly for a ward of 25 beds. No small towels are supplied, and only two large and two small combs are supplied to each large ward. We were, however, informed that many of the inmates have their own small towels, combs, and brushes. Hot water dishes are used; and the joint of meat is brought up from the kitchen, and cut up in each ward.

There are benches, but at present without cushions, and chairs; also a few prints on the walls, and some illustrated periodicals, and religious books; but there are not any games for the ordinary sick. There are good looking-glasses in the wards, and even in the lavatories, and book-shelves in the wards.

The comforts of this class, which are provided for the lunatics and imbeciles are quite remarkable. The prints abound both in the rooms, and in the corridors. There is a large bagatelle board; and there are games of dominoes. There are also rabbits kept by them. On the female side the attendant plays an accordion; and not unfrequently the inmates dance an accompaniment.

The urinal in the lunatics' yard, on the men's side, allows the floor to be wet all over; and the water-closet, in the yard for the use of mothers with infants, is too distant to be convenient in wet weather.

The supply of water and gas is universal.

Cleanliness.

Every part of the rooms, furniture, and bedding was perfectly clean, except that on the labour bed. The sacking was stained, and one of the blankets had also a stain upon it. The labour bed is emptied of straw, and changed after every confinement, although there is a mackintosh sheeting, which, if used, should keep the bedding clean. One clean sheet is supplied weekly.

There are bugs in the workhouse, but they are much too few to be a serious annoyance.

The chimneys smoke and dirty the walls.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the sick wards in this new and excellent building is very defective; and is another instance of the very little attention which architects give to this important subject, in preparing their plans for the erection of public buildings.

On the outer side, it is dependant entirely upon the windows, and as the windows must be closed at night, there is a large portion of the 24 hours when they cannot act as ventilators. On the inner side, the windows, opening into the corridors, may act as ventilators; but they are in many instances shut, and particularly at night. There are also open fire-places, but there are not any special ventilators of any kind in any part of the sick rooms.

Hence, several rooms, as No. 4 for sick women, and No. 4 for sick men, were close at our visit; and all must be close during the night.

The corridors are no doubt very valuable ventilators, and particularly as there are gratings in all the floors; but I do not think that the movement of the air is quite so active as is desirable for ventilation with comfort.

Nursing.

There are 12 paid nurses for the inmates, who are engaged as follows:—

One female for receiving ward; salary 25 *l.*, and rations.

Two females for female imbeciles; salary 25 *l.* and 18 *l.*, and rations.

Two males for male imbeciles; salary 40 *l.* and 30 *l.*, and rations.

Two females for female sick; salary 25 *l.* and 18 *l.*, and rations.

Two females for male sick; salary 25 *l.* and 18 *l.*, and rations.

The females for ordinary inmates; salary 25 *l.*, 18 *l.*, and 15 *l.*, and rations.

The number of inmates who are under the care of these paid nurses, and the number which might be received into their respective departments, are as follows:—

Class of Nurses.	Number now in their Wards.	Number for which Accommodation exists.
Female imbeciles, two nurses - - -	59	60
Male imbeciles, two ditto - - - -	58	60
Female sick, two ditto - - - -	171	200
Male sick, two ditto - - - -	110	200
Ordinary sick, three, ditto - - -	about 360	about 680
About	758	1,200

Besides

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SHOREDITCH.

Besides these, there are to each ward, one unpaid nurse, and one or two unpaid keepers who sleep in the wards, and receive extra rations, and some of them have a different kind of dress.

There are not any paid night nurses, who are devoted solely to that duty, but the assistant paid nurses attend upon the cases which need help during the night, and when thus engaged, do not do day duty also.

There is not a separate paid nurse for the lying-in ward, and the upaid nurse is very infirm.

All stimulants are fetched from the stores by the paid nurses; and it is expected that they are all administered by them; but sometimes this duty may devolve upon the unpaid nurses.

The paid nurses are also expected to give the medicines, but no doubt the unpaid do some part of this duty.

All the unpaid nurses can read.

The master and medical officer were of opinion, that there should be another paid nurse for the sick men, and one for the sick women to act by day, and two others to act by night. There should also be a separate paid nurse for the lying-in ward; but as there are rarely more than eight lying-in women in the wards at one time, and only about 50 yearly, it is probable that she could also attend to a sick nursery, or some additional duty.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has been attached to the workhouse for 25 years. He resides near, and devotes about four hours daily (at many periods of the day and night) to the discharge of his duties. The guardians provide the drugs, but he dispenses them, and prepares from 25 to 30 bottles daily.

His salary is only 126 *l.* without extras of any kind, even for the midwifery and lunacy cases. Including all the imbeciles (131 in number), he has about 414 persons upon his books; a large portion of whom must receive his attention daily.

The cost of the drugs is from 50 *l.* to 60 *l.* yearly. Whatever food, stimulants, and medical appliances he orders, are readily supplied, and there is abundance of the latter. Baked or roast meat is supplied to the inmates thrice weekly; and about six gallons of port wine, (which is the chief stimulant ordered) are given weekly. The cost of the port wine is 15 *l.* 10 *s.* the quarter cask.

There should be a proper diet ordered for the imbeciles, and also for the aged and infirm, who exceed 60 years of age, containing meat and beer daily. This would very greatly reduce the number of persons who are placed upon his books, and lessen the time, (now 12 hours weekly) which must be devoted to enter the different cases. About 10 or 12 imbeciles would even then require attention daily; and he thinks it would be needful for him to place many imbeciles upon his list.

He is of opinion, that his salary should be increased to 200 or 250 guineas yearly, including extras, and that a dispenser should be provided. If the medical officer were to devote his whole time to the performance of the duties of this office, he should receive good board and lodging, and 300 guineas per year. If, with the present plan, an assistant should be required to reside within the workhouse, he should be selected by the medical officer.

He makes the quarterly totals of his sick cases, by adding the number of the new cases which occur each week, to the number of cases which were in hand at the end of the previous quarter.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:—

1. The ventilation should be immediately and universally improved. There should be in each outer wall, between or above the windows, large air bricks, with the openings covered with perforated zinc; or the upper half of one of the upper row of panes in each window, should be of perforated glass, or a strip of perforated zinc four to six inches in depth, should be placed within the window frame at the top of the upper sash, plugged, so that it must remain open to the depth of two inches. The windows leading to the corridors, should be plugged open to the extent of one inch, so that they cannot be entirely closed by night or day.

Some openings for ventilation should be made at the top of the corridor.

2. There should be two additional paid nurses employed by day, and two appointed for night duty; one of each class for the two sexes. There should be a special paid nurse for the lying-in ward and the sick nursery.

3. The medical officer's salary should be increased, and in addition, there should be the usual fees for midwifery, vaccination, and lunacy certificates.

On a future appointment, it would probably be better that an assistant should reside within the workhouse, and act under the direction of the medical officer.

4. A dispenser should be appointed, who could also aid in the discharge of other duties.

5. They purpose to reduce the beds from 25 to 20 in the large wards, during the summer-time.

6. A

6. A sick nursery should be provided.

7. A sick kitchen would be very convenient.

8. A larger number of prints, periodicals, interesting books, and games, should be provided. Cushions should be placed upon the benches, and more arm chairs provided. The lunatics also require a rocking-horse, and some other games.

9. Each patient should have a towel, and a comb and brush.

10. The bedsteads are too narrow. New ones should not be less than two feet six inches to two feet eight inches in width.

11. Attention should be given to cure the smoky chimneys.

12. The walls should be coloured.

13. A special diet for the aged and infirm, and imbeciles, with meat and beer daily, should be provided.

14. The number of beds which each ward should contain, is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
4	Nursery - - - -	—	4	Male imbeciles' bed room -	—
1	Lying-in ward - - -	12	(*a*)	Male (room unnu bered) -	—
2	Women's sick ward - -		(*b*)	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
3	Ditto - ditto - - -		9	Male imbeciles - - -	—
4	Ditto - ditto - - -		8	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
5	Ditto - ditto - - -		7	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
6	Ditto - ditto - - -				
7	Women's sick and infirm -				
8	Ditto - ditto - - -	18		Female Imbeciles:	
8	Men's sick ward - - -	each.			
7	Ditto - ditto - - -		9	Female imbeciles' bed room -	—
6	Ditto - ditto - - -		8	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
5	Ditto - ditto - - -		7	Female imbeciles' bed room -	—
4	Ditto - ditto - - -		11	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
3	Ditto - ditto - - -		10	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
1	Ditto - ditto - - -		4	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
3	Male imbeciles' day room -	—	5	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	—	6	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
1	Ditto - ditto - - -	—	1	Female imbeciles' day room -	—
6	Male imbeciles' bed room -	—	2	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
5	Male epileptic patients - -	—	3	Ditto - ditto - - -	—

No. 14.

WHITECHAPEL.

WE visited this workhouse on the 20th April 1866, and were accompanied by the master and matron; and also by the medical officer of each side of the workhouse.

This is a comparatively new workhouse, surrounded by narrow streets, small houses, and factories. The drainage is said to be good. A very strong drain smell was perceived in the basement, under the ward for male imbeciles, and used by that class as a washhouse; but whether this was due to the absence of a trap, which we found off the sink, or to some more permanent and serious state of the drains, we could not ascertain.

It consists of two large blocks of buildings, which run parallel to each other; and are separated by an interval, in which are the very small yards, and certain offices. The building in the rear is fireproof, and, except the central part, is devoted to the sick of both sexes. A new addition has been made to it very recently, by which accommodation is, with a few exceptions, now furnished for all the sick men; but, as the number of sick women is much greater than that of the men, many of the latter are placed in the front building.

The female imbeciles are placed on the ground floor in the building in the rear; whilst the males are placed on the ground floor in the front building.

There are not any infectious wards, since all fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals. Cases of syphilis are admitted; and but few are sent to the Lock Hospital. The children are placed in a separate school; but no less than 68 (of whom 49 are over 12 years), are now in the workhouse, and are not sent to school.

There is not a separate sick nursery; and hence we found many children in the rooms with

Appendix.

WHITECHAPEL.

with adults, and in some instances a mother and her child occupied a narrow bed, barely sufficient for the woman alone. In one instance, the infant, sleeping with her mother in the general ward, had measles.

There are 692 inmates, of whom 53 are female imbeciles, 24 male imbeciles, and 68 children.

The workhouse is heated chiefly by hot water, which circulates through a coil of pipes on each landing; and through a large pipe running along one or two sides of each ward. There are also open fire-places.

There is high and low pressure water supply; but as the mains of the water company are, as we were informed, too small to supply sufficient water during the period when the supply is on, the cisterns in the workhouse are not sufficiently filled, and the supply is defective.

The yards are of the following dimensions, and are of irregular shape, and very small:—

AIRING YARDS.

	Area.	
Imbecile women's yard - - - -	83	square yards.
Able-bodied women's yards - - -	622	„
Able-bodied men's yard - - - -	555	„
Male imbecile's yard - - - - -	177	„
Dead-house yard - - - - -	134	„
Laundry yard - - - - - -	285	„
TOTAL - - -	1,856	„

There are also exercising grounds upon the top of each block of building. The floor is of asphalt; and the area is well protected by a wall and iron railings. The chimney stacks are, however, so low that the smoke blows down upon this area, as well as down the chimney, and is disagreeable.

There is a small day room for the female and another for the male imbeciles; but there are none for the general sick. Wards Nos. 39, 40, 46, and 47 are, however, very wide, and allow the use of them as day rooms for certain women, who sleep in adjoining dormitories.

Size of rooms, and general character.

The following are the dimensions of the rooms, with the beds which they now contain; many of which, however, as wards 83, 79, 74, and 75 are empty:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
69	Women's sick ward - - -	42 8	16 7	11 6	16
66	Ditto - - ditto - - -	42 8	16 7	11 10	17
65	Ditto - - ditto - - -	42 8	16 7	11 10	17
63	Ditto - - ditto - - -	42 8	16 7	12 10	15
64	Women's lying-in ward - -	42 8	16 7	12 10	13
61	Female imbeciles - - -	26 0	16 5	12 10	12
62	Ditto - - ditto - - -	26 0	16 5	12 10	12
	Day room adjoining - - -	16 0	16 4	12 10	—
18	Women's sick ward - - - Chronic Cases	31 0	16 2	12 10	12
43	Women's itch ward - - -	12 0	16 8	11 6	5
40	Women's aged and infirm - -	37 0	33 0	11 6	24
39	Ditto - - ditto - - -	37 0	33 0	11 6	24
42	Women's (night only) - -	32 0	16 3	11 6	16
41	Women's sick ward - - -	32 0	16 3	11 6	14
44	Women, aged and infirm (night only.)	31 3	16 3	11 6	16
45	Ditto - - ditto - - -	31 3	16 3	11 6	16
46	Women's sick ward - - -	37 0	33 0	11 6	24
47	Ditto - - ditto - - -	37 0	33 0	11 6	24
82	Men's sick ward - - -	32 6	16 4	13 0	10
83	Men's ditto (empty) - - -	32 6	16 4	13 0	10
84	Men's sick ward - - -	45 10	16 4	13 0	15
85	Ditto - - ditto - - -	47 2 — 9 0	16 4 5 0	13 0 6 0	14

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
81	Men's sick and infirm - -	47 2 — 9 0	16 4 5 0	12 0 6 0	14
80	Ditto - - ditto - - -	46 0	16 6	12 0	15
79	Ditto - - ditto (empty) -	32 6	16 6	12 0	10
78	Ditto - - ditto - - -	32 6	16 6	12 0	10
77	Ditto - - ditto - - -	46 0	16 6	11 3	15
74	Ditto - - ditto (empty) -	32 9	16 6	11 3	10
75	Ditto - - ditto (empty) -	32 9	16 6	11 3	10
76	Men's, aged sick - - - Male Imbeciles:	47 2 — 9 0	16 6 5 0	11 3 6 0	14
	Male imbeciles' day room - -	24 0	18 0	12 10	—
3	Male imbeciles' bed room - -	24 0	18 0	12 10	12
6	Men's foul ward - - -	24 2	18 0	11 10	10
5	Ditto - - ditto - - -	10 0	18 0	11 10	3
4	Ditto - - ditto - - -	24 2	18 0	11 10	10
9	Men's itch ward - - -	24 2	18 0	10 9	10
8	Ditto - - ditto (empty) -	10 0	18 0	10 9	3
7	Men's sick ward - - -	24 2	18 0	10 9	10

Hence it appears that the usual width and height of the rooms are 16½, and from 11½ to 13 feet; whilst some are of double width.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each sex are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
69	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	44	509
66	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	42	492
65	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	42	492
63	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	47	605
64	Women's lying-in-ward - - - - - -	54	699
61	Female imbeciles' dormitory - - - - -	36	457
62	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	36	457
	Day room adjoining.		
18	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	42	536
	(Chronic cases)		
43	Women's itch ward - - - - - -	40	460
40	Women's, aged and infirm - - - - -	51	585
39	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	585
42	Women's (night only) - - - - - -	33	374
41	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	37	427
44	Women, aged and infirm (night only) - - -	32	365
45	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	32	365
46	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	51	585
47	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	585
82	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	52	690
83	Ditto - ditto (empty) - - - - -	52	690
84	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	50	649
85	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	52	696
81	Men's, sick and infirm - - - - - -	52	641
80	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	51	607
79	Ditto - ditto (empty) - - - - -	54	644
78	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	54	644
77	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	51	569
74	Ditto - ditto (empty) - - - - -	54	608
75	Ditto - ditto (empty) - - - - -	54	608
76	Men's, aged sick - - - - - - -	52	606
	Male Imbeciles:		
	Male imbeciles' day room - - - - -	—	—
3	Male imbeciles' bed room - - - - -	36	462
6	Men's foul ward - - - - - - -	44	515
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	60	710
4	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	44	515
9	Men's itch ward - - - - - - -	44	468
8	Ditto - ditto (empty) - - - - -	60	645
7	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	44	468

Appendix.

WHITECHAPEL.

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space to each bed in the sick wards are from 42 to 54 superficial feet, and from 500 to 600 cubic feet. They are less in the imbecile wards.

The construction of the building in the rear, or the infirmary proper, is that of a series of rooms placed side by side without an intervening corridor, and with staircases and cross passages affording facilities of entrance and exit at the end of each ward. The rooms are lofty, and sufficiently long, but they are much too narrow.

The building in the front has a corridor intervening between the lateral wards, through about one-half or one-third of its length, and certain wards, which are the whole width of the two wards, through which all persons must pass who would go to the rooms beyond. These are the rooms which are also used as day rooms, and which, if divided into two by a partition wall, running from the front to the back (not parallel with the front, as in the other parts of the building), would make two wards larger and wider than the ordinary wards.

With the exception of these large wards the rooms are built with outer windows on one side only; but on the other side there are large openings in the partition wall, or windows looking into the corridor, both of which admit light; and, with a few exceptions, all the wards are light and cheerful. The wards are generally much too narrow, but they are built with right angles, and are free from projections, except in the cases where the bath is placed in the room, and boarded off; or where a nurse's bed is similarly isolated.

The walls are chiefly undrawn, and at present are coloured white.

The wards, which are exceptional in character, are those devoted to the male imbeciles, and to itch, and infectious cases, all of which are darkish and cheerless.

Bedding and furniture.

The state of the sick wards is at the present moment transitional, since the Guardians have only very recently opened a large part of the building; and the master has not yet been able, during his term of office, to repair defects which were left by his predecessor.

Hence we found many defects, to some of which a remedy is being or about to be applied.

The bedding is of flock, and in some wards was lumpy, and much too small in quantity. In others the flock was in good condition; and the beds were sufficiently full. There is not, however, a machine by which the flock can be teased, or any sufficient arrangement of labour by which a constant rotation of well teazed and filled beds is maintained. The master, not having the whole services of a clerk to aid him in his clerical work, and the number of paid nurses being much too small, is unable to give proper time and thought to the superintendence of this and other matters.

The sheets and bed coverings are good; but the counterpanes being of the old fashion, and of blue cotton will soon lose their colour, and look old. There are, however, woollen counterpanes in some of the wards.

The bedsteads are of iron, with iron laths, or with sacking. Their width is two feet six inches, and their length six feet; but there are a proportion in every ward of bedsteads six feet six inches in length, and with sacking.

With very few exceptions, indeed, there are no lockers for the patients, and no cupboards within the wards in which the crockery and utensils may be placed. There are very few chairs indeed, and those which are now being supplied are whitish, unstained, and unvarnished, and look anything but comfortable. There are a few forms, and there are benches with backs in some of the wards, but there are not any cushions upon them. A rug is laid upon the floor, before the fire, which adds to the look of comfort. There are not any book-shelves or looking-glasses. There are a very few prints in some parts of the workhouse, but none in others; and there are scarcely any illustrated periodicals or entertaining books provided. The only books which we saw were old and repulsive in appearance.

There are not any games of any kind for the general sick, but dominoes are provided for the imbeciles.

Altogether there is an air of want of comfort in reference to the furnishing of the wards, and, indeed, excepting the beds, which are necessary, there is scarcely any furniture.

There are plenty of water closets and lavatories on the landings, with hot and cold water; but within the rooms the arrangements for washing are defective. There are one or two washhand basins for each ward, which are chiefly of zinc; and some of them begin already to have the dirty appearance which such basins always attain. Only three roller towels are provided for a large ward weekly. There is also one comb provided, and about one pound of soap is supplied for cleaning the furniture, &c., and for washing the inmates. Some of the inmates have their own towels, and it is understood, however inconsistently, that the nurses, in addition to their other duties, wash the towels as often as may be necessary.

Such inmates as are able to leave the ward wash at the sinks which are placed in the passages. Underneath the sink is a cupboard, in which the crockery and buckets are left, and which are necessarily close.

A very convenient table, to be fixed to the bed of an inmate, who cannot leave the bed, has been supplied.

Cleanliness.

We found every part of the bedding, furniture, and rooms fairly clean, except the ticking of the labour bed, which was very dirty, and ought to have been washed long ago. The mackintosh sheeting was much too small, and allowed the bed to become dirty.

Two sheets are changed weekly.

The

The attempt, whether successful or not, has been made to ventilate this workhouse throughout.

Ventilation.

There are several ventilators, of the size of two bricks, placed in the outer wall of every ward, and also in the passages. They are defended by a cover, which directs the current upwards, and may entirely close the opening. On the inner side of each ward the openings or windows in the partition walls are intended for the same purpose, but the windows and the ventilators also were in very many instances shut. There are also open fire-places; and the distribution of warm air by the hot water pipes would tend further to cause movement in the air.

Several of the rooms were close, and all must be close during the night and in the early morning.

The ventilation of the imbecile wards, both male and female, and of the itch ward, was very defective; and, in practice, the present arrangements throughout the building are defective. The health of the male superintendent of the imbeciles was said to have suffered from this cause.

The windows, being of a circular form at the top, are not well adapted to aid ventilation.

Nursing.

There are four paid nurses in the workhouse. One female nurse has charge of all the sick cases, amounting to from 150 to 200 cases. She also attends to all midwifery, except unusual cases; and of these about 117 pass through the lying-in ward yearly. She fetches the stimulants from the matron, and places them by the bedsides of the patients; and she is also presumed to see to the administration of this and of the medicines. She receives 24 *l.* yearly and rations.

There is also a female assistant nurse; but nearly all her time is occupied in attending to the persons entering and leaving the reception ward, and in the care of the clothes of the inmates, and she can do but little besides. Although called an assistant she has not time to assist the nurse. She receives 18 *l.* per year and rations.

There is also a female nurse for the female imbeciles receiving 20 *l.*, and a male superintendent for male imbeciles receiving 26 *l.* yearly and rations, the former of whom has charge of 40 to 50, and the latter of from 20 to 25 cases.

There is not a paid night nurse, nor a separate nurse for the lying-in ward.

One unpaid nurse and one helper are allotted to each ward, who receive extra food. The former must of necessity give the stimulants and the medicines in many cases, and some of them cannot read the directions.

It is said that some of the pauper nurses demand money, beer, &c., from the patients.

Medical officers.

There are two medical officers to the workhouse, one for the female and the other for the male inmates; and each, in addition, has a district for out-door medical relief.

The medical officer for the females attends on an average about one hour daily. He visits every sick ward, except the foul ward, and imbecile wards daily, and sees about 50 patients at each visit; he sees also about 20 patients daily at their own homes, and attends about 50 daily at the dispensary. The other medical officer attends on every alternate day, and devotes about 10 hours weekly to his duties within the workhouse.

The guardians find the drugs, and also a dispenser, for both the in-door and out-door poor.

The nurse has acted as midwife, but does not appear to have been trained to the rules; and the medical officer does not usually attend the ordinary cases.

The salary for the duties, both within and without the workhouse, is 125 *l.* to each officer; and it is probably divided into 75 *l.* for the workhouse and 50 *l.* for the district. 10 *s.* 6 *d.* is also paid for each lunacy certificate; and this amounts to about 10 guineas yearly to each officer. There are not any other extras.

The medical officer to the females considered that the salary should be 100 *l.* to 110 *l.* and that to the males 150 *l.*

They also considered that there should be two extra paid nurses appointed for the sick, females, and two paid night nurses.

Whatever extra diet and stimulants and whatever medical appliances they order are readily supplied; and they can order roasted as well as boiled meat. There is no water bed, and very little waterproof sheeting.

The acute and more important cases are placed in the proper sick wards.

Recommendations.

There are many and serious defects in this workhouse, and the following are the recommendations which I make in reference to them.

1. The ventilation should be improved by opening all the ventilators, and by covering the inside with perforated zinc. The windows in the partition walls should be plugged open. Air should be admitted by openings over the doors from the passages covered with widely-perforated zinc.

Appendix.

WHITECHAPEL.

That of the male imbecile and itch wards, and of the basement beneath, requires careful and immediate attention, and I doubt very much whether they can be made healthful.

The ventilation of the corridors and of the passages leading from the front needs improvement.

2. The furniture and appliances throughout the sick wards should be largely increased by the addition of single and arm chairs, of a comfortable form and appearance; benches, with backs and cushions; lockers between every two beds; book-shelves; pottery wash-hand basins; towel, soap, comb, and brush to each inmate; prints, periodicals, books, and games; a larger supply of cloaks for those who sit up in bed; cupboards, and looking-glasses.

3. The beds should be properly filled, and the flock properly teazed.

4. Water or air-beds and macintosh sheeting should be supplied.

5. The day room for female lunatics is too small. The apartments for male lunatics, and the yard devoted to them, should be changed, or the lunatics removed from the workhouse.

6. The chimneys should have pots placed upon them, and sheds are required upon the roofs.

7. At least two additional paid day nurses, two night nurses, and a nurse for the lying-in ward and nursery should be appointed. All medicines and stimulants should be given by them.

8. A sick nursery should be arranged, and the sick children treated there, and there should be better classification of the sick.

9. As the screams from the lying-in ward are heard in the adjoining rooms it would be much better that the position of that ward should be changed.

10. More care should be taken to keep the labour-bed clean.

11. The salaries of the medical officers should be increased; and, in addition, the medical officer, on the women's side, should attend all cases of midwifery, and receive the extra fees. There should be extras for vaccination and lunacy certificates. They should, I think, devote more time to the discharge of their duties, and so long as they have charge of a district also their whole time should be given up to the service of the Guardians. Hence a re-arrangement of their contracts and emoluments should be made.

12. Day-rooms should be provided for the convalescents and aged and infirm.

13. Whenever a woman and infant sleep together there should be a wider bed provided.

14. Kitchens near to the sick rooms, in which the food could be kept hot, and in which the washing-up can be effected, would be very valuable.

15. The master and matron are both too much engaged to permit them to discharge their duties efficiently, and the former should be relieved from all clerical work.

16. The following is the number of beds, which should be placed in the several sick wards:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
69	Women's sick ward -	12 or 14	82	Men's sick ward - - -	8 or 10
66	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 14	83	Men's sick ward (empty) -	8 or 10
65	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 14	84	Men's sick ward - - -	13
63	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 14	85	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13
64	Women's lying-in ward -	10 or 12	81	Men's sick and infirm - -	12 or 13
61	Female imbeciles - -	–	80	Ditto - ditto - - -	13 or 14
62	Ditto - ditto - -	–	79	Men's sick and infirm (empty)	10
			78	Men's sick and infirm - -	10
	Day room adjoining -	–	77	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
			74	Men's sick and infirm (empty)	8 or 10
18	Women's sick ward - (Chronic cases).	8 or 10	75	Ditto - ditto - (empty)	8 or 10
			76	Men's aged sick - - -	12 or 13
43	Women's itch ward -	3			
40	Women, aged and infirm	18		Male Imbeciles:	
39	Ditto - ditto - -	18		Male imbeciles' day room -	–
42	Women (night only) -	–	3	Male imbeciles' bed room -	–
41	Women (sick ward) -	8 or 10	6	Men's foul ward - - -	8
44	Women, aged and infirm, (night only).	–	5	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3
			4	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
45	Ditto - ditto - -	–	9	Men's itch ward - - -	6 or 8
46	Women's sick ward -	18	8	Men's ditto (empty) - -	2 or 3
47	Women's sick ward -	19	7	Men's sick ward - - -	8

No. 15.

MILE END OLD TOWN.

Mile End Old Town.

We visited the Mile End Old Town Workhouse on 21st April 1866, and were accompanied by the master and clerk. Subsequently we met the medical officers.

This is a very extensive and newly-erected workhouse, and is situated near to the borders of the town. It occupies a very large plot of land, and consists of, 1, The body of the workhouse, in which the ordinary inmates are placed; 2, The general infirmary; 3. The infirmary for children; 4, The building for the lunatics and imbeciles; and, 5, The schools for the children. All these are detached buildings, and the whole are handsome and highly creditable.

The sick are placed in two infirmaries, and also in two wards in the body of the workhouse, in one of which are three sick aged men, and in the other about 20 aged and bed-ridden women.

The lunatics are not accounted as sick; and when they fall into serious illness they are removed to the infirmary, unless they are violent or noisy.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals. All violent lunatics are sent to an asylum; but noisy and dirty ones are retained.

There are day-rooms for the imbeciles and children only.

The drainage is said to be good; and the supply of hot and cold water and gas excellent.

The number of adult inmates of all classes is 542; and there are 170 children in the schools, and in their infirmary. Of the latter about 17 are now in their infirmary, and three or four in bed. The dormitories are almost always used as night rooms only.

No. of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the various sick wards, with the number of beds which they contain:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Beds.
	General Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
	Women's itch ward	16 0	12 0	10 9	4
16	Women's convalescent ward	36 10	15 8	10 8	15
		+11 8	5 9	10 8	
19	Women's foul ward	25 6	9 0	10 8	4
18	Women's sick ward	33 8	18 4	13 0	11
14	Women's fever ward	16 8	10 2	10 8	4
12	Women's sick ward	37 3	16 8	10 8	16
		+11 8	5 9	10 8	
12(*a*)	Empty	16 6	12 5	10 8	4
11	Men's itch ward	16 0	12 0	10 8	4
10	Men's sick ward	36 10	16 0	10 8	14
		+11 10	5 9	10 8	
7	Ditto - ditto	33 6	18 2	13 0	12
1	Ditto - ditto	16 9	10 0	10 8	4
3	Men's sick ward	37 3	16 5	10 8	16
		11 10	5 9	10 8	
3(*a*)	Ditto - ditto	16 5	12 6	10 8	5
	Children's Infirmary:				
11	Receiving ward	16 10	14 0	10 6	6
7	Itch ward	12 0	12 0	10 6	6
6	Girl's sick ward	12 0	12 0	10 6	3
5	Ditto - ditto	17 4	14 2	10 6	6
4	Ditto - ditto	16 0	14 0	10 6	6
8	Boy's sick ward	16 3	14 0	10 6	6
2	Ditto - ditto	16 3	14 0	10 6	6
	In Main Building:				
4	Women, infirm and bed-ridden	52 8	18 8	14 4	22
		+52 8	15 8	3 6	
8	Women's lying-in ward	20 0	18 9	11 4	6
		+20 0	15 9	3 6	

Appendix.

Mile End Old Town.

Hence it appears that the usual height of the wards is from 10 to 11 feet, whilst the width varies much.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor space allowed to each Person.	Cubical space allowed to each Person.
	General Infirmary:	*Sup. ft.*	*Cubic ft.*
	Women's itch ward	48	516
16	Women's convalescent ward	43	458
19	Women's foul ward	58	612
18	Women's sick ward	56	611
14	Women's fever ward	42	452
12	Women's sick ward	43	459
12(*a*)	Empty	51	546
11	Men's itch ward	48	512
10	Men's sick ward	47	501
7	Ditto - ditto	51	659
1	Ditto - ditto	42	447
3	Ditto - ditto	43	453
3(*a*)	Ditto - ditto	41	438
	Children's Infirmary:		
11	Receiving ward	39	413
7	Itch ward	24	252
6	Girls' sick ward	48	504
5	Ditto - ditto	41	430
4	Ditto - ditto	37	392
3	Boys' sick ward	38	398
2	Ditto - ditto	38	398
	In Main Building:		
4	Women, infirm, and bed-ridden	45	638
8	Women's lying-in ward	63	892

Hence it is shown that the usual floor space and cubical space in the infirmary for adults is 41 to 58 superficial feet, and 438 to 659 cubic feet, and 6 of 13 wards for adults offer less than the space required by the Poor Law Board!

Size of rooms and general character.

The size of the rooms in the infirmary varies much: and upon, the whole, it is to be regretted, that an infirmary so recently erected should be upon so small a scale.

It consists of two sides, devoted respectively to males and females, whilst in the centre is an open area for light and air. On each side are the corridors, with lavatories, bath-room, and water-closets.

There are on each side three small rooms, two of which are devoted, on the women's side, to the treatment of itch and syphylitic cases; but, on the men's side, there are not any cases of syphylis. These rooms are very small, and not well adapted to the treatment of the sick. There are also, on each side, three large wards, two of which are irregular in form, and placed over each other, and the third, a large square room, opens to the roof.

There is also a moderately sized room adjoining No. 12, and called No. 12 (*a*), which is not now in use.

The syphylitic ward is darkish, and very dull; but all the other wards are light and cheerful.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are of flock, which is not kept so well teased as it should be, and many are much too thin.

The bedsteads are of iron, and are constructed to turn up. Some have the usual laths of thin iron, and are elastic; but others have thick ribs, which do not yield. On none are there mattresses. The size is 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.

A child was laid upon the floor lest she should fall out of bed; showing the want of a proper bed for such cases.

The linen and bed coverings are good; but the rugs have not a cheerful appearance.

There are no lockers; but, instead of them, there were no less than seven or eight night-stools in one ward, which were used for ordinary seats. There are but few chairs, and there are not any benches with cushions. There are not any bookshelves, and but very few prints. There are illustrated periodicals, and entertaining as well as religious books. There are not any games, and we were informed that only idle young people cared for them.

There are cupboards in which the crockery is placed, and the larger utensils are kept under the sinks in the corridors.

Two or three pottery basins, with three roller towels and two small towels, are supplied to each ward, and a little soap is given to each person.

Cleanliness.

All the linen, wards, and furniture were clean. We could not examine the labour-bed, as an inmate occupied it, who had only just been confined.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is carried on by open fire-places, and windows, of which several divisions open, and swing upon a central pin. There are also windows leading to the corridors, which

which open in a similar manner. In other wards, there is a ventilator, which leads to the outside, as in the dark syphylitic ward, but it was closed; or there are openings in the ceiling, covered by perforated zinc. In the children's infirmary there are also openings over the doors, which lead from the corridors, and in the lunacy ward there are round ventilators placed in the side of the walls, at about the height of a man, which lead to the outside.

The ventilation in the bed rooms on the ground floor, and the lunacy ward, was very defective. The latter was occupied by dirty cases, and the windows were arranged very irregularly. That of the syphylitic ward, and of all the small wards, must also be imperfect whenever the windows are closed.

Nursing.

There are five paid nurses for the sick. One, a female, is attached to the infirmary, and her husband is the male attendant on the imbeciles. There is also a female for the female imbeciles. The wages of these are 30 *l.*, 30 *l.*, and 25 *l.*, with rations.

There are also two nurses in the children's infirmary, who receive about 6 *l.* per year, besides rations and clothes.

There is an unpaid nurse, with two helpers, to each ward.

There are not any paid night nurses, but there are five unpaid night nurses, who, in addition to their day rations, with sugar and tea, have half-a-pound of meat, six ounces of bread, and one pint of porter nightly. Of these, one is devoted to the No. 4 ward for aged and infirm women, one to the females, and one to the males in the infirmary, and two to the imbeciles.

We were informed that the unpaid nurses will, when they are able, exchange their tea for the beer of the patients.

Medical officers.

There are two medical officers, who divide the medical care of the sick in the workhouse, and also in the whole parish, between them. One of them has charge of the male infirmary, and the main building, including the lying-in ward, whilst the other attends to the females in the infirmary, the lunatics of both sexes, the sick children in the children's infirmary, and the children in the schools.

They devote their whole time to these duties, and are not permitted to engage in private practice. They do not reside within the workhouse. They are both married, and have held their present offices for some years. Their salaries, for both the workhouse and the district, have just been increased from 170 *l.* to 200 *l.* each yearly. One of them attends the midwifery cases in the workhouse, and both of them those occurring in their districts, amounting to about 40 per year, without any extra payment. The extras for vaccinations amounted last year to about 11 *l.* to the one, and about 37 *l.* to the other. They have not the advantage of payment for lunacy certificates; but the unusual course is followed of employing another medical gentleman to discharge that duty.

The time which they devote to their duties is about two hours each in the workhouse, and about five hours each in their districts daily.

They do not think that there is quite sufficient accommodation in the infirmary. It would be better to have an infectious ward, although cases of that class are usually sent to the hospitals. It is also advisable that the cases of sickness which occur within the main building should be placed in the infirmary.

In reference to nursing, they are of opinion that a paid nurse is required for the cases of sickness in the main building, one for the males in the infirmary, and one for the lying-in ward.

There are at present two paid nurses for the imbeciles, who should be retained; and the nurse who now takes charge of the whole infirmary should be devoted to the care of the females who are sick. Instead of the present ill-paid nurses in the children's infirmary, it would be better to appoint a properly paid nurse.

Three paid night nurses are also required, viz., two for the infirmary, and one for the sick cases in the main building.

They consider that the present system of medical attendance works well, and they are satisfied with their position and emoluments, except that they wish to be relieved from attention to the midwifery cases. The present midwife should attend all cases of midwifery.

The guardians provide all drugs and a dispenser for both the in-door and out-door sick cases.

Whatever food, stimulants, and medical appliances are ordered by the medical officers are readily obtained.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:

1. It is, I believe, contemplated to enlarge the infirmary, and in doing so it would be better to make the rooms larger and more lofty.

2. Proper air brick ventilators are required in nearly all the rooms, with a communication with the outer air, and with the inner openings covered by perforated zinc. The windows leading to the corridors should be plugged open, so as to allow an opening of half-an-inch to exist permanently; and until proper ventilators are provided, one of the upper panes in the outer windows, which are made to open, should be fixed a little open. Special attention is needed to the dirty imbecile ward.

3. The beds should be properly filled, and the flock kept properly teased; and a mattress should be used on those bedsteads which have rigid bottoms.

4. No person, whether child or otherwise, should be allowed to lie upon a bed placed upon the floor, without a bedstead.

Appendix.

Mile End Old Town.

5. More cheerful and woollen rugs are desirable.

6. There should be an increased number of paid nurses, as recommended by the medical officers.

7. The medical officers are not even now sufficiently paid for the use of their whole time. Either they should live within the workhouse, and receive board and lodging in addition to their present salary, or the salary should be increased.

8. Lockers, chairs, cushioned seats, book-shelves, looking glasses, and games, are required. More convenient seats, and also sheds, should be placed in the sick yards.

9. More room is required in the infirmary.

10. A special dietary for the aged and infirm and lunatics should be provided.

11. The number of beds to be placed in the different wards is as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	General Infirmary:			Children's Infirmary:	
	Women's itch ward - -	2 or 3	11	Receiving ward - - -	—
16	Women's convalescent ward -	10 or 11	7	Itch ward - - - -	—
19	Women's foul ward - -	3 or 4	6	Girls' sick ward - - -	—
18	Women's sick ward - -	10	5	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
14	Women's fever ward - -	2	4	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
12	Women's sick ward - -	10 or 11	3	Boys' sick ward - - -	—
12(*a*)	Empty - - - - -	2 or 3	2	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
11	Men's itch ward - - -	2 or 3			
10	Men's sick ward - - -	10 or 11		In Main Building:	
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	10			
1	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3	4	Women, infirm and bed-ridden	16 or 18
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 or 11	8	Women, lying-in ward - -	5 or 6
3(*a*)	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3			

No. 16.

CITY OF LONDON.

City of London.

We visited the City of London Workhouse on 24th April 1866, and were accompanied by the nurse. The master and medical officer arrived before the inspection had been completed.

This is a comparatively new, very large, well arranged, and excellent workhouse. It is situated near to the borders of the town, in a salubrious position, and upon a large and well drained plot of land.

There is a detached infirmary for the general sick, which contains 162 beds, of which nine were empty at our visit; also detached buildings and grounds for male and female lunatics respectively, of whom there are now about 60 females and 43 males; and there are several large wards in the body of the workhouse, in which are aged and infirm persons, of whom some are sick. The proportion of sick women to sick men is about as two to one.

There are not usually any fever and small pox wards, since those cases are sent to the hospitals; but sometimes one or more cases of fever are admitted, and they are placed in wards with other cases; and two beds are allowed to each case. If a case of scarlet fever were to occur, it would be placed in like manner with the old people, and two beds allowed to it. There are two cases of itch occupying a ward, in which are other cases. There is no sick nursery, and hence the children, when ill, are placed with adults.

Violent lunatics are removed to asylums; but other cases are retained at the workhouse.

The children are sent to a district school.

There are not any day rooms, except in the apartments for lunatics; but when the aged and infirm improve, they are removed from the infirmary, and placed in wards in the body of the workhouse.

There are self-acting water-closets, sinks, lavatories, and baths on the different corridors, and in sufficient abundance.

The water supply, both hot and cold, is abundant in all parts of the infirmary.

There is gas in all the rooms and corridors; and the wards and corridors are warmed in the winter by large steam pipes.

The

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, with the number of beds in the infirmary, and in the apartments for lunatics:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
14	Men's sick ward	35 9	17 6	12 4	14
18	Ditto - ditto	24 0	17 7	12 4	10
16	Ditto - ditto	36 2	18 3	12 0	14
17	Ditto - ditto (wet cases)	20 0	18 3	12 0	6
7	Women's sick ward	24 9	18 4	12 0	10
6	Ditto - ditto	24 9	18 4	12 0	10
5	Ditto - ditto	20 3	18 4	12 0	6
4	Women's sick and infirm	36 2	18 4	12 0	14
8	Women's paralytic cases	36 2	18 4	13 6	14
9	Women's sick ward	20 3	18 3	13 6	6
10	Ditto - ditto	24 9	18 3	11 6	10
		+20 3	13 9	3 6	
11	Women's aged sick	24 9	18 3	11 6	10
		+20 3	13 9	3 6	
12	Ditto - ditto	20 0	18 3	13 6	6
13	Ditto - ditto	36 2	18 3	13 6	14
2	Women's sick ward	35 7	17 6	12 4	14
1	Ditto - ditto	19 9	17 6	12 4	6
3	Women's lying-in ward	24 0	17 7	12 4	8
2	Female imbeciles' bed-room	27 7	15 6	11 6	10
1	Ditto - ditto	27 4	15 10	11 6	10
		11 10	1 9	11 6	
—	Female imbeciles' day-room	27 4	20 10	11 6	—
4	Female imbeciles' bed-room	27 8	15 6	12 0	10
3	Ditto - ditto	27 7	15 9	12 0	9
—	Female imbeciles' day-room	27 5	20 11	12 0	—
—	Male imbeciles' bed-room	37 3	16 10	10 0	15

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the wards in the infirmary are 12 to 13 feet and 18 feet, except in the top story, where the height is 15 feet.

The floor space, and cubical space, allowed to each bed, in the several wards, are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
14	Men's sick ward	45	551
18	Ditto - ditto	42	521
16	Ditto - ditto	47	566
17	Men's sick ward (wet cases)	61	730
7	Women's sick ward	45	545
6	Ditto - ditto	45	545
5	Ditto - ditto	62	742
4	Women's sick and infirm	47	568
8	Women's paralytic cases	47	639
9	Women's sick ward	61	821
10	Ditto - ditto	45	617
11	Women's aged sick	45	617
12	Ditto - ditto	61	821
13	Ditto - ditto	47	636
2	Women's sick ward	45	549
1	Ditto - ditto	58	710
3	Women's lying-in ward	53	651
2	Female imbeciles' bed-room	43	492
1	Ditto - ditto	41	474
	Female imbeciles' day-room	—	—
4	Female imbeciles' bed-room	43	515
3	Ditto - ditto	48	579
	Female imbeciles' day-room	—	—
	Male imbeciles' bed-room	42	418

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space allowed in the infirmary is 45 to 61 superficial feet, and 521 to 821 cubic feet; and no ward offers less cubical space than is required by the Poor Law Board.

Appendix.

City of London.

As the infirmary is built with two wings, it enables most of the wards to have windows on two sides; and all, without exception, are light and cheerful. The size and form of the rooms are very convenient, and such as may be employed in the most advantageous manner. The walls are painted below and coloured above; and in the corridors the floor is of asphalt.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of flock placed upon iron bedsteads, with iron laths. The beds are sufficiently full; and whilst the flock is not well teazed in some of the rooms, the beds in general are very good and comfortable. The linen and bed clothes are good. There are white counterpanes, except in the upper floor, where they are yellow, and do not look so cheerful and comfortable as the former.

There is a dresser in the larger rooms, on and within which the crockery and utensils are placed or displayed; and where there is not a dresser, a table supplies its place. There are foot pans, hot water tins for the feet and chest, and hot water bottles in nearly all the rooms. In every room there are several metallic and crockery wash-hand basins; also two or three roller towels and two pieces of soap; and two hair brushes and combs. Each inmate has a clean towel weekly. Many of the inmates have also their own comb and brush, and towels.

There are several small lockers in each ward; but they seem older than the building, and are not worthy of it. There is also a night chair in each ward. A form is placed near the table, and there are a few arm and single chairs in every ward.

Each sick person has a cape to cover the shoulders on sitting up in bed; and a flannel gown is provided in each ward.

There are a few prints, some illustrated periodicals, and some religious books; but the number is small. A larger quantity of illustrated papers were collected in a closet, and, as it appeared to us, might with greater advantage be circulating again and again through the wards. The illustrated periodicals are usually left one day in each ward. We did not see any games in the infirmary wards.

There are bookshelves, looking glass, bell, screens, and table cloths, in each ward.

The arrangements in the imbecile wards are very good, in some parts almost luxurious. The day rooms for women are particularly good; and with the piano, games, dolls and similar playthings, carpets, and handsome black chimney pieces, they look well furnished.

There are pieces of carpet laid along the gangways in the dormitories.

The sick and imbeciles appeared to be well clad, and looked very comfortable.

Cleanliness.

Perfect cleanliness of linen, floors, tables, furniture, and utensils, was evident everywhere. The labour bed was quite clean; and waterproof sheeting is supplied to all the lying-in beds.

Ventilation.

The arrangements for ventilation consist of open fire places; windows with semi-circular tops which fall down into a rack; openings in the ceiling covered in with gratings; air bricks near the floor, leading from the corridors; and windows over the doors, of which the central part opens with a central pin.

There are also large tubes, with cowls, leading from the upper corridor to the roof.

Of all these, however, none are alone sufficient; and the chief ventilation depends upon the windows. Great care is taken by the medical officer and nurses, and good arrangements exist, by the notches in the racks, to keep some of the windows a little open; but as the ventilation is thus in a great degree dependent upon the attention of others, it cannot be always satisfactory. Some of the rooms were close; and this must vary, both day and night, as the windows are open or not. I cannot doubt that all are close in the early morning.

Nursing.

There are six paid nurses for the sick and imbeciles; viz., one who superintends all the sick in the infirmary; one for the four wards of aged and infirm women; and one for the three wards of aged and infirm men, in the body of the workhouse. Two for the female imbeciles; and one for the male imbeciles. The wages of these several persons are 31 *l.* 4 *s.*, 28 *l.* 10 *s.*, 23 *l.* 10 *s.*, 30 *l.*, 25 *l.*, and 35 *l.* per year, with rations.

There are not any paid night nurses. A male and a female night watcher sit up all night in the infirmary; and when any case requires special attention, a special nurse is provided. No payment is made to these persons; but they have extra food.

The medical officer stated that the class of inmates in this union is higher than elsewhere; since they were for the most part gentlemen's servants or small tradesmen; and therefore that the unpaid nurses are unusually good, and well conducted. Both the paid and unpaid nurses certainly appeared to be respectable persons.

He was also of opinion that stimulants were properly administered by their unpaid nurses; (the quantity allowed to each person being measured, and placed in a bottle by the bedside of the patients by the paid nurse); and, in general, for the above reasons, neither the medical officer nor the master thought that any considerable increase of paid nurses was needful.

The medical officer thought that a paid night nurse should be appointed for the infirmary, and another for the body of the workhouse. None is necessary for the lying-in ward, since only 20 to 25 cases are admitted yearly.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer engages in private practice, and lives near to the workhouse. He visits the workhouse at least twice a day, and devotes about five hours daily to his duties.

He

He includes all the imbeciles on his list on account of the dietary, and in the belief that they need his frequent attention; so that with the infirmary, imbecile, and aged and infirm wards, he has about 380 persons upon his books. He is of opinion that a diet for the aged and infirm, and for lunatics, which should provide meat and beer daily, would be useful, and would much diminish the number upon his list.

The guardians provide all drugs, but he dispenses them; and he prefers that there should not be a dispenser. The cost of the drugs is from 120 *l.* to 140 *l.* per year.

They also supply all diets, stimulants, and medical appliances when ordered, and of these there is no stint.

His salary is 275 *l.*, and the extras amount to about 25 *l.* per year. Since he has not much time which he can devote to private practice, he thinks that the salary should be 400 *l.* per year.

Somewhat more room is required in the infirmary. A ward is needed for itch cases, another for children, and a third for occasional fever cases. He does not think that day rooms would be of much service in the infirmary, since many cases cannot leave their room; and of the old scarcely any would leave it to go into a day room.

He is satisfied with the present cubic space in the wards, and has not seen any evil result from it; but since there has been so much talk about a larger quantity being necessary, he has advised that a bed here and there should be withdrawn. But from his own experience, he sees no reason to change the present plan.

Roasted meat is given to all the sick on one day weekly; and one roasted joint is supplied to the worst cases in the infirmary daily. Fish, eggs and bacon, and similar small dishes are cooked in the infirmary kitchen; but the dinners are sent from the general kitchen, and are kept warm by several closely packed trays being placed in a tin box, and carried quickly to the infirmary.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I have to make in reference to this generally excellent workhouse:—

1. The ventilation should no longer be dependent upon the windows, but the central pane, at the top of each window, should be made of perforated glass. The windows over the doors should be kept open to the extent of one inch. A large opening made in the partition walls, between the wards in the wings, and covered in with metal, having large perforations, would be of great service; and more, and larger air bricks could, if necessary, be put in from the corridors. The dormitory of the male imbeciles requires special attention.

2. It is much more difficult to regulate the heat with steam pipes than with hot water pipes.

3. More prints, illustrated periodicals, entertaining books and games, would be useful. More arm chairs, of an easy kind, are, I think, required.

4. I do not doubt, that in addition to the paid night nurses, recommended by the medical officer, there should be an additional paid nurse in the infirmary; and that the stimulants and medicine should be given by the paid nurses only.

5. A dietary, with meat and beer daily, should be provided for the aged and infirm. The No. 6 dietary at this workhouse for imbeciles contains more meat than can be actually eaten at once.

6. A large increase has very recently been made to the salary of the medical officer but the amount should, in due time, be yet further increased, or an assistant should be provided who would live within the workhouse, and, in addition to his other duties, would dispense the medicines.

7. Care should be taken that the flock in the beds be kept soft by frequent teazing.

8. An infectious ward, an itch ward, and a sick nursery are needed in the infirmary; and as the building is now full in the winter time, a spare sick room or two, and a day room on each side for convalescents would be of advantage.

I do not think it is wise to voluntarily place cases of infectious disease with others in the same ward, whatever space may be allowed.

No. 17.

STEPNEY.

We visited this union on 25th April 1866; and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is a new workhouse, situated in the suburbs of London, and on a well drained and salubrious plot of land; but immediately in front of it, and, indeed, dividing the property into two parts, is the railroad, with its disturbing noises; and near to it is Bow Common, on which are bone works, which are said to fill the whole surrounding air with an offensive odour at night.

There is a detached infirmary in which the worst cases of sickness and the imbeciles are placed; whilst the upper floor of the main building is occupied by the wards of the aged infirm, and bed-ridden, and by the nursery, and the lying-in-wards. There are not any fever

Appendix.

STEPNEY.

wards; since fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals. Venereal cases are retained in the infirmary; and but very few indeed are sent to the Lock Hospital.

Cases of itch are sometimes placed in the same ward as the latter, since they are not numerous, and there is not a special ward for them.

The children occupy a separate and large establishment at Limehouse.

There are not any day rooms except for the lunatics. Baths, water-closets, lavatories, and night stools, abound. There is a plentiful supply of gas; and of hot and cold water.

There are to-day 567 inmates, of whom 19 are able-bodied men, and 45 able-bodied women; 62 are bed-ridden men, and 78 bed-ridden women; there are also 20 male, and 27 female imbeciles; and 42 sick males, and 76 sick females, in the infirmary. The total number in the infirmary is 165.

Number of beds and size of rooms.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, and the number of beds which they contain:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
59	Empty	24 0	15 0	11 6	7
63	Male imbeciles' day-room	30 7	18 6	11 6	—
68	Male imbeciles' bed-room	30 7	18 6	11 6	12
12	Men's sick ward	30 7	18 7	11 6	12
15	Male imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	30 7	18 7	11 6	16
20	Men's foul ward	24 0	19 9	11 6	10
9	Ditto - ditto	27 0	19 2	11 3	12
		+20 0	11 7	4 6	
8	Men's sick ward	24 0	19 9	11 3	11
		24 0	10 11	4 6	
49	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	24 0	15 0	11 6	8
39	Female imbeciles' day-room	30 7	18 7	11 6	—
45	Female imbeciles' bed-room	30 7	18 7	11 6	13
29	Women's sick ward	30 7	18 7	11 6	12
34	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	30 7	18 7	11 6	16
2	Women's sick ward	27 1	19 2	11 3	14
		+20 0	11 7	4 6	
3	Ditto - ditto	24 0	19 9	11 3	12
		+17 0	11 7	4 6	
5	Ditto - ditto	30 7	21 3	11 3	13
		30 7	12 8	4 6	
26	Women's sick ward	24 0	19 9	11 6	10
25	Women's foul ward	30 7	21 3	11 6	13
24	Ditto - ditto	19 0	13 0	11 6	5
22	Ditto - ditto	19 0	13 0	11 6	5
110	Men, sick and bed-ridden	25 7	18 1	11 10	10
		+25 7	14 1	2 0	
87	Ditto - ditto	25 7	18 1	11 10	11
		+25 7	14 1	2 0	
108	Ditto - ditto	25 7	18 3	11 10	11
		+25 7	14 3	2 0	
107	Ditto - ditto	23 9	18 3	11 10	10
		+23 9	14 3	2 0	
106	Ditto - ditto	24 10	23 2	11 0	17
104	Women's lying-in-ward	23 6	12 0	11 6	5
102	Women's sick ward	24 10	23 0	11 0	11
101	Ditto - ditto	23 7	23 0	11 0	11
100	Ditto - ditto	23 8	18 1	11 10	9
		+23 8	14 1	2 0	
99	Ditto - ditto	25 9	18 1	11 10	11
		+25 9	14 1	2 0	
88	Ditto - ditto	25 5	18 1	11 10	10
		+25 5	14 1	2 0	
90	Ditto - ditto	25 7	18 1	11 10	6 double
		+25 7	14 1	2 0	3 single.
93	Children's bed-room, night only	26 0	17 9	10 9	4 double 6 single.

Hence it appears that usually the height and width of the wards are 11½ feet and 18 to 20 feet, except the wards on the upper story, which extend into the roof, and are commonly about 16 feet in height.

The

The following are the floor space, and the cubical space, allowed to each bed:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
59	Empty	51	591
63	Male imbeciles' day-room	—	—
68	Male imbeciles' bed-room	47	542
12	Men's sick ward	47	545
15	Male imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	36	409
20	Men's foul ward	47	545
9	Ditto - ditto	43	572
8	Men's sick ward	43	592
49	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	45	518
39	Female imbeciles' day-room	—	—
45	Ditto - ditto bed-room	44	503
29	Women's sick ward	47	545
34	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only)	36	409
2	Women's sick ward	37	492
3	Ditto - ditto	40	518
5	Ditto - ditto	50	696
26	Ditto - ditto	47	545
25	Women's foul ward	50	575
24	Ditto - ditto	49	568
22	Ditto - ditto	49	568
110	Men, sick and bed-ridden	46	620
87	Ditto - ditto	42	563
108	Ditto - ditto	42	568
107	Ditto - ditto	43	581
106	Ditto - ditto	34	372
104	Women's lying-in ward	56	649
102	Women's sick ward	52	571
101	Ditto - ditto	49	542
100	Ditto - ditto	48	637
99	Ditto - ditto	42	567
88	Ditto - ditto	46	615
90	Ditto - ditto	31	413
93	Children's bed-room (night only)	33	354

Thus it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space, for day and night rooms, are 40 to 56 superficial feet, and 492 to 649 cubic feet; and that in only three wards is the cubical space less than 500 feet to each bed. One ward has less than 400 cubic feet.

Form of wards, and general character.

The size and form of the wards are very suitable, except that they are somewhat too narrow, and permit the best use to be made of them. None of the wards are either too small or too wide to be useful.

The wards in the wings of the infirmary have windows on two sides, and are light and cheerful. Some of those in the centre have windows only on one side. As in the body of the workhouse there is a very long central corridor, with wards on either hand, there can be windows on one side only; and with three blank walls the rooms do not look so comfortable as they might be.

The walls are generally whitewashed, but the lower part is now being painted. Coloured wash is placed upon the walls of a few wards.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds for the general sick are of flock, whilst those for dirty cases are of straw, and those for the imbecile of cocoa fibre.

In some instances the flock is not well teazed, and, indeed, there is not a machine, or any well arranged plan, for teazing it. Some are also too thin, but very generally the flock beds are fairly good. The cocoa fibre mattresses have become hollow and thin in the middle, and do not properly protect the inmate from the iron laths underneath. They are not taken to pieces, and the coir picked and pulled with adequate frequency.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths, which are rigid, as in the Crimean bedstead; or more commonly, elastic.

The rugs are of blue cotton, and many are faded and old, and do not look tidy. The bed covering is good.

There is a cupboard in many of the rooms, and shelves in all, on which the crockery and utensils are placed. There are no lockers for the use of the inmates. A few short stools are provided, and benches are ordered. There are chairs and night stools in each room.

Two or three roller towels, some soap, three or four combs, two flannel gowns, looking glass, and thermometer, are provided for each ward; and each inmate has a towel. There are only five feet warmers, and one chest warmer in the infirmary. There is not a water or air bed, but there are air cushions and waterproof sheeting.

A few prints are placed upon the walls. Some periodicals (costing 5 *s.* weekly) are provided; as also a few interesting books. There are also games of various kinds.

Appendix.

STEPNEY.

There is an aspect of bareness of furniture in the rooms; and there are no signs of luxury in these arrangements.

Every part of the linen, bedding, floors, and furniture, was clean.

Cleanliness.

Ventilation.

This workhouse is another flagrant instance of the inattention to ventilation. No wards could be more readily ventilated, and none ought to be sweeter, yet the attempts at ventilation are futile, and the air is close by night and day. The ventilation is mainly dependant upon the windows, which are of semicircular shape at the top, and draw down in the usual way. There are open fire-places, and also one or more large openings in the ceiling, covered by perforated zinc, and one or more circular ventilators in the floor, both of which communicate with the outer air. Some of the ventilators in the ceiling, in the upper rooms, go through the roof, and are protected by a cowl.

We found these ventilators closed in many of the wards, and those in the ceiling covered by wood or canvas. In cold weather, and with the wind in certain directions, a large volume of cold air descends from the large ventilators in the ceiling; and as the rooms are kept warm by fire and deficient ventilation, this descent is objected to by the inmates.

There are also holes near the top of the wall, which permit ventilation in two or three wards, which were formerly used as fever wards, and which are built in the roof; but there are no air bricks, leading from the outer air, or from the corridors, and placed near to the floor, or to the ceiling; no openings between the rooms, or over the doors; and no windows swinging on central pins, in the walls dividing the wards from the corridors.

The padded rooms are so damp for want of ventilation, that the padding had been temporarily removed, and the rooms, without the padding, are unfit for use.

There are no ventilators in the corridors; and even the lights which are placed on the stairs, and the skylights at the top of the workhouse, are fixed, and do not admit air. The corridors are narrow.

It is almost past belief that the various officers and the visiting committee should be aware of the closeness of the rooms, and yet not have adopted the simple expedient of ventilating by ventilators, and not by windows.

The nursery and some other wards were close, even in the middle of the day, after the windows had been opened during the morning.

There are not any ventilators in the labour and lying-in-room.

Nursing.

There are five paid nurses in this workhouse. One, a man, superintends the male lunatics, and all the male sick cases in the infirmary; whilst another, a female, and the wife of the former, performs the same duties in reference to the females. One night nurse has charge of the whole infirmary at night. Two others are devoted to the bed-ridden, and aged men and women, and the lying-in ward in the body of the workhouse. There is also one unpaid nurse to each ward; and usually there is a helper; and some of them are unable to read.

The master stated that at present there is much difficulty in obtaining unpaid nurses, since many prefer to remain in their wards, even with the ordinary workhouse diet, and that he is unable to make a choice.

The medical officer was of opinion that there should be two paid nurses for the lunatics of each sex, and a paid night nurse for the body of the house.

They had not heard any complaints of the unpaid nurses taking the stimulants of the patients, and they had never seen any of them drunk, except after having been out of the workhouse.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer lives near to the workhouse, and attends also to the children at Limehouse schools. He is permitted to take private practice. He attends at the workhouse not less than twice a-day, and sees ordinary cases of sick on alternate days, and important cases daily. He has placed the imbeciles on his list in order to give them a better diet; and if a diet were provided which afforded meat and beer daily, many of them, and of the aged sick, would not be placed there. He devotes about four hours daily to his duties within the workhouse, and about two hours to those at Limehouse, and to the journey to and fro. He had 363 cases upon his books last week, of whom 179 were aged or bed-ridden. His salary is 120 *l.* yearly for the workhouse, and 60 *l.* yearly for the schools, besides about 12 *l.* yearly as extras for midwifery, and a sum to be obtained in future from lunacy certificates.

The guardians provide the drugs for both these institutions, and for the whole district, and also a dispensary and a dispenser away from the workhouse. The medical officer thinks that his salary for the workhouse should be 250 *l.* per year, and then he would cease private practice. He does not need a resident assistant.

The infirmary is too small, and the lunatics should be removed, and afford room for other classes, or the building should be enlarged, and the lying-in and sick cases be removed from the body of the workhouse.

There are not many cases of midwifery. Such cases remain in the labour-room for the first 12 days, and are then removed to ward No. 90. One nurse to about 50 acute, and to about 80 bed-ridden, cases would suffice.

Chaplains.

There are two chaplains attached to the workhouse, who each attend once a week, and perform Divine service, and again once during the week, to visit the sick. They receive 50 *l.* each yearly, and do not live in the workhouse. We found a man dying, and learnt that the chaplain is not summoned to see dying cases until desired by the patient; and when, as in this case, the inmate did not wish to see any religious minister, he died without the attendance of the clergyman. This is a practice which is much to be regretted.

The

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:

1. The ventilation should be immediately made good throughout both the infirmary and the workhouse. Air bricks, the width of two bricks, should be inserted in the outer wall, at the top of the wards, and covered on the inside with perforated zinc; whilst on the opposite wall, or that separating the ward from the corridor, there should be windows inserted which should be fixed open to the extent of one inch, by night and day. When this has been effected, the large central ventilator in the ceiling of the upper room should be much reduced in size.

Large openings should be made over the doors from the corridors, and protected by perforated metal. The windows on the corridors and staircases should be plugged open to the extent of one or two inches, and a strip of perforated zinc placed across the opening.

The padded wards demand immediate attention.

2. In order to provide more accommodation for the general sick, it may be advisable that the infirmary be enlarged, or that the imbeciles be removed to a separate building.

Separate itch wards should be provided.

When the ventilation of the wards in the body of the workhouse has been effected, these rooms may be very properly used as sick wards.

3. More cupboards or dressers, lockers, bookshelves, and other furniture should be placed in the wards; and by cushions upon the benches and chairs, by prints upon the walls, and by colouring the walls, an air of greater comfort might be given to them.

4. More feet warmers, chest warmers, water beds, bed rests, and other medical appliances are necessary. Some bedsteads with racks should be placed in every ward; and particularly for bed-ridden cases.

5. It would be much better if the worst cases of syphilis were sent to the Lock Hospital.

6. Paid nurses should be appointed, as suggested by the medical officer.

7. The salary of the medical officer should be increased, with extras.

8. The flock and cocoa fibre in the beds should be kept in better condition.

9. A dietary, with meat and beer daily, for the aged and imbeciles, should be provided.

10. It would be much better to have a chaplain to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and to see daily all cases who are seriously ill or dying.

11. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in the several wards:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
59	Empty - - - - -	6	5	Women's sick ward - -	10
63	Male imbeciles' day-room -	—	26	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
68	Male imbeciles' bed-room -	—	25	Women's foul ward - -	10
12	Men's sick ward - - -	9 or 10	24	Ditto - ditto - - -	3 or 4
15	Male imbeciles' bed-room (night only).	—	22	Ditto - ditto - - -	3 or 4
			110	Men, sick and bed-ridden -	8
20	Men's foul ward - - -	8	87	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
9	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 10	108	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
8	Men's sick ward - - -	8	107	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
49	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only).	—	106	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
			104	Women's lying-in ward - -	4
39	Female imbeciles' day-room -	—	102	Women's sick ward - -	8
45	Female imbeciles' bed-room -	—	101	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
29	Women's sick ward - -	9 or 10	100	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
34	Female imbeciles' bed-room (night only).	—	99	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
			88	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
2	Women's sick ward - -	8 or 10	90	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	8	93	Children's bed-room (night only)	—

Appendix.

Poplar.

No. 18.

POPLAR.

We visited the Poplar workhouse on 26th April 1866, and were accompanied by the master.

This workhouse is somewhat old, and is situated on the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite to the Isle of Dogs, and consequently in a low situation, and in a locality where good drainage is difficult, and fresh air not of ready attainment. The building, however, is said to be well drained; and the front of it is more elevated than the back.

The workhouse consists chiefly of two blocks of buildings placed at right angles; and, notwithstanding certain low workshops and other buildings, is tolerably open at the back, The guardians contemplate an extension of the workhouse upon this plot of land; and the new buildings would doubtless be devoted to the use of the sick.

This building contains the ordinary inmates, the general sick, and the lunatics. There is an abundant supply of gas and cold water; but hot water is not distributed to the upper rooms by pipes, and can be obtained there in small quantities only from boilers, and in larger quantities from the lower part of the building.

There are water-closets and lavatories in connection with many of the wards; and there are portable baths.

There is a day or sewing room for the ordinary inmates; and a part of another room is chiefly used as a day-room by the aged.

The children are sent to the Whitechapel school, at a cost of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per head, including all expenses; but all under four years are retained at the workhouse.

The lunatics are quiet and inoffensive, and are mixed with the other inmates.

Cases of fever, small-pox, itch, and syphilis, are kept apart in the North-street infirmary. This consists of two parts; one an old house, in which the cases of fever are placed, as well as the female venereal cases; and a new building in the rear, which was erected at the time of cholera, and contains cases of small-pox, and also the nursery and the male venereal cases.

This building is supplied with cold but not with hot water; and the latter is carried from the boiler in the kitchen when required. It is said to be well drained.

There is a carriage on two wheels, in which fever cases are carried, but it is not sufficiently easy. There is also a long litter borne by hand, on which the sick are carried to the workhouse; and both this and the carriage are repelling in appearance.

Some, perhaps many, of the cases of fever are sent to the Fever Hospital.

There are 443 inmates to-day; of whom 62 are able-bodied, 301 aged and infirm, 130 sick and upon the medical officer's books, and 50 are children.

Number of beds.

The dimensions of the several rooms in which the sick are placed, and the number of beds in each room, are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
8	Male sick ward - - -	33	9	17	1	11	4	12
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	33	9	16	10	11	9	12
		+ 33	9	4	8	1	6	
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	22	10	23	10	11	9	12
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	16	0	23	10	11	9	9
46	Women's sick ward - -	33	4	23	0	11	8	21
		+ 33	4	8	0	8	3	
47	Ditto - ditto - - -	26	0	23	6	11	8	14
		+ 13	6	7	6	8	3	
48	Ditto - ditto - - -	23	2	11	9	11	6	7
49	Ditto - ditto - - -	30	4	13	9	11	6	8
50	Women's (sick and infirm) -	25	7	23	6	11	6	14
40	Women's convalescent ward -	30	7	16	9	11	6	6
40*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	21	10	18	0	11	6	14
	North-street Old Infirmary:							
	Women's fever ward - -	24	2	11	7	12	3	6
	Men's fever ward - - -	22	4	23	1	11	6	9
		+ 22	4	17	1	6	0	
	Women's small-pox ward -	14	4	10	10	8	0	3
	Women's foul ward - -	15	7	10	10	7	6	3
	Ditto - ditto - - -	22	7	10	0	7	6	4
	New Infirmary, North-street:							
	Men's foul ward - - -	25	0	20	0	11	0	9
	Men's small-pox ward - -	20	0	11	9	11	0	5
	Ditto - ditto - - -	24	7	20	0	12	9	10
	Children's sick nursery - -	25	4	20	0	12	9	8
	Children's small nursery -	12	2	20	0	11	3	4

Hence

Hence it appears that the general height and width of the rooms in the body of the workhouse are 11½ feet, and 17 to 23 feet; but there is much irregularity, since all the rooms in the upper storey are built in the roof.

Those of the new infirmary building are 11 to 12¾ feet, and 20 feet.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
8	Male sick ward	48	544
2	Ditto - ditto	47	576
3	Ditto - ditto	45	533
4	Ditto - ditto	42	498
46	Women's sick ward	49	531
47	Ditto - ditto	51	570
48	Ditto - ditto	39	447
49	Ditto - ditto	52	599
50	Women's (sick and infirm)	43	494
40	Women's convalescent ward	85	982
40*a*	Ditto - - - ditto	28	323
	North-street Old Infirmary:		
–	Women's fever ward	47	571
–	Men's fever ward	57	913
–	Women's small-pox ward	52	414
–	Women's foul ward	56	422
–	Ditto - ditto	75	565
	New Infirmary, North-street:		
–	Men's foul ward	56	611
–	Men's small-pox ward	47	517
–	Ditto - ditto	49	627
–	Children's sick nursery	63	807
–	Children's small nursery	61	684

Thus, the general floor space and cubical space in the body of the workhouse is 42 to 52 superficial, and 447 to 599 cubic feet; but four wards there, and two small-pox wards in the North-street Infirmary, have less than 500 cubic feet to each bed.

General character of rooms.

The general aspect of the wards in the body of the workhouse is very varied. Many are irregular in form, and project into the roof. Many have outside windows on one side only, and inner windows on the opposite side, which lead into the corridors. Others have outside windows on two or even on three sides. The walls are coloured green and blue, each six months alternately, so as to render them more agreeable to the inmates; and in general everything has been done to render the wards light and cheerful, which old and irregularly built rooms will admit of. All the rooms are sufficiently large to be useful; and some are so large and wide as to admit of three rows of beds.

The rooms in the old part of the infirmary are small, old, and wretched; with the exception of that occupied by male fever cases, which is larger, and open to the roof. Those in the newer part are larger; but, having windows on one side only, are not so cheerful, airy, and healthful as they should be.

Generally speaking, the character of the rooms is not so good as that of sick wards should be.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of a flock bed and iron bedstead; and when there are iron laths, and not sacking, there is a thick cocoa-fibre mattress placed under the bed. The linen is good, but not of very good colour. The rugs are chiefly of blue cotton, but some are woollen; yet neither the one nor the other are as cheerful and good as they should be. The bedsteads are six feet three inches in length, by two feet six inches in breadth; and nearly all have racks.

There are no lockers. Night-stools, screens, thermometer, looking-glass, and small bookshelves, are found in all the wards. There are also large woollen nightgowns and capes, and a few prints. Six copies of four illustrated periodicals are supplied weekly; and there are some religious books.

Arm-chairs and single chairs are found in all the wards. There is a stove which projects into the room, and affords space on which to warm the plates, and a boiler; while at the same time the fire-place is open.

Three roller towels are supplied to each ward, and may be exchanged at any time for clean ones; but no small towels are given. There are three sets of combs and brushes to each ward, and the soap, for the use of the inmates only, is supplied in any required quantity.

There are water or air beds and cushions in the workhouse, which are sent to the North-street Infirmary, as occasion may require; but yet bed sores do sometimes occur in the infirmary.

POPLAR.

Cleanliness. Every part of the linen, wards and furniture, was clean; more so, perhaps, than might have been expected in an old workhouse.

Ventilation. The ventilation is effected in a very varied manner, and yet is not satisfactory. In some of the wards, as No. 8, besides a gas ventilator, which is always let into the roof, there are windows in the partition wall of the corridor, which are left open at night, and ventilators in both walls, one set of which are fastened up and closed. In many cases ventilators are attached to the doors; and in some there are large openings between the rooms. There are also a very few air-bricks.

But notwithstanding all the care, the ventilators in the walls are imperfect, insufficient, and not well placed. Some of the rooms, as No. 48, were close at our visit; and all are close during the night. The master pays much attention to this matter, and has the windows opened in the very early morning, and, for the time, renders the air tolerably good; but having regard to the low situation of the neighbourhood, the character of the air, and the existing system, the ventilation requires attention.

There is much less attempt at ventilation in the new infirmary buildings. In the old fever wards there are large gratings in the wall at the top, on one or both sides. The ventilation of the female fever ward, however, is not at all so good as it should be; and indeed the ward, for the size, number of inmates, situation on the ground floor, and ventilation is quite unfit for the treatment of such important cases. We saw a poor woman lying in a state of muttering delirium, who, with her husband and child, had recently been admitted, and who certainly should have been taken to the fever hospital.

Nursing. There is only one paid nurse for the sick in the body of the workhouse, and she has been appointed very recently, at a salary of 25 *l.* per year. There is also a paid nurse, receiving a salary of 30 guineas per year, at the North-street Infirmary.

There is an unpaid nurse in each ward in the body of the workhouse. The nurse at the infirmary has now two female and two male helpers; but when there are more cases there she has four women to help. With a full infirmary there is, however, some difficulty in inducing the inmates of the workhouse to live in the infirmary, and tend the sick.

The master states that one additional nurse is needed in the body of the workhouse. It is not needful to have a paid night nurse, but there are always three men and one woman employed as night watchers, who sit up all the night. He speaks very highly of his unpaid nurses, and considers them quite fitted to administer stimulants and medicine to the inmates. He had never known them to be drunk in the house; and no complaints have ever reached him that they drank the beer, wine, &c. of the patients. He affirms that they are well conducted. Some of them cannot read. The inmates are willing to become nurses.

About 24 to 30 cases of midwifery occur in the workhouse during the year, and the master does not think that a special nurse is required for them. The guardians do not employ a midwife for these cases, but the medical officer attends to them.

About 20 inmates of each sex require some attention during the night.

Chaplain. The chaplain performs Divine service on one day in the week, and visits the workhouse on three or four other days. He also sees those who are seriously ill; and is sent for to see dying persons. Ministers of all religious denominations are admitted.

Medical officer. The medical officer attends at the workhouse on three or four days weekly, and his assistant attends daily. He attends whenever summoned to an urgent case, but is not sent for to a dying case when it had been seen during the day, and was hopeless. The guardians provide the medicines, but not a dispenser. About three to four hours daily are devoted to the workhouse and the North-street Infirmary; and the medical officer himself always attends at the latter place.

His salary is only about 50 *l.* per year, besides extras for midwifery and lunacy certificates, which amount to about 46 *l.* He thinks that the salary should be increased to 100 *l.* or 150 *l.* yearly, and the guardians should provide a dispenser. He is of opinion that another paid day nurse, and a night nurse should be appointed for the body of the workhouse; and also a night nurse at the infirmary so long as fever and small-pox cases are kept there. The fever cases do well in the fever wards, although so old; and the nurses, both paid and unpaid, are very efficient; but the new cholera buildings are ill-ventilated, and not better than the old fever wards.

Roasted meat is provided twice a week; and the meat is cooked, with great ease, in a large gas stove.

The guardians freely supply all extra diets, stimulants, and medical appliances.

Various improvements have been suggested from time to time; but the existing uncertainty as to the propriety of continuing the present building, or of pulling it down, has prevented any action being taken.

Recommendations. The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:—

1. The retention of fever and small-pox cases should be entirely discontinued, and they should be sent to the proper hospitals.

2. The old buildings at the North-street Infirmary are quite unfit for sick persons, and should be closed at once.

3. The new buildings are not well placed, since windows cannot be opened in the back wall; and hence the rooms are neither sufficiently well lit nor well ventilated.

4. It

4. It would be far better, with existing arrangements, to send the greater part of the venereal cases to the Lock Hospital.

5. Proper baths with hot and cold water, separate water or air beds and cushions, and proper medical appliances, should be provided at this infirmary. Cases of bed sores have occurred there, and in future should be prevented.

6. An easy and more suitable fever carriage, on four wheels, should be provided.

7. The position of the present workhouse is not by any means so favourable as one which might be found in a more elevated locality not far distant. It is to my mind very doubtful whether it is advisable that much money should be spent upon it, either to enlarge it for ordinary inmates or for the sick. It is true that whilst the workhouse is not good enough for the sick, it may not be so unfit for the occupation of ordinary cases as to render it essential that the building should be pulled down; but having regard to its defects, which are irremediable, to the presumed value of the site, and to the possibility of obtaining a more suitable site without great cost, it would, I think, be wise, and a matter of sound economy, to build a new workhouse with proper hospital buildings elsewhere.

8. Something might be done to improve the ventilation of the wards in the present building, by inserting near to the ceiling open air-bricks of large dimensions, and covered with perforated zinc, in opposite walls; by plugging open all doors and windows for ventilation leading from the corridors; by placing new ventilating windows in certain partition walls, as in that between Nos. 48 and 49; and by maintaining a freer current of air through all the corridors. Larger ventilators with cowls might also be placed in the roof.

It would be, however, necessary for the inspector and guardians to consider the special conditions of each ward separately.

9. A special dietary, with meat and beer daily, should be provided for the aged and infirm.

10. There should be another paid nurse appointed for the body of the workhouse, and also two or three paid night nurses—one or two for the body of the workhouse, and one for the North-street Infirmary. So long as fever and small-pox cases are kept at the infirmary, the nurse should have a paid day assistant.

11. The medical officer should, I think, attend personally once a day, at both the workhouse and the infirmary; and he should be sent for to all dying cases which have not been seen for several hours. The fever wards should be visited twice a day regularly, so long as fever cases are found therein.

His salary should be increased, and a dispenser provided, who might also act as clerk, or superintend the nursing.

12. Lockers, prints, and games, and some additional furniture, should be supplied.

13. Hot-water pipes and baths should be placed on each floor and in each lavatory, both in the workhouse and the infirmary.

14. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
8	Male sick ward - - -	10		North Street, Old Infirmary:	
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	10	–	Women's fever ward - -	3 or 4
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	8	–	Men's fever ward - - -	6
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	6	–	Women's small-pox ward -	1 or 2
46	Women's sick ward - -	—	–	Women's foul ward - -	2
47	Ditto - ditto - -	—	–	Ditto - ditto - -	3
48	Ditto - ditto - -	4			
49	Ditto - ditto - -	8		New Infirmary, North-street:	
50	Women's (sick and infirm) -	8 or 9			
40	Women's convalescent ward -	9	–	Men's foul ward - - -	8
40*a*	Ditto - ditto -	6 or 7	–	Men's small-pox ward - -	3
			–	Ditto - ditto - -	6 or 8
			–	Children's sick nursery - -	—
			–	Children's small nursery -	—

Appendix.

No. 19.

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

St. Margaret and St. John's, Westminster.

We visited this workhouse on 27th April 1866, and were accompanied by the master. We also had the advantage of a conference with the medical officer.

This is one of two, and the smaller of the two, workhouses belonging to the parish. It consists of a new-looking building, entirely enclosing and almost altogether covering the small plot of land upon which it is built; and it is placed near to a densely-populated locality, with narrow streets and close air.

In addition to the main body of the building, in which the general sick and the ordinary inmates are placed, there are small wards in which cases of fever, small-pox, itch, and lunacy are placed; but with the exception of about 20 cases yearly, all fever cases are sent to the fever hospitals; and lunatics are not permanently retained there.

We did not find a case of fever in those wards; but two cases of itch occupied the fever ward on the women's side.

The wards for males and females are on separate sides of the centre of the building, and are the exact counterparts of each other; but as able-bodied, aged and infirm, and convalescent cases sleep together in the same ward (No. 65), there is no sufficient attempt at classification.

The children are placed in a separate school. The drainage is said to be good; and the supply of hot and cold water, and gas, ample; but we found one of the tanks for hot water out of order, and learnt that for many months past it had not supplied hot water. There is a sufficient supply of water-closets, baths, and lavatories. The building is in great part fireproof.

The number of inmates is 173, of whom 20 are able-bodied, 134 aged and infirm, and sick, and 29 children. The workhouse is always very nearly full.

Number of beds and size of rooms.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds in each ward.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
77	Women's sick ward	19 6	15 3	11 0	13
78		+21 10	18 6	11 0	
79	Ditto - ditto	10 0	15 3	11 0	3
89	Women's lying-in ward	19 6	15 3	11 0	12
		+21 10	18 6	11 0	
65	Women's dormitory (convalescent).	19 6	15 3	11 0	9 double.
		+21 10	18 6	11 0	2 single.
16	Men's sick ward	19 6	12 6	10 9	5
		+ 5 9	1 6	10 9	
12	Ditto - ditto	19 6	12 6	10 9	5
		+ 5 9	1 6	10 9	
21	Ditto - ditto	19 6	12 6	11 0	6
		+10 0	3 0	11 0	
20	Ditto - ditto	13 6	8 6	11 0	2
18	Ditto - ditto	13 6	8 6	11 0	2
17	Ditto - ditto	19 6	12 6	11 0	6
		+10 0	3 0	11 0	
11	Women's itch ward	14 10	14 0	10 0	5
19	Men's itch ward	14 10	14 0	10 0	5
9	Women's insane ward (not used).	15 0	13 3	10 9	4
		— 7 0	1 9	10 9	
		— 5 0	1 3	10 9	
12	Men's insane ward (not used)	15 0	13 3	10 9	4
		— 7 0	1 9	10 9	
		— 5 0	1 3	10 9	

Hence it appears that the usual height of the rooms is 11 feet; whilst the width is very various.

The

The floor space and cubical space to each bed are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
77 and 78	Women's sick ward	54	593
79	Ditto - ditto	51	559
89	Women's lying-in ward	58	643
65	Women's dormitory (convalescent)	35	386
16	Men's sick ward	50	543
12	Ditto - ditto	50	543
21	Ditto - ditto	46	502
20	Ditto - ditto	57	631
18	Ditto - ditto	57	631
17	Ditto - ditto	46	502
11	Women's sick ward	42	415
19	Men's itch ward	42	415
9	Women's insane ward (not used)	45	484
12	Men's insane ward (not used)	45	484

The usual floor space and cubical space is therefore 42 to 57 superficial, and 415 to 643 cubic feet; and four of the wards offer less than 500 cubic feet to each bed.

Form of wards and general character.

The rooms are irregular in form, in a degree which I have not seen equalled in any other building whatever; and indeed it is almost incredible that any architect could have had ingenuity enough to devise a workhouse in which the staircases are so winding and dark, and bounded by angular walls, the corridors so narrow, the rooms so generally small, and with scarcely one room in the whole building which has four right angles, or the form of which is regular. So ill-devised a building for the accommodation of the sick must surely be unique. Even the larger rooms are divided into two parts, which communicate by a wide archway, and are of unequal form and size.

There are windows on two sides of the wards in a large majority of the wards, but they are small; and although probably sufficient light is admitted, many of the wards look anything but cheerful.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of flock beds placed upon iron bedsteads, with iron laths. The bedsteads are six feet to six feet three inches in length, and two feet five inches to two feet six inches in breadth; but some of the beds are not made long enough to cover the bottom of the bedsteads. The bedding is, however, generally good; and the bed covering sufficient.

There are a few common-looking lockers, and some night-chairs in each ward. The forms have no backs or cushions to them; and the chairs are few, although with the beds the small irregular rooms are nearly filled. There are extremely few cupboards and bookshelves. The prints are very few and uninteresting. The supply of illustrated periodicals has recently been stopped, except a copy of the "Illustrated News," which the chaplain brings. There is a very small library; and a Bible and Prayer Book are placed in each ward. There are no games, as draughts and dominoes; and the inmates sat in all the rooms without amusement or occupation.

There is not a table in the itch and fever ward; and a woman sittting in that ward ate her dinner upon her lap.

On the whole there is a great deficiency of furniture, and there is very little that gives an aspect of comfort to the wards.

One towel is supplied to each inmate, and several roller towels to a whole ward. Soap is distributed to each ward. The sheets are changed weekly, and usually more frequently.

Cleanliness.

The linen, wards, and furniture were clean. The linen of the labour bed was a little stained; but there was a mackintosh sheeting; and the bed, as well as the other beds in the lying-in wards, were clean.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of this workhouse is exceedingly bad, although there are commonly windows on two sides of the wards; and there are also one or two open fire-places in each room.

There are a very few air bricks in the workhouse, and they were closed; but many of the rooms had no ventilators. Even in a large room there were only two air bricks. There were no panes of perforated glass in the windows; no ventilators in the roof; no opening over the doors. The wards were said to be exceedingly close at night; and bearing in mind the radical defect in the construction of the building, and the close air of the surrounding neighbourhood, they could not be otherwise. The air in the corridors and various small rooms, even in the middle of the day, was very close and disagreeable.

No ventilation whatever exists in the miserably small fever wards.

Nursing.

There are three paid nurses, viz., one for the lying-in ward, who is also the midwife; one for the female infirmary, and one for the male infirmary; each of whom receives 16*l.* per year, with rations. They do not sleep in the wards. There is also at least one pauper helper to each ward, and she sleeps with the inmates; but there is difficulty in obtaining pauper help; and when they have become useful, and particularly at the season of the year when work may be readily obtained, they leave the workhouse.

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

There is not a paid night nurse, neither is there an appointed pauper night nurse; but the pauper helpers act as night nurses, as occasion may require.

The medical officer advises that there should be another paid nurse on the men's side, and also a paid night nurse.

The sick wards are not locked at night.

Chaplain.

There is a chaplain, who attends four or five days weekly, and performs Divine service, and reads prayers in the wards. He is always sent for in cases of danger, and to the dying. The salary is 50 *l.* per year.

The medical officer has held the appointment for about 30 years, and still performs the duties in person. He attends during about two hours daily, and on all dying cases, and whenever he is sent for. He does not employ an assistant in this duty, but his medicines are dispensed by a druggist, at a cost of about 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* per year. The guardians provide cod-liver oil, quinine, sarsaparilla, sulphur, and lard.

His salary is 100 *l.* per year; and there are not any extras, even for midwifery.

He is of opinion that the guardians should find all the drugs; and that with the present salary there should be payment for extras, viz., for midwifery, lunacy certificates, and vaccinations.

Roasted meat is supplied twice a week; and whatever diets, stimulants, and medical appliances are ordered, are readily supplied.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to the workhouse:

1. The character of this workhouse differs somewhat from others, since it is rather intended to be a temporary residence for paupers on their way to the larger workhouse at Kensington, than a place where they should be permanently treated, and hence may not need the same appliances and comforts which ought to be present in a workhouse; but I am still of opinion that it is not fit for the proper care of the sick in its present state, and should be discontinued. As I am informed, the guardians desire, and intend, to remove the workhouse to a larger site, and to rebuild it in a more suitable manner.

2. The ventilation should be at once improved in every ward and corridor. Air bricks, of a somewhat larger size, should be inserted in the opposite sides of every room, and as near to the ceiling as practicable, and kept open night and day, care being taken to cover the inside with perforated zinc if needful. Openings of large size should be made above each door leading from the corridors, and covered with perforated zinc; and ventilators, similarly covered, should be placed in the ceilings of the upper floor.

The windows in the corridors should have perforated glass panes; and something should be done to substitute iron railings for walls on the staircases, to render them more light and airy.

3. Cases of itch should not be placed in the fever ward.

4. No cases of fever or small-pox should be treated in this workhouse.

5. Greater care should be taken to prevent the occurrence of bed sores.

6. Prints, illustrated periodicals, amusing and religious books, games, lockers, cupboards, book-shelves, and looking-glasses, should be provided in greater abundance. The forms should have backs and cushions. An air of comfort should be given to the rooms; and it would further tend to that end if the wards were coloured of a light blue or light green colour.

7. One or two paid night nurses should be provided.

8. The emoluments of the medical officer should be increased, and the guardians should provide all the drugs.

9. A day room on each side is needed for the use of the sick and convalescent.

10. A dietary, with meat and beer daily, should be provided for the aged and infirm.

11. Some of the wards are overcrowded. Two women, whether sick or convalescent, should not occupy the same bed; and only the following number of single beds should be placed in each ward.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
77 and 78	Women's sick ward	11	21	Men's sick ward	3 or 5
			20	Ditto - ditto	2
			18	Ditto - ditto	2
79	Ditto - ditto	2 or 3	17	Ditto - ditto	3 or 5
89	Women's lying-in ward	10 or 11	11	Women's itch ward	2 or 4
65	Women's dormitory (convalescent).	—	19	Men's itch ward	2 or 4
			9	Women's insane ward (not used).	
16	Men's sick ward	3 or 5			
12	Ditto - ditto	3 or 5	12	Men's insane ward (not used).	

No. 20.

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

St. James, Westminster.

We visited this workhouse on 28th April and 8th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is situate in Poland-street, in the centre of a populous district, and is well drained. Certain parts of the building are very old; and a row of old houses belonging to the parish occupy the land immediately facing the street, and might, if needful, be pulled down for the enlargement of the workhouse. The building on the north side is of recent erection, and of improved construction.

The sick are, for the most part, placed in separate sick wards, the women being in the new, and the men in the old building; but a few are found from time to time in the aged and infirm wards.

There are not any fever and small-pox wards, since cases of that class are sent to the hospitals. The imbeciles, with the exception of three cases on the men's side, and two on the women's side, are distributed through the workhouse. Itch cases on the men's side are placed in a part of a large room on the basement, separated by dwarf partitions from the receiving wards. Venereal cases are also received into another and similar part of the same room; and in the course of a day or two are removed into the wards, and mixed with the ordinary sick, or they are sent to the Lock Hospital. A similar combination of receiving ward, itch ward, and venereal ward, exists on the women's side.

There are not any day-rooms for the use of the sick. A plentiful supply of cold water exists in all parts of the workhouse. Hot water must be carried up into the women's wards; but on the men's side there are small boilers, which supply hot water enough for a bath. Gas is supplied to the workhouse.

There are lavatories, water-closets, and baths, in various parts of the workhouse.

There are now 628 inmates, of whom 224 are sick, and upon the books of the medical officer, 343 are aged and infirm, 41 are able-bodied, and 20 are children.

Number of beds, and size of rooms.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards occupied by the sick, with the number of beds in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
9	Women's sick ward - -	40 8	10 7	11 9	9
10	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 8	16 7	11 9	13
11	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 8	17 5	11 9	15
18	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 8	17 9	11 9	1 double. 13 single.
31	Men's sick ward - - -	56 3	18 6	10 9	14
		— 10 6	1 0	10 9	
32	Ditto - ditto - - -	53 8	25 0	10 6	17
42	Men's insane ward - -	24 0	10 2	11 0	3
42a	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 4	10 2	11 0	3
	Women's insane ward, day room.	15 0	8 9	12 1	—
	Women's bed room - -	16 0	9 9	12 1	4
	Women's itch ward - -	26 2	9 4	9 0	3 double. 1 single.
	Ditto - ditto - - -	13 4	9 8	9 0	3
	Women's receiving ward -	30 3	16 2	9 0	6 double. 1 single.

Thus, the usual height of the sick wards is from 11 to 12 feet, and the width about 17 feet.

Appendix.

St. James, Westminster.

The floor space and cubic space allowed for each bed is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
9	Women's sick ward	48	562
10	Ditto - ditto	52	609
11	Ditto - ditto	47	555
18	Ditto - ditto	48	565
31	Men's sick ward	74	791
32	Ditto - ditto	79	829
42	Men's insane ward	81	895
42*a*	Ditto - ditto	69	758
–	Women's insane ward, day room	—	—
–	Women's bed room	39	466
–	Women's itch ward	35	314
–	Ditto - ditto	43	387
–	Women's receiving ward	38	338

The general floor space and cubic space for each bed is 47 to 79 superficial, and 555 to 895 cubic feet; and of the "sick wards" none have less than 500 cubic feet. The small room in the basement for venereal and other cases offers less than 400 cubic feet.

General character of wards.

The rooms are in general very long in proportion to their width, and in length occupy the whole width of the building. There are windows at each end; but from the length of the rooms they are scarcely sufficient to render the rooms light and cheerful. However, in all respects, the wards in the new building are much to be preferred to those in the old building. The itch wards in the basement, both on the men's and women's side, are dark and cheerless, and are not fit for the treatment of any kind of disease.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of flock beds and iron bedsteads. On the women's side the bedsteads have iron laths, and there is a straw palliasse under the bed; but on the men's side the iron bedsteads have sacking, and the bed is placed directly upon it.

The flocks are not properly teased, and many therefore are lumpy. There is not a machine, or any system of keeping the flock teased and soft.

The rugs are, for the most part, old, yellow, and not cleanly looking, and should not be continued; but woollen rugs of a reddish colour and cheerful appearance have been introduced into some of the wards.

There are lockers in the ward, also a few book-shelves, a looking-glass, a few chairs, some small benches without backs and cushions, and a very few prints; but, in general, the aspect of the wards is somewhat wanting in comfort.

No illustrated periodicals are purchased by the guardians; but many are given to, or bought by, the patients. We did not see many interesting or religious books.

One sheet is changed weekly, and more frequently when necessary. Three or four roller towels are provided for the inmates in each ward, as well as a few tea towels, and towels for the use of the medical officer. Two combs, and two hair brushes, are supplied to each ward. There are several wash-hand basins in the wards; and soap is allowed in any required quantity. The arrangements in the itch wards are much less satisfactory. Some excellent prints have been given to the workhouse, and the master is now hanging them on the walls.

The beds are six feet in length, and two feet five inches and three feet in width.

Cleanliness.

We visited this workhouse early in the morning, and before the rooms were perfectly cleaned; but with the exception of the sheets in the itch, veneral, and lunacy wards, everything seemed to be fairly clean. Many of the bed rugs looked dirty. The labour bed was clean, and an impermeable sheet is used upon it, but not upon the other lying-in beds.

Ventilation.

The construction of the wards renders their ventilation somewhat difficult, since the space of outside wall is very small in proportion to their capacity. There are ventilators in the outer wall, and also into air flues in the side of the rooms. On the women's side the former are capable of being enclosed by a door, and when the door is opened the volume of air which is admitted must be large, and require division by perforated zinc. On the men's side the ventilators are protected by a covering board placed on an inclined plane, and direct the current of air towards the ceiling; but many of them are shut and exclude the air.

There are not any openings in the long bare partition walls between the rooms, and thereby the ventilation, as well as the light, is less than it might be.

The corridors are wide on the women's side, and as the ventilation is dependent upon windows without perforated glass, they are insufficiently ventilated.

The ventilation in the basement wards is not equal to that of the upper rooms; and a drain smell was perceptible at the sink attached to the men's basement wards. That also of the small imbecile wards is not at all satisfactory. The ventilation in the basement wards, on the women's side, is even more unsatisfactory than that of the men's wards.

Nursing.

There are not any paid nurses in the workhouse, except the midwife, who, in addition to attending to cases of midwifery in and out of the house, acts as nurse in the midwifery ward.

There

There is a pauper nurse, and two or three helpers in each ward. The former receives 1 *s.* per week, and the latter 4½*d.* per week, besides extra food. They in turn also act as night nurses; but a male night nurse is appointed to the charge of three wards on the men's side.

The master had not known more than three cases in which the nurses had taken the stimulants ordered for the patients, and very generally they are reliable and well conducted.

The master and matron issue the stimulants, and the pauper nurses receive and administer them. They also administer the medicines; and although all can read to some extent, some of them make mistakes.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has occupied his present position for 35 years; and no change has been made in it, or in his emoluments, for 30 years.

He attends to all the in-door and out-door poor of the parish; the former duty being chiefly performed by himself personally, and the latter by his assistant; and he is allowed private practice.

About two hours per day are devoted to the in-door, and about three hours to the out-door poor; but either himself or his assistant receives frequent summonses to attend the sick, both by day and night. He also visits the lunatics in the Asylum, and the children at the schools in the country; attends to cases of midwifery of an unusually difficult character, and vaccinates the children. For these various duties he receives 350 *l.* per year, and provides the requisite drugs, dispenser and assistant, leaving a nett income of 200 *l.* per year or upwards.

He thinks the present arrangement is advantageous to the poor; and he is satisfied with his present position and emoluments.

He finds many pauper nurses who are very well conducted, and who take great interest in the performance of their duties; and he is not dissatisfied with them. He thinks, however, that one superintendent nurse for the day, for both sexes, would be of advantage; and he speaks most highly of the watchfulness of the workhouse master.

He considers that there is sufficient accommodation for the sick, but the rooms in the basement are too dark. The cases of illness do well in the different wards. There are sufficient baths and water-closets.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer in reference to this hospital:—

1. It is clear that as the workhouse is now over full in winter time, more accommodation is required. This might be, at least in great part, provided by taking down the houses belonging to the parish, and erecting proper wards with a frontage to Poland-street.

2. The wards in the basement should be immediately closed.

3. The ventilation should be further improved by taking away the shutters and coverings, and substituting perforated zinc. Also by making openings in the partition walls, as in No. 31, with or without a window which may be opened, and fixed a little open.

The ventilation of the corridors should be improved by having permanent openings in the windows.

4. Hot water should be supplied by pipes to all parts of the workhouse.

5. The wards should be decorated and rendered cheerful, and the chairs and other furniture somewhat increased.

6. The old rags should be removed, and the linen and bed-ticks in certain of the wards kept more cleanly.

The flock in the beds should be regularly teazed, and the beds made softer.

7. At least two day and two night paid nurses should be appointed; and to them alone should be committed the duty of receiving and administering the stimulants and medicines.

8. Two day rooms should be provided for convalescents.

9. Until better classification can be effected, it would be wise that all cases of venereal disease should be sent to the Lock Hospital.

The drugs, and all medical appliances, should be provided by the guardians; and extras for vaccination, midwifery, and lunacy certificates should be allowed to the medical officer, as permitted by the Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board. He should also be paid for an assistant.

The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
9	Women's sick ward - -	7	42*a*	Men's insane ward - - -	3
10	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 13	–	Women's insane ward, day room.	—
11	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 14			
18	Ditto - ditto - -	12 or 14	–	Women's bed-room - -	—
31	Men's sick ward - - -	16 or 18	–	Women's itch ward - -	—
32	Ditto - ditto - - -	17 or 18	–	Ditto - ditto - -	—
42	Men's insane ward - - -	4	–	Women's receiving ward -	—

No. 21.

KENSINGTON.

Appendix.

KENSINGTON.

We visited the workhouse at St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, on 9th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is admirably situated in one of the most healthy suburbs of London, and is surrounded by land which is well laid out as an ornamental garden. The sub-soil is of gravel, and the drainage good.

The sick are placed in a detached infirmary, which was built only four or five years ago in the rear of the main building, in certain low one-storied buildings, which were built for schools, and for other purposes, and in the main building which was erected nearly 20 years ago.

Cases of fever and small-pox are almost invariably sent to the hopitals; but there is a foul ward in which a case of fever, temporarily retained, would be placed with other infectious cases. It is, however, practically correct to state that all such cases are sent away.

Noisy and violent lunatics are sent away, and the quiet inmates of that class are distributed throughout the building.

Venereal cases are not admissible, according to the instructions of the guardians, but a few obtain entrance.

Cases of itch, hooping cough, and other infectious diseases, on the women's side, are placed in one ward.

There is not a separate sick nursery.

The children are sent to an industrial school at Plashet.

There are in the workhouse about 280 sick persons.

There are three day rooms for the use of the sick, viz., one for the children, one for men, and one for insane men.

There are lavatories and portable baths, but there are not any fixed baths, neither is there hot water on the upper floors.

The water is from an Artesian well, and is very soft and abundant.

Size of rooms, and number of beds.

The following are the measurements of the various sick wards, with the number of beds found in the rooms:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
	Nursery - - - -	30 8 +30 8	16 0 13 6	10 6 1 6	13
	Infirmary;				
	Lying-in ward - - -	17 0	18 0	12 0	6
	Ditto - (convalescent)	22 9 +22 9	16 9 14 3	10 6 2 6	8
	Women's foul ward - -	12 3	12 3	9 0	3
	Imbecile women - -	50 3	20 0	12 0	22
1	Women's sick ward (convalescent).	29 6 +29 6	17 0 14 6	10 6 2 6	11
2	Women's sick ward - -	51 6 +51 6	20 0 16 0	10 6 2 6	21
3	Ditto - ditto - -	29 8 +29 8	17 0 14 6	10 6 2 6	10
4	Men's convalescent ward (night only),	39 0	15 4	11 10	15
	Men's day room - -	23 9	15 4	11 10	—
5	Men's sick ward - -	33 9	16 1	9 10	12
6	Ditto - ditto - -	33 10	15 5	9 11	12
7	Ditto - ditto - -	39 2 +39 2	15 6 13 6	10 6 3 3	13
8	Men's imbecile ward - -	23 6	13 4	9 0	5
9	Ditto - ditto - -	30 6 +30 6	16 2 13 2	10 3 2 6	13
10	Women's itch ward - -	20 0	17 4	13 0	8
11	Women's aged and infirm ward.	35 0	17 2	12 0	14
12	Ditto - - ditto - -	35 0	17 2	12 0	14
13	Ditto - - ditto - -	34 0	16 10	11 0	13
14	Ditto - - ditto - -	35 5	17 0	11 0	13

Hence

Hence it appears that in the infirmary the usual height and width of the rooms are 10 to 12 feet, and about 16 feet, and many are much too narrow.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed in the several rooms are as follow:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. ft.	*Cub. ft.*
	Nursery	38	444
	Infirmary:		
	Lying-in ward	51	612
	Lying-in (convalescent) ward	48	601
	Women's foul ward	50	450
	Imbecile women	46	548
1	Women's sick ward (convalescent)	46	576
2	Women's sick ward	49	613
3	Ditto - ditto	50	637
4	Men's convalescent ward (night only)	40	472
	Men's convalescent ward (day-room)	—	—
5	Men's sick ward	45	445
6	Ditto - ditto	43	431
7	Ditto - ditto	47	622
8	Men's imbecile ward	63	564
9	Ditto - ditto	38	466
10	Women's itch ward	43	563
11	Women's aged and infirm ward	43	515
12	Ditto - - - ditto	43	515
13	Ditto - - - ditto	44	484
14	Ditto - - - ditto	47	522

Hence the usual cubical and floor space to each bed is 43 to 50 superficial feet, and 431 to 637 cubic feet; and five wards offer less than the cubical space required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The wards in the infirmary are, for the most part, light and cheerful. Several of them, as the women's insane ward, have windows on both sides, and are all that could be desired; whilst others, as those numbered 5 and 6 on our list, being placed side by side, and having a blank partition wall between them, are much less desirable.

Those in the main building, which are occupied by the aged and infirm, have windows only on one side, or on one side and end only. One of these, marked by us No. 11, has the greater part of the ward without any window, and must be dark and gloomy in the winter. However, No. 14 of the same class is much more cheerful.

The rooms appropriated to the nursery were built for school-rooms, and have windows on one side only. There is also a skylight in the adjoining day room. A precisely similar suite of room is also appropriated to the male insane. These rooms, although built partly in the roof, and being therefore somewhat lofty, are not cheerful. A smaller room, appropriated to the male insane (No. 8 in our list), is much less desirable; and the room appropriated to infectious cases is, in my opinion, most undesirable.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are good and clean, universally, and consist of flock beds, placed upon iron bedsteads, with laths. The quilts are of white cotton, and look cheerful; and the linen and other bed covering is good.

There are very few lockers, and no looking-glasses, very few prints, but few illustrated periodicals, few chairs, and scarcely any benches with backs. Hence there is, I think, a deficiency of furniture. Some pottery washhand-basins are provided for the different wards; but in one ward, at least, they had been broken, and some of the inmates washed themselves in chamber pots. This, when brought to the attention of the master, seemed to be unknown to him; and he at once stated that new washhand-basins should be supplied.

There are not any roller towels; but each person has a small towel and a piece of soap.

Cleanliness.

With the exception of the practice just referred to, cleanliness was evident everywhere.

Both sheets are changed weekly. The quilts were clean; the labour-bed clean, and defended by Mackintosh sheeting. The wards, furniture and wards were clean.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the wards is not entirely dependent upon the windows; but Arnott's ventilators are placed in nearly all the wards; and openings, covered by perforated zinc, are placed in the ceilings of several of the rooms. The former, however, not being in the chimney flue, but in the outer and inner walls, do not act either efficiently or uniformly, and were too few in number; and the latter were for the most part covered over with whitewash, and other more dense material. Hence here, as elsewhere, the ventilation is for the most part very imperfect; and that of the infectious ward exceedingly bad. The nursery, female

Appendix.

KENSINGTON.

female venereal ward, convalescent ward, and male insane wards (Nos. 8 and 9), should also be specially cited.

Nursing.

There is only one paid non-pauper nurse, and to her is confided the superintendence of the whole system of nursing, and a portion of the duties of a midwife. She receives 30*l.* per year, and officer's rations. There is also one pauper nurse, and one or two helpers to each ward. The nurses receive 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, with extra food and clothing. Nearly all the pauper nurses can read; but cases have occurred in which the wrong dose or the wrong medicine has been given to the patient, particularly when several patients of the same name were in the same ward. The master is not favourable to the system of pauper nurses, and does not think them reliable. It has not been known that any of the nurses take the stimulants belonging to the inmates, although they fetch them from the stores, and administer them.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer has charge of a district, as well as of the workhouse. He supplies all drugs, and they cost him about 40*l.* per year for the workhouse alone, and he does not employ an assistant or a dispenser. Three hours daily are devoted to the in-door, and one hour and a half daily to the out-door poor. His salary for the workhouse is 85*l.* per year, and for the two appointments 160*l.*, with about 80*l.* yearly as extras for midwifery, vaccination, and lunacy certificates. No addition has been made to his salary since about 1850; and he thinks that the guardians should provide all drugs, and increase the salary to 250*l.* yearly.

He is of opinion that many of the wards are ill ventilated; and that the nursery and other low one-storied buildings are overcrowded, or deficient in a sanitary point of view, and ought to be pulled down. The infirmary buildings and other sick wards are full, and more space is required. A sick nursery is needed.

A dietary for the aged is needed, which should give meat and beer daily; and, for the want of such a dietary, he is compelled to place upon his sick books about 110 of the 280 cases found there.

There should be one paid day nurse for the men, one nurse for the lying-in ward, one for the female insane ward, one for the female sick wards, and two night nurses. This recommendation is also concurred in by the master.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:—

1. The one-storied low buildings, now occupied by the children, insane and infectious cases, should be pulled down, and the accommodation for the sick reconsidered. Proper infectious wards, sick nursery, nursery, insane and other wards should be provided.

2. The use of the present infectious ward should be at once discontinued, and fever cases should be kept entirely apart from any others.

3. Fixed baths, with hot and cold water supply, should be placed on all the floors. Hot water should be supplied by pipes to all parts of the workhouse.

4. More furniture, of the kinds before-mentioned, prints, illustrated periodicals, simple games, as dominoes and draughts, washhand-basins, &c., should be supplied. The disgraceful practice of washing in chamber pots should be discontinued, and in future the nurse and other officials who allow it should be punished.

5. The number of paid nurses, suggested by the medical officer, should be provided; and to them alone should be entrusted the obtaining, and distribution of the stimulants and medicines.

6. The guardians should provide all drugs, and increase the salary of the medical officer.

The ventilation should be universally improved.

(A.) The Arnott ventilators on the side walls should be removed, and open air-bricks, covered by perforated zinc, substituted. The number should be doubled, or trebled.

(B.) The present ventilators should be cleaned and opened.

(C.) On the upper floors ventilators should be placed in the ceiling.

(D.) Openings should be made in partition walls, and over the doors leading from the lobbies.

This is especially needed in the lying-in wards, the convalescent ward, the female venereal ward, the nursery, the infectious ward, the male insane wards, Nos, 5, 6, and 7, for men; but all require attention.

The ventilation of the corridors should be improved.

8. A special dietary for the aged and infirm should be provided.

9. More accommodation is needed.

10. No case of fever, small-pox, or venereal disease should be admitted, with the present accommodation.

11. The

11. The following is the number of beds which should be allowed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	Nursery - - - -	—		Men's convalescent ward (day room).	
	Infirmary:		5	Men's sick ward - - -	10
	Lying-in ward - - -	4 or 5	6	Ditto - ditto - - -	10
	Lying-in ward (convalescent) -	6	7	Ditto - ditto - -	12
	Women's foul ward - -	2	8	Men's imbecile ward - -	—
	Imbecile women - - -	—	9	Ditto - ditto - - -	—
1	Women's sick ward (convalescent).	8 or 10			
2	Women's sick ward - -	16or18	10	Women's itch ward - -	6
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 10	11	Women's aged and infirm ward	12
			12	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
4	Men's convalescent ward (night only).	—	13	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
			14	Ditto - ditto - - -	12

No. 22.

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, AT KENSINGTON.

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, AT KENSINGTON.

THIS workhouse is associated with that already described (No. 19) since it receives inmates from it. We visited it on 9th and 10th May, and were accompanied by the master, medical officer, and chaplain.

It is situate on the side of the Kensington Workhouse, and has therefore the same advantage in salubrity of position; its garden ground is, however, less agreeably laid out, and some doubts were expressed as to the perfection of the drainage.

There are large schools, in which 150 children are lodged and educated; and as there are not any separate sick wards for their use, many who become ill, even with an infectious disease like itch, remain in the same dormitories with those who are healthy.

The sick are placed in a small infirmary, containing, so far as the accommodation extends, somewhat over 50 beds; but the greater number remain in the wards of the aged and infirm, in the body of the workhouse.

Cases of fever and smallpox are sent to the hospitals, whilst noisy and violent cases of lunacy are sent to the asylum. Very few cases of venereal disease are admitted, and there are scarcely any lying-in cases.

Hence the sick consist chiefly of the aged and infirm, and such cases of general disease as are sent in by the relieving officers.

There are 647 inmates, of whom 151 are children, 97 are able-bodied, and 381 aged and infirm. About 400 of these persons are upon the medical officers' books; and 40 of them are imbeciles.

There are good lavatories, but with cold water only. There is one fixed bath in the infirmary, and there are several portable baths in different parts of the building. Hot water, when required for a bath, must be carried from below.

There is not a day-room in the infirmary, but there are several in the body of the workhouse, attached to dormitories; yet as in many cases the sick remain in bed day and night, they are not much benefited by them.

Size of rooms, and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the several rooms, and the number of beds now found there. The numbers in the infirmary simply indicate the order in which we saw them.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
1	Men's sick ward - - -	18 2	12 0	11 0	
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 0	13 9	11 0	9
		+11 6	3 0	11 0	
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 1	12 2	11 3	3
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 0	13 9	11 3	9
		+11 6	3 0	11 3	

Appendix.

St. Margaret and St. John, at Kensington.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
5	Women's lying-in ward -	15 2	11 2	11 0	3
6	Children's sick ward - -	15 2	11 0	10 2	2 double.
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 8	16 0	10 0	9
8	Women's sick ward - -	18 1	12 2	11 3	3
9	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 2 +11 6	13 10 3 0	11 3 11 3	9
10	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 0	12 0	11 0	3
11	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 2 +11 6	13 10 3 0	11 0 11 0	9
	Main Building:				
	Small room for married couples - - - -	11 5 +2 0	7 8 3 6	10 9 10 9	1 double.
57	Women's sick ward - -	16 0	15 6	10 9	5 double. 1 single.
68	Ditto, sick and infirm ward -	62 0	17 0	10 9	23
69	Ditto - ditto - - -	53 0	17 0	10 9	20
72	Ditto - ditto - - -	52 0 +17 0	21 4 12 9	10 9 10 9	25
78	Ditto - ditto - - -	52 0 +17 0	21 4 12 9	9 6 9 6	29
75	Ditto - ditto - - -	53 7	16 9	10 9	20
50	Men's sick and infirm ward -	43 7	17 0	10 7	16
51	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 9	17 0	10 0	15
47	Ditto - ditto - - -	40 9	17 0	10 9	15
46	Ditto - ditto - - -	43 6	17 0	10 9	16

Hence the usual height and width of the sick wards in the infirmary is 11 feet, and 12 to 16¾ feet; and in the body of the workhouse, 9½ to 10¾ feet, and 17 to 21 feet; and many in the body of the workhouse are much too narrow.

The cubical and floor space allowed to each bed is as follows:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Adult.	Cubical Space allowed to each Adult.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
1	Men's sick ward - - - - - - - -	73	799
2	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	48	529
3	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	73	825
4	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	48	541
5	Women's lying-in ward - - - - - -	56	621
6	Children's sick ward - - - - - -	42	424
7	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	53	527
8	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	73	825
9	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	49	547
10	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	72	792
11	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	49	535
	Main Building:		
	Small room for married couples - - - -	47	508
57	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	25	266
68	Ditto sick and infirm ward - - - -	46	493
69	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	45	484
72	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	53	570
78	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	46	434
75	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	45	482
50	Men's sick and infirm ward - - - - -	46	490
51	Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	46	462
47	Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	46	496
46	Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	46	497

Hence the usual amount of space in the infirmary is 48 to 73 superficial feet, and 529 to 825 cubic feet. In nine out of ten of the wards in the main building the cubical quantity allotted to each person is less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

The workhouse and the infirmary are fire-proof. In the infirmary there is usually a small ward containing three beds attached to a larger one of nine beds, which, we were informed, were intended originally as the day room to the dormitory.

The windows are small, but, being numerous, the rooms are not dark.

The

The wards in the body of the workhouse are, for the most part, long and narrow, and well lit from both sides. Some, as Nos. 72 and 78, are large and handsome, although somewhat irregular in form. Those on the ground floor are darkened somewhat by a verandah, which has been placed above these windows; but, generally speaking, the wards are light, airy, and cheerful.

The chimneys in the infirmary smoke; and stone-breaking and dust-sifting take place under the infirmary windows.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock, upon iron bedsteads. The flock is not so well teazed as it should be, and many of the bedsteads, in the body of the building, have hard thick wooden laths. There are straw mattresses in the infirmary wards, and in ward No. 72.

The quilts are white and cheerful, and the linen and bedding good.

Several hundreds of prints have recently been placed upon the walls; and even a larger number of books accumulated in the library, through the exertions, as we were informed, of the chaplain and medical officer. There are shelves for the crockery, but not for books. The chairs are few, and there is only one backed bench in the infirmary. There are not any looking-glasses. Three roller towels are provided twice a week for four wards; and there are three washhand basins for two wards in the infirmary. In the body of the workhouse, two roller towels and six small towels, two combs and two brushes, are provided for a ward of 20 persons.

There are not any dressers or lockers.

Cleanliness.

Every part of the workhouse, linen, beds, floors, and tables, were found to be perfectly clean.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is effected by two systems of air bricks, one of which is inserted under the floors, and the other is placed in air-flues, which run from the ground floor to the roof. The number of each is about two in a ward; and those which are intended to open into the room were almost universally shut.

There are also, in a few wards, panes of perforated zinc in one or two of the windows, on the side opposite to the brick ventilators; and in one room there was a pane of perforated glass.

There are, however, eight rooms for married couples, in which there is not any ventilator.

One or two fireplaces are found in the wards; and in the upper dormitories they are enclosed, and covered up by boards.

Hence some preparation has been made for the ventilation of the wards; but the extent is quite inadequate to the requirements, and the rooms generally are ill-ventilated.

The corridors are also ill-ventilated.

Nursing.

There are three paid nurses; one of whom is the superintendent nurse for the whole of the inmates; the second is her assistant, and is devoted to the duties in the infirmary; and the third is engaged in the infants' nursery. They receive 25*l.*, 15*l.*, and 16*l.* per year respectively, with rations.

There is also a pauper nurse to each ward, who receives 1*s.* per week, and extra diet; and a helper, who has no extras. The master has not discovered any impropriety of conduct on the part of the pauper nurses; but he does not approve of the system of nursing by paupers only.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has also charge of a small district; and the salary for both is undivided. There are about 400 persons in the workhouse upon his list, but from 200 to 300 of these are placed there simply to obtain a proper dietary, and would be removed if a dietary, with meat and beer daily, were provided for the aged and infirm. He devotes about three hours daily to the discharge of his duties at the workhouse.

His salary for the two offices is 160*l.* per year; and he provides, at a cost of 20*l.* per year, all drugs except cod liver oil, sarsaparilla, and the preparations of quinine. There are no extras for the workhouse; but in his district, when he is required to attend a case of midwifery, he is paid 5*s.* only!

He considers that the medical officer of the workhouse should not have charge of a district; and that his salary should be increased to 250*l.* per year, the guardians finding all the drugs and a dispenser.

He is not satisfied with the system of pauper nursing, and thinks that for the infirmary there should be two paid day and one paid night nurse; and the same for the body of the workhouse.

The workhouse is quite full, and indeed crowded, in the winter season, to the extent of 100 more than it can properly accommodate. If the children were removed from the schools, it would supply the requisite accommodation.

The ventilation is deficient. He has not perceived any evil results from it in the treatment of the cases; yet he thinks that they would have done better, with better sanitary arrangements.

A children's sick ward, a fever ward, a foul ward, and a venereal ward are needed; and there should be sufficient space in the infirmary in which to place all the sick.

The schools are so crowded that 40 girls above seven years of age have slept in 13 beds, and sometimes six infants are placed in one double bed.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse.

1. The number of air-brick ventilators should be more than doubled, and perforated glass or zinc be inserted in some of the windows of nearly all the wards. Openings should also

Appendix.

St. Margaret and St. John, at Kensington.

also be made over the doors of wards leading from the corridors, and in the ceiling of the upper story, and all covered with perforated zinc. No room should be without at least two ventilators.

The corridors should be better ventilated by the use of perforated glass in the windows. All the ventilators should be opened, and kept open.

2. The number of paid nurses should be increased, as recommended by the medical officer.

3. More space is required. The children have at present very small yards, much like those of a prison, and might be removed with advantage to more suitable grounds.

4. A larger number of fixed baths, with hot and cold water, are needed; and hot water should be supplied to all parts of the building.

5. More furniture, as dressers, lockers, chairs, benches with backs and cushions, looking-glasses, also capes, towels, combs and brushes, are needed.

6. The stone-breaking and dust-sifting should be carried on in a more convenient place.

7. A dietary for the aged should be provided.

8. Two day rooms are required in the infirmary.

9. The flock beds should be kept in good order.

10. The use of double beds for adults and sick should be discontinued.

11. A water-closet in No. 51 should be removed.

12 The wards should be coloured in a manner somewhat similar to No. 46.

13. The emoluments of the medical officer should be increased.

14. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:

Number Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:			Main Building:	
1	Men's sick ward - - -	3	—	Small room for married couples	
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9	57	Women's sick ward - -	4 or 5
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	68	Women's sick and infirm -	19 or 20
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9	69	Ditto - - ditto - -	16 or 18
5	Women's lying-in ward - -	2	72	Ditto - - ditto - -	20 or 21
6	Children's sick ward - -	—	78	Ditto - - ditto - -	20 or 21
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	—	75	Ditto - - ditto - -	16 or 18
8	Women's sick ward - -	3	50	Men's sick and infirm ward -	13 or 14
9	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9	51	Ditto - - ditto - -	13
10	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	47	Ditto - - ditto - -	13
11	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9	46	Ditto - - ditto - -	13 or 14

No. 23.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

St. George, Hanover Square.

We visited this workhouse on the 10th May 1856, and were accompanied by the Master and one of the medical officers.

The workhouse (one of two belonging to this parish) is situate in a salubrious locality, and is well drained. It is, however, entirely surrounded by buildings, except on the western side, where there is a disused graveyard, constituting an open space contiguous with the yards, and which might probably be further utilised as exercising grounds for this workhouse.

Cases of fever, smallpox, syphylis, and lunacy are, for the most part, sent to other institutions; but there are two very large wards, in one of which a case of fever or smallpox, and in the other a few cases of venereal disease are sometimes placed. There is also a ward in which we found three lunatics.

There are no children retained in the workhouse.

There are water-closets, portable baths, and lavatories, with hot and cold water in various parts of the workhouse. There are not any fixed baths for the use of the sick.

The sick are placed in wards within the body of the workhouse, except cases of itch, and some of the special classes just referred to, which are treated in buildings in the rear.

The

Size of rooms and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds contained in each ward:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
8	Men's sick ward	44 10	17 9	10 6	12
9	Ditto - ditto	27 0	17 0	10 6	7
10	Ditto - ditto	27 0	16 9	10 6	8
11	Ditto - ditto	27 10	16 9	10 6	7
12	Ditto - ditto	28 3	17 2	10 6	7
13	Ditto - ditto	44 8	21 6	10 6	13
		+ 4 7	5 7	10 6	
16	Women's convalescent ward	27 0	19 5	8 9	6
17	Women's lying-in ward	27 0	19 10	8 9	6
18	Women's sick ward	26 5	19 6	13 0	7
19	Ditto - ditto	26 3	19 6	13 0	8
20	Ditto - ditto	58 7	16 6	13 0	16
	Men's itch ward	39 4	15 7	9 9	6
	Men's receiving ward	15 6	10 9	9 0	2
	Men's insane ward	20 0	17 0	10 10	4
		+16 0	13 0	2 2	

Hence it appears that in the body of the workhouse, the height and width of the rooms are $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 13 feet, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed at present, are as follow:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
8	Men's sick ward	66	696
9	Ditto - ditto	65	688
10	Ditto - ditto	56	593
11	Ditto - ditto	66	699
12	Ditto - ditto	69	727
13	Ditto - ditto	72	755
16	Women's convalescent ward	87	764
17	Women's lying-in ward	89	781
18	Women's sick ward	73	957
19	Ditto - ditto	64	832
20	Ditto - ditto	60	792
	Men's itch ward	102	996
	Men's receiving ward	83	750
	Men's insane ward	85	1,033

Hence the usual floor space, and cubical space, allotted to each bed in the sick wards are 60 to 89 superficial feet, and 593 to 832 cubic feet; and the minimum cubical space is in all cases greater than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The general appearance of the wards in the body of the workhouse is very satisfactory. The workhouse is an old building, but in its construction is far in advance of many of the newer workhouses.

There are two very large square central staircases, well lit from the top by large lantern lights, and affording light and air to a large part of the building. The rooms are lofty and sufficiently large, and although the windows are not numerous, they are large and lofty, and the rooms universally are light and cheerful. Many of the wards are divided transversely by a double partition to constitute a passage through them, and their appearance is thus somewhat deteriorated.

The wards appropriated to lunatics and itch cases are much less satisfactory. The former is sufficiently large, but it is darkish and not cheerful, and the latter is long and narrow, and lit only on one side.

The wards, appropriated to occasional cases of fever, &c., are much too large to be comfortable to one or two inmates, and are occupied chiefly by unused bedsteads.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock upon iron bedsteads, with racks and sacking, and is very good and comfortable. The linen and bed coverings are good and sufficient. There are dressers upon which the crockery and metallic warmers are placed. Lockers for the use of the sick, screens, chest and foot warmers, night-chairs, water-beds, air-cushions, and mackintosh sheeting, are in sufficient abundance. There are, however, scarcely any prints upon the walls, or looking glasses; and there are not for the sick such simple games as draughts

Appendix.

St. George, Hanover Square.

and dominoes. Five round towels, two basins, and one comb are allowed to a ward; but no brush is supplied.

Every article of furniture, all the linen, and every part of the workhouse were scrupulously clean.

Cleanliness.

Ventilation.

Ventilation is provided for, apart from the windows. There are large openings in all the wards, which communicate with corridors or adjoining rooms, and are closed by wooden shutters, which turn upon a central pin. There are also Arnott's ventilators in the chimneys, which act satisfactorily. The windows, moreover, are so made that the lower sash can be made to fall forward into a rack, and thus cause an opening on the side of the sash, and at the middle of the window.

The arrangements for ventilation are not, however, so good in the itch and lunacy wards.

Nursing.

There are two paid nurses, who together superintend the whole nursing in the workhouse, and receive 50 *l.* per year each, with apartments and rations. There is also a pauper nurse in each ward receiving 2 *s.* per week, and a helper who receives 1 *s.* per week, besides extra food; and a night nurse to each ward, receiving 1 *s.* per week, one pint of beer and extra food daily

The inmates of this workhouse are said to be chiefly servants who have had a certain training in earlier life, and who are well fitted to be nurses. Both the master and medical officer spoke highly of them, and neither of them was dissatisfied with the present arrangement. Misconduct amongst the nurses is rare, and all stimulants and medicines are given under the supervision of the paid nurses.

Medical officer.

There are two medical officers to the workhouse; and each has a district in the parish, in addition to this duty.

The cases in the workhouse are divided somewhat equally between them; and each has an alternate month in which he takes in the new cases, and devotes a larger amount of time and attention to the duties of the office.

Each medical officer attends during about two hours daily, and about one hour a-day on alternate months. They attend to the midwifery cases, and provide assistant and dispenser, and all drugs except quinine and cod-liver oil. The salary of each, for the workhouse, is 100 *l.* per year, with extras for lunacy certificates only, and 105 *l.* per year for the district.

The medical officer is not dissatisfied, but thinks that the salary for the workhouse might properly be increased to 150 *l.* per year, unless the guardians were to provide all the drugs and a dispenser.

He is not dissatisfied with the present nursing arrangements; but possibly a paid night nurse might be of advantage.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:

1. The wooden shutters on the various ventilators should be removed, and the space covered by finely-perforated zinc, so as to allow a continuous but gentle current of air at all times.

2. Ventilators should be placed in the wooden partitions, so as to allow the influence of the ventilating staircases to be felt in the wards.

3. A skylight with louvre-lights is needed in the lunacy ward; and large air-brick ventilators should be inserted on two sides, and covered with perforated zinc. Larger and more cheerful windows should be placed in the side walls.

4. Ventilators are needed in the blank wall of the itch ward; and a few small panes of perforated glass should be inserted in the windows.

5. It would be more comfortable if the large ward, in which a single infectious case is kept, could be divided into two, or the patient placed in a smaller ward.

6. Very great advantage would accrue to the inmates if they could be permitted to walk in the disused graveyard. This space is not otherwise employed; and as it belongs, as we were informed, to the Marquis of Westminster, it is not improbable that this concession could be obtained.

7. A separate towel, comb, and brush, and piece of soap should be provided for each sick inmate. Looking-glasses, prints, games, and amusements should be increased.

8. If the lifts were so arranged that some of the inmates could be let down, and hoisted by it, it would enable the feeble to go into the yards.

9. A paid night nurse should be appointed, and another paid nurse, to have charge of the cases not placed in the body of the workhouse, viz., the few fever, smallpox, venereal, itch, and lunacy cases, would be a wise arrangement.

10. The guardians should find all the drugs, and a dispenser, for the workhouse and for the districts.

11. As the allowance of space in every ward is ample, it is not necessary that I should indicate the number of beds to be placed in each room.

No. 24.

HACKNEY.

WE visited the Hackney Workhouse on the 11th of May, 1866; and were accompanied throughout by the master or matron, and, in part, by the assistant of the medical officer. We also subsequently compared with the medical officer.

This workhouse is admirably situated, and occupies a part of a large plot of land belonging to the guardians.

The main body of the building occupies three sides of a parallelogram, and contains all the adult inmates, whether sick or otherwise. Part of it has been built many years, and additions have been made from time to time, and so injudiciously, that one part has nearly blocked up the windows of another part.

There are also large schools which, with the chapel, constitute a detached building; and there is also a recently constructed iron house consisting of two rooms, in which the sick children are placed.

Cases of fever and small-pox are, for the most part, sent to the hospitals, but occasionally it becomes requisite to admit them, and a separate ward must be extemporized for their use. A few cases of venereal disease are admitted; and, on the men's side, they are placed in the itch ward, or in an adjoining ward, whilst the females are placed in a separate room. Violent and dangerous lunatics are not admitted except for the purpose of being forwarded to an asylum at the earliest moment. The inoffensive ones are retained, and occupy separate rooms.

There is no attempt to classify the sick into medical and surgical, or acute and chronic cases.

There are not any day rooms for the use of the sick, but there are some for the imbeciles. The lying-in ward is so small as to hold the labour bed only, and the cases are removed as soon possible to the convalescent lying-in ward. The latter, however, is not a day room, but a day and night room.

There is a kitchen in the sick ward where food is warmed, and chops and beef cooked, but the food must be carried, on the plates, more than 150 yards from the general kitchen. There are also three rooms where the washing-up is done.

The buildings are well drained. There is an abundant supply of good cold water, but hot water is not found upstairs except in the small boilers of the grates. There is only one fixed, and one portable bath.

There are 613 inmates, of whom 13 are able-bodied, 35 are imbeciles, and 119 are upon the books of the medical officer.

The dimensions of the several rooms, with the number of beds found in the rooms, are as follows:— Size of rooms and number of beds.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
10	Men's sick ward	27 10	16 9	7 3	10
		+27 10	13 9	2 0	
9	Ditto - ditto	38 0	16 9	7 3	12
		+38 0	13 9	2 0	
8	Ditto - ditto	37 6	16 9	9 0	12
7	Ditto - ditto	23 4	16 9	9 0	
		— 4 4	2 9	7 0	8
		+ 6 6	4 0	9 0	
6	Ditto - ditto	22 6	16 9	9 0	7
5	Ditto - ditto	46 0	16 9	9 0	15
44	Women's infirm ward	25 9	13 6	9 9	6
43	Women's sick and infirm ward	16 4	15 0	9 8	6
65	Ditto - ditto	50 6	17 3	10 3	19
78	Ditto - ditto	23 0	16 0	8 0	7
		+23 0	13 0	1 8	
78(*a*)		23 0	16 0	8 0	8
		+23 0	13 0	1 8	
72	Women's lying-in ward	12 0	9 10	10 0	2
79	Women's convalescent ward	22 8	16 0	10 0	7
80	Women's sick ward	22 8	16 0	9 10	8
69	Ditto - ditto	22 8	16 0	9 10	8
74	Ditto - ditto	22 8	16 0	9 11	7
62	Women's bed-ridden ward	46 6	18 0	10 0	20
	Women's foul ward	14 8	11 6	10 6	4
		+ 7 6	4 3	10 6	
	Women's itch ward	26 2	13 2	10 7	6
	Children's sick ward	19 9	17 6	11 0	7
	Ditto - ditto	19 9	17 6	11 0	7
	Men's foul ward	16 0	11 10	8 4	2
	Men's itch ward	14 0	11 10	8 4	5

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Hence it appears that in the body of the workhouse, the usual height and width of the wards are 9 to 10 feet, and 16 to 17 feet.

The floor space and cubical space, allowed to each bed, are as follow :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
10	Men's sick ward	46	414
9	Ditto - ditto	53	472
8	Ditto - ditto	52	471
7	Ditto - ditto	51	458
6	Ditto - ditto	54	484
5	Ditto - ditto	51	462
44	Women's infirm ward	58	565
43	Women's sick and infirm ditto	41	395
65	Ditto - ditto	46	470
78	Ditto - ditto	52	492
78(*a*)	- - - - -	46	430
72	Women's lying-in ward	59	590
79	Women's convalescent ward	52	518
80	Women's sick ward	45	446
69	Ditto - ditto	45	446
74	Ditto - ditto	52	514
62	Women's bed ridden ward	42	418
	Women's foul ward	50	526
	Women's itch ward	57	508
	Children's sick ward	49	543
	Ditto - ditto	49	543
	Men's foul ward	94	789
	Men's itch ward	33	276

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space, are 41 to 59 superficial, and 395 to 590 cubic feet; and 13 of 21 wards do not offer 500 cubic feet, as required by the Poor Law Board.

The itch ward is of very small capacity.

General character of wards.

Nearly all the rooms throughout the workhouse are both low and narrow; but as there are windows on two or three sides, they are all light, and if properly coloured and furnished would be cheerful. The staircases and corridors are also very small and narrow, and give a very confined air to the whole building. Certain rooms in the basement and even on the ground floor, as the male and female foul wards, are dark and cheerless.

The rooms in the iron house are not satisfactory.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding throughout the workhouse is fairly good. It consists of flock placed upon iron bedsteads, with iron laths or sacking. The rugs are of wool, and of red colour; and the bed coverings are good.

There is in general, a great deficiency of furniture, and an aspect of bareness and want of comfort. There are rooms without a dresser on which to place the crockery. There are no lockers for the inmates, and scarcely any chairs; and such as are there, are for the most part old and repulsive. The tables are very small; the benches are similarly small, and without cushions; there are no looking glasses on the men's side, and no prints. We did not see any illustrated periodicals. There are games, as dominoes and draughts. There are also screens in some of the wards, and there also chest and foot warmers in all the wards.

The plates used are of tin, and are old and repulsive. Tin pannikins are also used instead of pottery mugs. The buckets and other large utensils, and even the swill tub (emptied and cleansed daily) are placed in the lavatories.

There is not one room which has been coloured, but all are whitened. The windows on the sunny side have green blinds.

Three towels are supplied twice a week to a ward; and there are also to each ward a metal washhand basin, two combs and soap; but no hair brush is supplied to the adults.

Cleanliness.

The workhouse is generally clean; and with some few exceptions the linen and utensils are clean also.

Ventilation.

Much pains have been taken to improve the ventilation of this workhouse. In nearly every room there are three sets of ventilators, viz., an Arnott's ventilator in the chimney; openings in the ceiling, which are covered with perforated zinc, and which communicate directly with the outer air, by air bricks in the walls, or shafts going through the roof; and openings from the corridors and staircases, defended on the outside by metal, with large meshes, and on the inside by a wooden case which is intended to direct the current upwards.

There was also a system of ventilation by means of an open and perforated pannel in the

the doors; but it has been abolished by boarding up the perforated zinc. In one or two places pieces have been cut out of the top of the doors; and in a few windows these are perforated panes.

But, notwithstanding all this, the workhouse is very ill ventilated. When we entered a room in which the windows were not open, the air was close; and we were informed that in the early morning the air was very close.

This is accounted for in several ways.

1. A majority of the ventilators are closed up; and many of the Arnott ventilators are tied up. The ventilators in the ceiling are covered with paper; or have been covered by flannel, to prevent too great a current of air. The wooden protectors of the ventilators from the corridors interfere too much with the entrance of air.

2. None of the ventilators open immediately into the outer air. Those in the ceiling have the nearest approach to this; and when the wind blows in certain directions, the outer air bricks, or the chimneys in the roof, permit too strong a current of air, and thus defeat the object of those who placed them there.

3. They are not sufficiently numerous.

4. The corridors and staircases are too much enclosed, and are not the great ventilators of the wards, as they should be.

5. The rooms are too full of inmates.

But whatever care may be taken in this matter, the result can scarcely be satisfactory, with rooms so low and narrow, and with corridors and staircases so small and confined. It will be difficult to introduce a sufficient quantity of air by ventilators to keep the wards sweet, without allowing the current to be felt by those who occupy the beds; but with an improved system, an extended plan, and constant ventilation by day and night the temperature would not be raised, as at present; and the inmates would be less sensible of the admission of the outer air.

The rooms in the basement, and the two lying-in rooms, were perhaps the most close of any perceived by us.

The windows are, for the most part, made to open by swinging on a central pin, and there are open fire-places.

Nursing.

There are only two paid nurses in the workhouse, one of whom has only just been appointed. And it is intended that one shall have charge of the men, and the other of the women. The present superintendent nurse is also practically the midwife; for although the medical officer is presumed to attend these cases, it frequently occurs that the labour is terminated in his absence. These receive 35 *l.* and 25 *l.* per year.

There is also a pauper nurse, and a helper, to each ward. Two men of this class receive 1 *s.* and one 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each, weekly; and the woman who has charge of the receiving ward, with the itch cases, receives 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, besides extra food and stimulants.

No special night nurses are appointed, except when any case is very ill.

The matron distributes and administers all the wine and spirits, and the paid nurses are expected to give all the medicine.

The master is not dissatisfied with the present arrangement, and whilst the assistant to the medical officer does not think the pauper nurses truthful, he considers their conduct to be good, on the whole. He does nor think that any additional paid nurses are really necessary. There are, however, many important sick cases in the workhouse, which require attention during the night.

Medical officer.

The medical officer usually attends twice or thrice a week; and when an epidemic occurs he attends daily, or twice a day. His assistant attends at least twice a day; and altogether about 1½ to 2 hours per day are devoted to the duties. There are usually about 150 cases upon his books; and of them about 100 are sick; but nearly half of them are placed upon his books, that they may obtain meat or beer, or both daily.

The salary is 130 *l.* per year; and the medical officer finds his own assistant, and all drugs, except cod-liver oil, and quinine. There is no extra fee for midwifery, or vaccination; but 10 *s.* 6 *d.* is paid for each lunacy certificate.

We were informed that, in his opinion, the guardians should provide drugs, pay extra fees for midwifery, and vaccinations, and give 150 *l.* per year as salary. Subsequently we met the medical officer, and were informed by him that his salary should be 200 *l.*

The following are the recommendations which I offer, respecting this workhouse:—

Recommendations.

1. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to render these rooms properly adapted to the treatment of the sick, on account of their narrowness. At present they are adapted for one row of beds only; or, at the most, for one row with their heads to the wall, and one row with their sides to the opposite wall. If one of the walls were taken out, and the roooms widened, so as to give a clear width of 20 feet, this evil might be obviated; but the rooms would still be too low for proper ventilation; and, above all, the staircases must be enlarged and widened, and the length of the rooms thus reduced.

Wider and higher rooms, and wider and larger staircases and corridors, are necessary.

2. The rooms in the basement, and the dark room used for female foul cases, should not be used for the treatment of the sick.

 3. Proper

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3. Proper fever and infectious wards are needed.

4. Baths and hot water are needed on each floor.

5. Much more furniture is needed, such as dressers, lockers, cupboards, chairs, cushions, book and other shelves, pottery, plates and mugs, and prints. A separate towel, piece of soap, comb and brush, should be allotted to each sick person. All the the utensils should be placed in cupboards. The walls should be tinted.

6. Two paid night nurses, one paid day nurse for the lying-in-ward, and one paid day nurse for the sick children's wards, are, I think, needed.

7. The salary and emoluments of the medical officer should be increased, and he should personally discharge the duties of the office. He should have proper extras for midwifery; and should attend each case; or his assistant should be appointed with him as an additional medical officer.

8. The ventilation should be universally improved.

1st. In the iron house, instead of the two stoves, there should be brick chimneys, with open fire-places. A louvre light is needful in each; and one opening should be placed in the partition wall. The inside of the roof should be boarded to prevent the room being so hot in summer, and cold in winter; and the outside of the roof should be whitewashed in the summer time.

2nd. In the body of the workhouse all the ventilators should be kept open. The Arnott ventilators should be untied, and cleaned out monthly. The wooden protectors of the ventilators from the corridors should be taken away, and perforated zinc placed over the openings. As the draught is too great in the ceiling ventilators, some coarsely perforated zinc, should be placed over the air-brick on the outside; and the shafts through the roof may be removed.

Air bricks, of the thickness of one brick, should be placed in the walls, on both sides, close to the ceilings, or the upper sashes of the windows, on one or both sides, should be so fastened that they cannot be quite closed, and a strip of perforated zinc, four inches wide, should be placed across the top of the sash frame.

Perforated glass should be placed in all the outside windows, which open upon the staircases and corridors; and in every door in the corridors; and care should be taken that a current of air moves through every corridor night and day.

9. The padded room is dark, and unfit for use.

10. Generally the master and matron should not wait to be asked for combs, &c., but should supply all proper things, and the matron should agree with the medical officer in reference to the nurses.

11. Better kitchen arrangements are needful. Proper modes of conveying food, as at the City of London Workhouse, should be adopted. Crockery should supplant tin ware; and the kitchen should be more centrally situate.

12. I do not doubt that the proper course for the guardians with their excellent plot of land is, to pull down the present building, and erect a properly devised and constructed one.

So long as the present building is used, there should be a day room attached to each two dormitories, since the rooms may be properly used as dormitories or day rooms, although not for both.

13. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in the several wards:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
10	Men's sick ward	7 or 8	79	Women's convalescent ward	6
9	Ditto - ditto	10	80	Women's sick ward	4 or 5
8	Ditto - ditto	10	69	Ditto - ditto	4 or 5
7	Ditto - ditto	6 or 7	74	Ditto - ditto	4 or 5
6	Ditto - ditto	5 or 6	62	Women's bed ridden ward	13or14
5	Ditto - ditto	12		Women's foul ward	2 or 3
				Women's itch ward	4 or 5
44	Women's infirm ward	6			
43	Women's sick and infirm ward	4		Children's sick ward	—
65	Ditto - - ditto	15		Ditto - ditto	—
78	Ditto - - - ditto	6 or 7			
78(*a*)		6 or 7		Men's foul ward	2
72	Women's lying-in ward	1 or 2		Men's itch ward	2

No. 25.

EAST LONDON.

We visited the workhouse on the 14th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is situate on a healthful and extensive site, in the parish of Homerton, and is said to be well drained.

The sick are placed in the infirmary, and in seven wards in the body of the workhouse.

The infirmary consists of a central portion, and wings, each having one room in depth. It is three storeys in height, and contains 12 wards.

There is a separate kitchen for the sick, where the meat is cut up, and certain kinds of food cooked.

There are baths on the ground floor, and first floor, with hot and cold water, but none on the second floor. There are no lavatories. The water closets are confined in space, but perhaps sufficiently numerous.

The body of the workhouse consists of two series of rooms, with a corridor interposed, but there is no communication with the corridor, except by the door. There are neither fixed baths, nor hot water. The lavatories are much too numerous, and some of them should be supplanted by baths.

Fever cases, and small-pox cases, are sent to the hospitals, but there is a very small ward set apart, on each side, for a single fever case, when such must be retained. In one of these we found a girl, with all her joints contracted, who last October was said to be the picture of health, and is now the most pitiable and wretched object I have ever seen out of a lunatic asylum. We could not learn all the facts of this case, and it is one which demands further inquiry on the part of the inspector.*

Cases of syphilis are retained. The men's ward is in the infirmary, whilst the women's ward is in the body of the workhouse; and cases of itch, and bad legs, are also placed in the latter ward. Two women of this class are, however, now placed in the infirmary.

* This has been effected.

The children are sent to a district school. When any which remain in the workhouse are sick, even with scarlet fever, they are placed in the wards with adults. There is not a children's sick ward.

The cases in the infirmary are not classed into acute, or chronic, but there is a ward on each side which is used for convalescents, before they are passed to the body of the workhouse.

The wards in the body of the workhouse, in which sick cases are found, are those of the aged and infirm.

There are in the workhouse 653 inmates, of whom 228 are upon the medical officer's books. The imbeciles, as a class, are not regarded as sick, and of the 228 just mentioned, about 100 are placed on the medical officer's books merely that they may obtain a better dietary.

The following are the dimensions of the several sick wards, with the number of beds now found in them:— Size of rooms and number of beds.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
11	Woman's convalescent ward	20 0	17 6	11 9	8
12	Woman's lying-in ward	6 9	12 6	11 6	
		+ 22 3	16 0	12 6	10
		+ 22 3	11 6	2 3	
9	Woman's sick ward	20 0	17 6	11 6	7
10	Ditto - ditto	29 6	17 6	11 6	12
7	Ditto - ditto	20 0	17 6	11 6	7
		+ 20 0	12 6	2 6	
8	Ditto - ditto	29 6	17 6	11 6	12
		+ 29 6	12 6	2 6	
8 (*a*)	Woman's fever ward	10 4	7 6	12 6	2
4	Men's sick ward	20 2	17 6	11 6	7
		+ 20 2	12 6	2 6	
5	Ditto - ditto	29 6	17 6	11 6	12
		+ 29 6	12 6	2 6	
5 (*a*)	Men's fever ward	10 4	7 6	12 6	1
2	Men's sick ward	20 2	17 6	11 6	7
3	Ditto - ditto	29 6	17 6	11 6	12
13	Men's foul ward	29 6	17 6	11 10	14
1	Men's convalescent ward	20 0	17 6	11 10	8

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No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Main Building:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
37	Women's sick ward - -	24 6	23 0	11 6	18
47	Women's foul ward - -	24 6	23 0	11 9	12
		+ 19 6	20 6	2 6	
48	Women's sick ward - -	24 6	18 3	11 9	10
		+ 19 6	15 9	2 6	
25	Women's sick and infirm ward	26 2	17 9	12 4	12
26	Ditto - ditto - -	26 0	18 0	12 4	11
30	Ditto - ditto - -	24 6	17 9	12 4	11
24	Ditto - ditto - -	32 10	17 9	12 4	14

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the wards in the infirmary are 11½ to 14 feet, and 17½ feet, and they are too narrow.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed in the different wards, are as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. Feet.*	*Cub. Feet.*
11	Women's convalescent ward - - - - -	44	514
12	Women's lying-in ward - - - - - -	44	599
9	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	50	575
10	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	43	495
7	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	50	664
8	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	43	571
8(*a*)	Women's fever ward - - - - - -	39	484
4	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	50	670
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	43	571
5(*a*)	Men's fever ward - - - - - - -	78	969
2	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	50	580
3	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	43	495
13	Men's foul ward - - - - - - -	37	436
1	Men's convalescent ward - - - - -	44	518
	Main Building:		
37	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	31	360
47	Women's foul ward - - - - - -	47	635
48	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	45	602
25	Women's sick and infirm ward - - - -	39	477
26	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	42	525
30	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	39	487
24	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	41	513

The usual floor space and cubical space in the infirmary are, therefore, 37 to 50 superficial feet, and 436 to 599 feet. In the main building one ward affords only 360 cubic feet, and there are altogether seven of 21 wards in which the cubical allowance is less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The wards are, for the most part, light and airy. Those on the second floor and the wings of the infirmary have windows on both sides, but those on the basement and first floor have windows on one side only since imbecile wards have been built quite up to them and have prevented the opening of windows on that side. As, in the body of the workhouse, there are no windows leading to the corridors, there are windows on one side only.

The wards of the infirmary are faulty; since the passage from one to the other runs along the side of each ward, and prevents the placing of beds on that side. There should have been a corridor, or the passage through the rooms should have been in the middle. It was, moreover, most injudicious that the imbecile wards should have been built in their present situation, particularly as there is plenty of ground elsewhere on which they could have been placed.

There are no wards too large to be useful, but the two small wards, 8 A and 5 A, are too small, and are unfit for the use of the sick. Some of the panes had been coloured green, which rendered the room dark, and others white, which prevented the inmates from looking out of the windows.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is fairly good, and consists of flock beds upon iron bedsteads. The flock is not teazed systematically; and is not, therefore, in so good a state as desirable. An old woman

woman is the only person performing this duty, whilst there are about 100 young women and no less than 245 able-bodied, who are not half employed, and who might be usefully set to perform this and other labour.

The bedsteads differ in width from 2 feet 3 inches to 3 feet, the newest ones being 2 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 3 inches in length. There are no racks to the beds.

There are no dressers, lockers, or bookshelves. There are very few chairs, and many of these are old and uncomfortable. There are no cushions to the benches. The prints upon the walls are very few and unimportant. There is no place in which to put the buckets and larger utensils, and, in general, there is a marked deficiency of furniture, and of comforts connected with it.

There are looking-glasses, about one dozen small towels, six basins, and two combs to each of the larger wards, but brushes are not used. A piece of soap is given to each inmate, and a further piece is used for the wards.

The washhand basins are frequently broken, and it was said that watchfulness was required to prevent some of the inmates from washing in the chamber pots. The medical officer, who had been a militia officer, stated that the same habit existed among the militia.

There are capes, bed trays, and cloths; and pottery, plates, and mugs.

Cleanliness.

With the exception just referred to, cleanliness existed everywhere and in everything.

Ventilation.

The arrangements for ventilation at the workhouse are good, and it is only requisite to extend them. A piece of perforated zinc, of the depth of a pane, is fastened to the top of each window sash, so that when the window is let down, the rapidity of the entrance of air is retarded, and the current may, within limits, be borne. Holes, covered with perforated zinc, are placed in the ceiling, and others, with a cast-iron ventilator, are placed in the floors, and both are connected with the outer air by air bricks.

The former, however, do not act when the windows are closed, and the latter are sometimes closed. There is a defect in the absence of similar openings over the doors in the infirmaries, and in partition walls, and in the absence of windows, or ventilators leading into the corridor in the body of the workhouse.

Hence, during the night, the ventilation must be defective, and even during the day the smell of the wards which have windows on opposite sides, is very much fresher than that of those with windows on one side only. The ventilation of the two small rooms before mentioned is very defective.

Nursing.

There are four paid nurses in the workhouse, two of whom have charge of 81 imbeciles, and two others have charge of the general sick. The former receive 35 *l.* and the latter 25 *l.* and 20 *l.* per year. Of the latter, one is the superintendent, whilst the other is her assistant, and they both give attention to both sexes of inmates. We were informed that the superintendent is advanced in life, and is not so efficient as a younger person might be. They give all medicines and stimulants to the patients.

There is also one pauper nurse, and at least one pauper helper to each ward. Some of them occasionally get drunk, perhaps one out of 20 in a fortnight, but it is not believed that they take the stimulants of the inmates.

There is not a paid night nurse.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has a partner, who aids him in his duties. He devotes about two hours daily to the sick, and it requires six hours per week to fill up his medical book. He finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil, and provides his own dispenser.

His salary has been raised within six months, and is now 125 *l.* per year, with about 20 *l.* per year for extras, from midwifery, vaccination, and lunacy certificates.

He thinks that a paid night nurse would be of advantage, but he is not dissatisfied with the present system of nursing further than this, and the necessity for having somewhat younger and efficient paid nurses. The sick wards, whether in the infirmary or workhouse, are too full, and some of them contain more beds than the allotted number. There should be a sick children's ward, a larger ward for occasional cases of fever, and separate and proper syphylitic wards.

He thinks that the guardians should provide drugs, and a dispenser, and that the salary should be increased to 150 *l.*, in addition to extras.

More waste paper should be given to the inmates, and thus prevent the closing up of water closets, by rags and refuse; there are plenty of medical appliances, and he orders all these, and extra diet and stimulants, as freely as he thinks proper.

There should be a special dietary for the aged and infirm.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make respecting this workhouse:

1. The ventilation should be improved by plugging all the windows open to the extent of two inches, and by inserting perforated zinc into the upper part of the sash frame; also by making ventilating windows in the corridor walls, and by keeping all ventilators open.

2. More furniture, and comforts of that class, should be provided, including cupboards, dressers, lockers, arm chairs, rocking chairs, cushions, bedsteads with racks, prints, combs and brushes, &c.

3. The very narrow bedsteads should be removed, and wider ones supplied.

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4. The flock in the beds should be regularly teased.

5. One or two paid night nurses should be appointed, one for the infirmary, and one for the body of the workhouse, and care should be taken that the paid nurses are efficient.

6. The passage through the infirmary ward should be changed to the centre, and beds placed on both sides.

7. The guardians should find drugs, and a dispenser (to be partly employed as a clerk, or otherwise), and increase the salary of the medical officer.

8. The colouring should be removed from the windows, and proper blinds put up.

9. Baths, with hot and cold water, should be placed on each floor.

10. Wards No. 8 A. and 5 A. on our list, should not be used for the sick. A proper fever ward, on each side, a children's sick ward, and another female venereal ward should be provided.

11. The infirmary might be readily extended on the present site.

12. Day-rooms and lavatories should be provided.

13. The very large number of the able-bodied inmates, and particularly of young women, deserve the serious attention of the Guardians.

14. Some of the infirmary wards are too crowded, and the following is the number of beds which should be allowed in each ward:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:		3	Men's sick ward - - -	8 or 9
11	Women's convalescent ward -	6	13	Men's foul ward - - -	8 or 9
12	Women's lying-in ward - -	7 or 8	1	Men's convalescent ward -	5 or 6
9	Women's sick ward - -	6			
10	Ditto - - ditto - - -	8 or 9		Main Building:	
7	Ditto - - ditto - - -	6			
8	Ditto - - ditto - - -	8 or 9	37	Women's sick ward - -	8
8 A	Women's fever ward - -	1	47	Women's foul ward - -	8
			48	Women's sick ward - -	8
4	Men's sick ward - - -	5 or 6	25	Women, sick and infirm -	8
5	Ditto - ditto - - -	—	26	Ditto - ditto - -	8
5 A	Men's fever ward - - -	1	30	Ditto - ditto - -	7 or 8
2	Men's sick ward - - -	5 or 6	24	Ditto - ditto - -	10

No. 26.

ISLINGTON.

Islington.

We visited the Islington workhouse on the 15th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is an old building, dating from 1777 and 1802, and is situated in an elevated and healthful part of the town. It is surrounded by buildings, but the yards are open, and give a cheerful appearance to it. We were informed that the trustees had purchased another site, and had prepared plans for the erection of a new workhouse; but as some delay must occur before the inmates can be removed from the present one, we thought it better to inspect and report upon it.

There is not a detached infirmary, but the sick are somewhat classified, and, for the most part, placed in sick rooms, in the body of the workhouse, whilst a few are placed in other buildings.

Fever and small-pox cases, and noisy or dangerous lunatics, are sent to the respective hospitals. A few quiet lunatics are retained, and are distributed through the workhouse. The children over two years of age are placed in a separate school.

There is not a separate itch ward, but such cases are placed with other foul cases in the foul ward. Nearly all the venereal cases are sent to the Lock Hospital.

There are about 470 inmates in the workhouse to-day, of whom 11 only are able-bodied, 7 imbeciles, and 205 sick.

There are not any day-rooms for the use of the sick. There are no fixed baths, but there are portable ones. An abundant supply of cold water exists in all parts of the workhouse, but hot water must be carried upstairs. There is gas in the various wards.

The

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds contained in each ward:—

Size of rooms and number of beds.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
	Main Building:	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
8	Women's sick ward	37	9	21	0	8	6	13
7	Ditto - ditto	29	9	17	7	7	10	10
6	Ditto - ditto	30	6	17	8	8	0	10
4	Ditto - ditto	30	5	17	7	8	3	10
		— 6	6	3	6	8	3	
5	Ditto - ditto	30	3	17	6	8	3	10
	Women's lying-in ward	20	5	11	6	10	3	5
	Women's lying-in ward (convalescent ward).	25	2	20	5	10	3	7
		— 8	6	3	3	10	3	
	Women's sick ward (convalescent).	29	10	17	6	9	1	9
2	Women's sick ward	25	6	17	6	9	3	10
		+ 8	0	3	9	9	3	
3	Men's sick ward	30	5	17	7	9	3	10
1	Ditto - ditto	30	5	17	7	9	3	10
	Detached Buildings:							
24	Women's sick ward	38	10	18	0	12	3	17
		+38	10	14	0	2	0	
26	Ditto - ditto	10	0	18	10	9	9	4
		+10	0	14	10	2	0	
27	Ditto - ditto	12	2	10	2	10	0	2
25	Ditto - ditto	10	0	18	10	9	9	5
		+10	0	14	10	2	0	
29	Men's sick ward	26	6	19	3	9	9	9
		+21	9	9	8	5	0	
23	Ditto - ditto (convalescent).	41	8	18	9	10	3	16
		+41	8	14	3	2	3	

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the wards, in the body of the workhouse, is 8 to 10 feet, and 17 ½ to 21 feet.

The floor space, and cubical space, allowed to each bed, are as follows:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.		Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.	
	Main Building:	*Sup.*	*ft.*	*Cub.*	*ft.*
8	Women's sick ward	61	0	518	0
7	Ditto - ditto	52	0	410	0
6	Ditto - ditto	54	0	431	0
4	Ditto - ditto	51	0	422	0
5	Ditto - ditto	53	0	437	0
	Women's lying-in-ward	47	0	481	0
	Women's lying-in-ward (convalescent)	69	0	712	0
	Women's sick ward (convalescent)	58	0	527	0
2	Women's sick ward	47	0	440	0
3	Men's sick ward	53	0	495	0
1	Ditto - ditto	53	0	495	0
	Detached Buildings:				
24	Women's sick ward	41	0	568	0
26	Ditto - ditto	47	0	533	0
27	Ditto - ditto	62	0	618	0
25	Ditto - ditto	37	0	426	0
29	Men's sick ward	57	0	669	0
23	Men's sick ward (convalescent)	49	0	633	0

Thus the usual floor space, and cubical space, in the sick wards, are 53 to 69 superficial feet, and 410 to 669 feet; and in nine of 17 wards the cubical space is less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The size and general appearance of the wards are, upon the whole, satisfactory. None are too large to be useful. Some of the wards have windows on two ends, or sides; but a majority

Appendix.

Islington.

majority of them have windows only on one side; yet the open yard space in front, the height of the windows, and the agreeable colouring of the walls, permit the wards to be light, airy, and cheerful.

There are three wards in a one-storied building in the yard, viz., Nos. 26, 27, and 25, which are too small, and are neither cheerful nor satisfactory. Wards, Nos. 1 and 29, appeared to me to be cold.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock, upon iron bedsteads with sacking; and the flock might be more systematically teazed with advantage. The rugs are woollen, and of old, and not very cheerful pattern. The sheets and bed coverings are sufficient and good.

There is an air of comfort in all the wards. There are cupboards, lockers, arm-chairs with cushions, benches with backs, night-chairs, pieces of carpet, capes, feet and chest warmers, bed trays with napkins, looking glasses, prints, numerous ornaments, and artificial flowers; and an effort is made at all times to give a cheerful appearance to the wards.

There are always several pottery washhand basins in each ward, and a towel, comb and brush are supplied to each inmate. Pottery plates and mugs are used.

Several of the beds in the lying-in wards were too narrow for a woman and child. There are bed rests, but no bedsteads with racks.

Cleanliness.

The most scrupulous cleanliness exists everywhere; and the linen is of good colour except in the receiving ward, No. 29. The labour bed was quite clean; but the mackintosh sheeting was too much worn.

Ventilation.

Some of the wards, as No. 8, are admirably ventilated; but those, having windows on one side only, must be less so. The system adopted is that of air bricks, placed all round each ward, as in No. 8; of Arnott's ventilators, of which one, two, or three, are found in each ward; and of ventilation over the doors. The first are small, and do not seem to require a covering of perforated zinc; the second work well, and a few only are tied up; whilst the third is rendered insufficient and inefficacious by a covering of wood on each side in addition to perforated zinc, which closes in the openings.

The corridors are ventilated only by large round openings which lead from a grating on the outside; and are defended on the inside by a covering of perforated zinc.

We did not find one ward in the body of the workhouse which did not smell sweet; and the matron assured us that, late at night, they were nearly as sweet as her own bedroom. At the same time it cannot be doubted that this is effected by very careful attention to the doors and windows; and that the ventilation would not be good, if left to the ventilators alone. On the principle that ventilation should be quite independent of attention or want of attention, I cannot regard it as quite satisfactory.

The ventilation of the three small rooms, Nos. 26, 27, and 25, and particularly of the receiving ward, No. 29, is clearly defective. An order has already been given to place a louvre light in the roof, and when this has been effected it is probable that the ventilation will be much improved, but it cannot be so good with a stove as it would be with an open fireplace.

Nursing.

The nursing is conducted entirely by pauper nurses, who receive three dresses, white aprons, and caps, extra rations, one pint of beer, and 1 *s.* per week. They have an unusually respectable appearance, and many of them have been so engaged for many years. The medical officer is not dissatisfied with them, and the master and matron are of opinion that, in the present workhouse, no other system would work so well. They appear to be well conducted, and to be held in esteem by the officers, but the master and matron do not doubt that in the new building it would be better to engage paid nurses.

There is a midwife, who, we were informed, is paid 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per case.

Medical officer.

The medical officer attends at the workhouse about two hours daily. The guardians provide all drugs, and also a dispenser, both for the workhouse, and the parish. He does not desire to attend the midwifery cases, and the vaccination he refers to the district medical officers. His salary has been increased 30 *l.* per year within the last three months, and is now 160 *l.*, with extras for lunacy certificates. He orders all diet, stimulants, and medical appliances with perfect freedom, and speaks very highly of the spirit and conduct of the trustees towards him, and the poor.

He is not sent for at night, more than perhaps once a week, on the average. There are about 205 cases upon his books, and of these one-fourth at least are placed there simply to obtain a better dietary.

He is not dissatisfied with his position, and emoluments, but expects a favourable change, when the new workhouse shall have opened.

Recommendations.

As the workhouse is so soon to be pulled down, it is scarcely needful that I should offer any recommendations respecting it, and certainly no changes should be made, which would involve any considerable outlay. I, however, remark as follows:—

1. I cannot doubt that there should be paid superintendent nurses, both by day and night.

2. The medical officer's salary should be further increased, and it would be very much better, if he were to attend to the lying-in cases, and vaccinate the children, and receive extras for those duties.

3. The

3. The ventilation should be improved in the several ways, which I have pointed out, viz.:

(A.) By removing the wooden frames of the ventilators over the doors, and, in some instances, by placing ventilators over the doors which lead from other rooms, as well as over those which lead from the corridors.

(B.) Air bricks should be inserted in some of the rooms, in which there are windows on one side only.

(C.) The ventilation of the corridors should be improved, by substituting largely for finely perforated zinc, and by inserting several panes of perforated glass.

(D.) The ventilation of the three wards which I have indicated, and of the receiving ward, should receive early attention.

(E.) All ventilators should be kept open.

4. Hot water, and fixed baths, will be needful in the new building.

5. Games of draughts, dominoes, &c., might be provided with advantage.

6. A dietary for the aged and infirm should be provided.

7. Wider beds should be placed in the lying-in ward.

8. Beds with racks should be provided universally, in the new building, for the sick cases.

No. 27.

CHELSEA.

We visited this workhouse on the 16th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is situate in a healthful locality, but in close proximity to small houses and somewat narrow streets. The surrounding neighbourhood is not densely populated.

The larger part is old, but well built, whilst a wing has been very recently erected in a very unsatisfactory manner, and of faulty construction.

There is not a detached infirmary. Fever and smallpox cases are sent to the hospitals. Very few venereal cases are admitted. The children are placed in a district school. But few imbeciles are admitted, and they are distributed through the workhouse.

There are sick and convalescent wards in which the larger proportion of sick cases are placed, but many of the aged and infirm remain in their own wards, and are placed upon the books of the medical officer for dietary or treatment.

There are not any day-rooms, and there is only one fixed bath for the use of the sick. The cold water supply is very good, but hot water must be carried up stairs. The lavatories are, for the most part, very small and confined; and the accommodation is scarcely sufficient. There is not hot water attached to them. The water closets are sufficient in number, but are very small and confined.

There are from 400 to 600 inmates of whom about 140 are upon the books of the medical officer, including about 40 who are so placed simply to obtain for them a dietary of meat and beer daily.

Size of rooms and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the varions wards, with the number of beds placed in each:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
12	Men's sick ward	46 0	19 2	11 0	18
13	ditto - ditto	35 6	16 2	11 10	12
14	ditto - ditto	46 0	19 2	8 10	18
73*a*	Women's sick ward	36 10	21 4	9 1	15
73	ditto - ditto	24 1	21 2	9 1	11
41	Women's labour ward	20 6	12 3	9 0	1
70*a*	Women's lying in-ward	28 8	21 3	9 0	11
50	Women's sick ward	61 7	21 8	7 6	24
		+61 7	16 5	4 3	
68	Women's infirm ward	57 6	21 2	7 6	32
		+57 6	15 11	4 3	
		+27 10	20 0	7 6	
		+27 10	14 9	4 3	
17	Men's sick ward	35 2	16 2	9 3	8
100	Ditto - ditto	28 0	28 0	9 7	15
103	Ditto - ditto	28 3	23 3	10 0	13
		+28 3	21 3	1 0	
27	Men's itch ward	18 0	11 9	9 7	6
80	Women's itch ward	27 10	16 9	11 1	7
		— 5 6	7 6	7 3	

Appeddix.

CHELSEA.

Hence, it appears that the usual width and height of the wards in the old buildings are 9 to 11¾ feet and 16 to 21 feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed, are as follow :

Number of Wards.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
		Sup. Ft.	*Cub. Ft.*
12	Men's sick ward	49	539
13	Ditto - ditto	48	566
14	Ditto - ditto	49	433
73 *a*	Women's sick ward	52	476
73	Ditto - ditto	46	421
41	Women's labour ward	251	2,260
70 *a*	Women's lying-in ward	55	498
50	Women's sick ward	55	596
68	Women's infirm ward	55	592
17	Men's sick ward	71	657
100	Ditto - ditto	52	501
103	Ditto - ditto	50	551
27	Men's itch ward	35	338
80	Women's itch ward	58	662

General character of wards.

Hence, the usual floor and cubical space is 48 to 71 superficial feet, and 421 to 657 cubic feet. The men's infirm ward offers less than 400 cubic feet, and 5 wards offer less than the quantity required by the Poor Law Board.

The rooms are for the most part light, airy, and cheerful. There are windows on both sides in nearly all the wards. The width and height are, for the most part, sufficient, but some of them are low. There are none too large to be useful, although one is a large room, and none too small. The itch wards in the basement are dark and cheerless, and unfit for use ; and the rooms in the new building are very wide, so that a middle row of beds has to be placed in them.

There are not any corridors in the old building, and those in the new building are narrow, and exceedingly repulsive in appearence. The staircases in the old building are fairly wide, and in many respects the construction of the old is to be preferred to that of the new building.

Some of the windows in the new building have the panes frosted and the light and the cheerfulness of the wards are thereby lessened.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock, upon iron bedsteads, but 200 horse-hair mattresses and many horse-hair pillows have been ordered, and will soon be in use.

The rugs are of cotton, but look neat and clean, and the bed coverings are good and sufficient.

There are some dressers, but scarcely any lockers. Short benches and chairs are placed between the beds, and there are benches with backs. Prints are placed upon the walls, and illustrated periodicals and games are supplied. There are 20 bed racks, feet and chest warmers, Mackintosh beds, pillows and sheeting, and bed pans. Eight round towels, one wash-hand basin, one comb and brush, are supplied to a ward of 19 persons, many of whom are able to wash at a lavatory. The lavatories are small, and ill fitted up, and there is usually one metal basin only, so that some of the inmates wash in buckets. There are bells in all the rooms. A library is also in course of formation.

A recommendation for lockers, combs and brushes, and a great variety of other articles, has just been made by the medical officer, and will, we believe, be accepted by the guardians. At present there is a deficiency in furniture and lavatory accommodation.

Cleanliness.

We found the bedding, labour bed, wards, and furniture, clean, but the small size of the lavatories and water closets renders it difficult to keep all the utensils in their proper place and in good condition.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is dependent mainly upon the windows, the upper sash of which is made to fall forward into a rack, and to admit air at the top chiefly, and a similar arrangement of the lower sash is in process of construction.

There are Arnott's ventilators in several of the rooms, but they are out of order. Also ventilators leading upwards from the side walls; and others in the ceiling, which communicate with air bricks in the external walls. The latter also exist in the upper story, but whether there is an external opening into the roof we could not learn.

The matron did not find any ward more disagreeable at night than an ordinary bed room, except an inner ward, No. 73 A., but the medical officer had observed that Nos. 68 and

and 14 were very offensive, when he had entered them in the early morning to see patients there.

The means for ventilation, apart from the windows, are quite inadequate, and the windows are almost universally closed at night; and hence I cannot doubt that the ventilation is defective, and requires improvement.

The small lavatories, and washing up places, and water closets, are very ill ventilated by day and night, and thus tend to vitiate the air in the bed rooms. There are openings in the partition walls, and in the walls separating the wards from the staircases, in which gas burners are placed; and which, with the exception of a slit at the top, are closed in by glass. These might readily be made most valuable ventilators to the different wards.

Nursing.

There are two paid nurses, one for the inmates of each sex, receiving 25 *l.* per year, with rations, &c. There are also the usual number of pauper nurses, and helpers in each ward.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has occupied his present post for about 10 years, and has also a small district in the parish. About two hours daily are devoted to the duties in the workhouse, and 1½ hour daily to those of the district. He attends all cases of midwifery, but does not vaccinate the children in the workhouse. His salary for the workhouse is 100 *l.*, with about 70 *l.* for extras in midwifery, and lunacy certificates, whilst that for his district is 50 *l.*, with about 20 *l.* in extras for midwifery and vaccinations.

He attends the workhouse in the night, about once a week, on the average of the year.

He is of opinion that the guardians should find the drugs, and a dispenser, both for the workhouse and the parish; and that his salary for the workhouse should be increased to 150 *l.* yearly with extras.

There should be two additional paid nurses, besides a paid nurse for the lying-in ward, and two paid night nurses. He considers that with the present arrangements for ventilation, 500 cubic feet of air is not sufficient space for each person.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations, which I offer, in reference to this workhouse:—

1. I question if the new building can be rendered satisfactory, but, if it be possible, the corridors should be made wider, and some of the rooms made larger, by taking down the partition walls, and the whole should be rendered lighter and more cheerful.
2. The old building may, I think, be rendered satisfactory.
3. The ventilation should be universally improved, and made dependent upon ventilators only.
   - A. Perforated glass should be placed in the windows of the more lofty rooms.
   - B. In the low rooms air bricks should be inserted in sufficient numbers at the top of the walls.
   - C. The lanterns should have perforated glass in their upper half.
   - D. Arnott's, and all other ventilators should be kept open and in order.
   - E. The ventilation of the lavatories and water-closets, and staircases, should be made as good as possible.
4. The furniture, combs, brushes, towels, wash-hand basins, lavatories, baths, &c., should be increased. Hot water should be supplied to the upper rooms.

The lavatory accommodation should be increased.

5. The number of paid nurses should be increased, as recommended by the medical officer.
6. The salary of the medical officer should be increased.
7. The guardians should find all drugs and a dispenser.
8. The use of the wards in the basement should be discontinued for the treatment of the sick.
9. It is very desirable to provide day rooms.
10. The following is the number of beds to be allowed in each ward:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
12	Men's sick ward - - -	14 to 16	68	Women's infirm ward - -	28 to 30
13	Ditto - ditto - - -	10			
14	Ditto - ditto - - -	14 to 16	17	Men's sick ward - - -	8
			100	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 or 13
73 *a*	Women's sick ward - -	12	103	Ditto - ditto - - -	9 or 10
73	Ditto - ditto - - -	8			
41	Women's labour ward - -	—	27	Men's itch ward - - -	—
70 *a*	Women's lying-in ward - -	8			
50	Women's sick ward - -	20	80	Women's itch ward - -	—

No. 28.

Appendix.

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE, WORKHOUSE AT BROMPTON.

St. George's Hanover Square, Workhouse at Brompton.

We visited this workhouse on the 16th May 1866, and were accompanied by the Master and Matron.

It is situate in a very salubrious locality, and is a handsome building, occupying a considerable space of ground. There are large schools in a separte building, and two very large sick wards in them are appropriated to sick children. The sick adults occupy the body of the workhouse, and consist of women only. They are, moreover, almost exclusively the aged and infirm.

Lavatories, water-closets, movable baths, and hot and cold water, are met with over the whole building.

The total number in the workhouse is 320; and of these, from 80 to 90 are placed upon the books of the medical officer, either for medicines, or extra diet.

Size of rooms and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the various sick rooms, with the number of beds allotted to each room:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		No. of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
24	Women's sick ward - -	22	5	22	4	12	4	7
		— 5	0	4	0	12	4	
25	Ditto - ditto - -	30	2	22	9	13	0	9
15	Ditto - ditto - -	33	9	22	6	11	5	13
16	Ditto - ditto - -	22	6	18	9	11	5	5
		—11	6	3	9	7	6	
17	Ditto - ditto - -	19	0	18	8	11	5	6
18	Ditto - ditto - -	22	4	22	4	11	5	6
		— 5	0	4	0	11	5	
19	Ditto - ditto - -	30	0	22	7	11	5	8
13	Ditto - ditto - -	32	0	13	9	11	3	7
		+15	0	2	1	11	3	

Hence the usual height and width of the rooms are 11¼ to 13 feet, and about 22 feet.

The floor space and cubical space, allowed to each bed, are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cubic feet.*
24	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	69	847
25	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	76	991
15	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	58	667
16	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	76	899
17	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	59	675
18	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	80	911
19	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	85	967
13	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	67	757

Hence the usual Floor space and cubical space are 58 to 85 superficial feet, and 667 to 291 cubic feet, and none have less cubical space than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The rooms are, without exception, light, airy, and cheerful. There are windows on two sides in nearly all the rooms. The size is not too great to be useful, except in the children's sick rooms, and it is never too small. They are, indeed, in size and general appearance all that could be desired.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding, bedsteads, rugs, and other bed coverings are very good. The beds are of flock, and many mattresses are also provided. There are dressers, cupboards, arm chairs, cushions, foot boxes, carpets, handsome oil cloth table covers, artificial and natural flowers, prints, illustrated books, looking-glasses, warmers, alarm bells, crockery plates and mugs, and all the required articles in sufficient abundance; and an air of great comfort and even of luxury, pervades all the wards.

Cleanliness

Cleanliness is universal.

Cleanliness.

The arrangements for ventilation are abundant; and, with one qualification, good. There are large openings in the ceilings, covered in by a wooden slab, which can be let down so as to allow air to pass around it. Also ventilators in the side walls, near to the ceiling, with a large grating on the outside, and the shutter on the inside, which can be depressed to an angle of about 45°. The windows are divided into large panes, and each one is set in a sash which may be opened.

Ventilation.

The defect in this arrangement is the absence of perforated zinc on the outside, by which the entering current would be divided, and be unfelt by the inmates. From the absence of this, every side ventilator and a large proportion of the ceiling ventilators were closed. Hence an excellent intention had defeated itself.

The loftiness of the rooms, and the large cubic space allotted to each inmate, prevented any distinct perception of closeness, but there was not the freshness of the air which would have existed had there been a more constant and uniform communication with the outer air. Moreover, in the rooms, in which a wooden lobby had been placed (as No. 16), it was closed in at the top, and thus the advantage of the corridor, as a ventilator, was almost cut off.

Nursing.

A paid nurse has just been appointed, but has not yet entered upon her duties. There is an assistant matron, who hitherto has superintended the nursing of the sick, and who administers both the stimulants and the medicine.

There are also a day nurse, a helper, and a night nurse to each ward, who receive 6*d.* per week, besides one pint of beer daily, and extra food.

The master and matron think highly of their pauper nurses, many of whom have remained with them for years, and their conduct is generally very good. They consider that the recently appointed paid nurse will meet all the requirements of the workhouse, and that a paid night nurse is not necessary.

Medical officer.

We did not see the medical officer, and did not therefore ascertain his views, but we learnt that he receives 100 *l.* per year, finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine, and that his assistant, sons, and himself, devote about two hours daily to the duties of the office.

There is an *ad libitum* diet in use here, from which the inmates may choose various articles, as tripe, fish, broth, beef-tea, eggs, milk, arrow-root, sago, roast meat, &c., daily. It occasions much trouble, but is doubtless very agreeable and useful to the inmates, and prevents waste from left and disliked food.

Recommendations.

There are scarcely any recommendations to be made in reference to this well-built, well-arranged, and well-managed workhouse; but I offer the following:—

1. The side ventilators should be kept open at all times, and if the current of air should be too strong, the wooden shutters should be taken away, and the openings covered with perforated zinc. It is useless to have so good a system of ventilation devised and constructed, and then to close the ventilators.

The ventilators in the ceilings should be let down half-an-inch, or an inch.

The wooden lobbies should be partially opened at the top.

2. The guardians should provide all drugs, and further increase the salary of the medical officer.

3. A paid night nurse should be appointed.

4. The staircases, which are very cold, and supply cold air to the rooms, should be heated.

5. The size of the children's sick ward is much too great.

6. It is desirable, in purchasing new bedsteads, to have them with racks.

No. 29.

FULHAM.

We visited this workhouse on the 17th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

The workhouse is situate in a healthy locality, and upon a large plot of well-drained land.

In addition to the body of the workhouse, there is a detached infirmary, detached infec-

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tious wards, and detached imbecile wards, all of which, if well-constructed and arranged, might have constituted an admirable workhouse.

The sick amongst the aged and infirm, and the lying-in cases, are placed in the body of the workhouse, whilst the ordinary sick are placed in 55 beds in the infirmary. Two case of small-pox are now in a wooden building, which has hitherto been used as the infectiouss wards. The male imbeciles have separate wards in the infirmary, whilst the female venereal cases, and the female imbeciles are placed in a building nearer to the body of the workhouse. The new fever, itch, and other infectious wards, have not yet been opened, but will be used within a few days. The infirmary and new infectious wards are at a considerable distance from the main building.

There are one or two day rooms. There are no fixed baths, except for the imbeciles. The lavatories and water-closets are very small and close, and in the main body of the building are placed within the wards, so that to be ventilated properly, they must be ventilated from the wards.

The cold-water supply is good, but there is not any hot-water supply above the ground floor.

Fever and small-pox cases are almost invariably sent to the hospitals, but venereal cases are received. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent away. The children are placed in the main building.

There are now 312 inmates, of whom about 12 are able-bodied, and from 140 to 150 are upon the medical officer's books. The imbeciles are not, as a class, regarded as sick.

Size of rooms and number of beds.

The following are the measurements of the several rooms, with the number of beds contained in each ward:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in*	
213	Men's sick ward	11 9	10 6	11 6	1
312	Ditto ditto	28 0	16 8	11 0	8
209	Ditto ditto	24 0	16 8	11 0	8
224	Women's sick ward	27 9	16 8	11 2	9
223	Ditto - ditto	24 3	16 8	11 1	8
220	Ditto - ditto	27 9	16 8	11 0	10
	New Infection Wards (not yet occupied):				
1	Men's ward	16 0	12 0	10 10	3
2	Ditto	16 0 +14 0	12 0 12 0	9 0 1 10	3
3	Ditto	16 0 +14 0 + 4 9 + 4 0	16 10 16 10 5 3 2 6	9 0 1 10 10 10 9 0	4
	Women's wards (similar to mens).	- -	- -	- -	10
	Women's foul ward	12 2	16 0	10 11	6
	Ditto - ditto	16 1 +16 1 +10 0	16 0 13 6 3 6	9 0 1 10 10 10	2
	Main Building:				
149	Women's sick and infirm ward.	42 2 +22 0 + 6 3	16 7 6 3 3 0	11 10 11 10 11 10	15
151	Ditto - ditto	47 5	16 6	11 9	15
144	Women's lying-in ward	20 9 + 5 3 + 3 6	14 4 2 7 1 9	11 1 11 1 11 1	5
145	Women's labour ward	15 6	6 1	11 1	1
121	Women's infirm ward	34 6 + 7 10	16 5 5 0	11 6 11 6	12
135	Men's infirm ward	42 4 +22 0 + 6 3	16 6 6 4 3 0	11 9 11 9 11 9	16

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the rooms in the infirmary are 11 feet, and 16⅔ feet; and in the body of the workhouse 11½ feet, and 16½ feet, and are much too narrow.

The

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed, in the different wards, are as follow:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. Ft.*	*Cub. Ft.*
213	Men's sick ward	123	1,419
212	Ditto ditto	58	641
209	Ditto ditto	50	550
224	Women's sick ward	51	574
223	Ditto - ditto	50	560
220	Ditto - ditto	46	509
	New Infection Wards:		
1	Men's ward	64	693
2	Ditto	64	679
3	Ditto	58	624
	Women's wards (similar to men's)	62	661
	Women's foul ward	32	354
	Ditto - ditto	37	389
	Main Building:		
149	Women's sick and infirm ward	54	645
151	Ditto - ditto	52	613
144	Women's lying-in ward	55	615
145	Women's labour „	94	1,045
121	Women's infirm „	50	580
135	Men's infirm ward	51	601

The usual floor space and cubical space are thus 50 to 64 superficial feet, and 550 to 693 cubic feet. With the exception of two foul wards, which offer less than 400 cubic feet, none have less than the quantity required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The size and general character of the rooms in the infirmary are not unsatisfactory, except for their narrowness. They have windows on two or three sides, and are light and airy.

The wards in the new building, for infectious cases, are unsatisfactory. Instead of erecting this building in such a manner that there might be light and air on all sides of it, it has been built to the very edge of the land, simply, as we were informed, to take advantage of an existing boundary wall. Hence there is light on one side only; and it would, no doubt, be inconvenient to place windows to overlook the road which runs along the other side. Moreover, for infectious wards the rooms should have been large and lofty; but these are very small; and, in order to give height, it has been needful to build into the roof. Moreover, the upper landing on each side is made to project into the room, and thus to take up a certain amount of floor space, and to make the form of the room irregular. The workmanship and materials appear to have been very inferior. The yards are exceedingly small, and quite unfit for exercise, whilst there is a large plot of garden land immediately in front which might have enlarged them.

I do not doubt that a very unwise economy has been exercised in this case, and that the building must ere long be taken down and reconstructed.

The wards in the central part of the workhouse have windows only on one side. There is a blank wall on the opposite side which separates the ward from the corridor, and as no window exists in it the corridor is dark and the ward much deteriorated in airiness, light, and cheerfulness.

Those at the ends of the main building, viz., Nos. 135 and 149, have windows at the end, as well as on the side, and are much more cheerful.

All the wards are much too narrow.

The wards occupied by the female venereal cases, and the female idiots in like manner have windows on one side only, and are not cheerful.

Hence many and serious defects exist in the construction of this workhouse.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are of flock upon iron bedsteads. The flock is very lumpy, and no efficient system of teazing it is adopted. The rugs and bed coverings are fairly good and sufficient.

There is great deficiency in the furniture and comforts of the room.

Strictly speaking, there are no lavatories, but only small sinks fitted for the washing of the utensils. In the men's infirmary there was only an old tin vessel, in which all the inmates of two wards were washed. A pottery basin has recently been provided for the medical officer; but it was not used by the inmates. We found one pottery wash-hand basin in use in the women's wards. Four round towels were supplied weekly for two men's wards; and the women had three round towels besides small ones in a ward. Neither comb nor brush was in the hands of the attendants of the men's wards; and only one comb, and no brush, was supplied by the guardians to the women's ward, No 224. There

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was some difficulty in arriving at the truth on these matters; but it did not appear that the state of things was fully known to the master and matron; and the only excuse offered was that they had not been asked for the deficient articles.

The attendant on the men's side stated that he had only one sheet fortnightly; but it appeared from the matron's statement that at least one sheet weekly was supplied.

There were a few, but very few books; and it was stated that illustrated periodicals were supplied by Mrs. Tait's committee, but none had been received in the men's wards, and only a few old numbers of one periodical could be found in the women's wards.

The walls are rough and undrawn, and washed white. There are no foot warmers and only one chest warmer. No portable baths were found in the infirmary, and only two existed in the whole establishment. There are scarcely any chairs in the infirmary, and there are not any lockers. No cushions are found upon the benches. Pottery plates are used in the infirmary. Clocks are placed in most of the rooms.

The general appearance of the rooms is that of rigid economy and not of comfort.
The bed in the labour ward was quite unfit for the purpose.

Cleanliness.

We did not observe any marked evidence of want of cleanliness. The linen was not clean in a few instances, but usually it was fairly clean. The mackintosh on the labour-bed was not in a satisfactory state.

Ventilation.

The ventilation throughout all the workhouse is very deficient. There are ventilators in the ceiling which communicate with the outer air by air-bricks; and there is an opening in the partition or corridor walls; but all have wooden shutters, which are usually kept shut. There are also holes made in transverse beams in the ceiling, as if for ventilation; but we were informed that they had no direct communication with the outer air.

There are round iron ventilators placed in the walls of the new building, and a chink is left in the boarding of the ceiling in the upper rooms of that building, with a view to ventilation. The landings are closed in.

The ventilation of the sinks and water-closets is very insufficient. The sink in the day rooms of the lying-in ward was untrapped, and emitted a dangerous drain smell; and one of the sinks in the women's ward was closed, and did not allow the waste water to pass off.

The ventilation of the lying-in ward, and the labour room, is very insufficient; and that of the new fever building will be the same.

Many of the rooms were close, even at our visit; and we were informed that they were much more offensive during the night.

Nursing

The nursing arrangements are most meagre and deficient. A paid nurse has been appointed to have charge of all the sick in the workhouse, but she has not yet entered upon her duties. It will, however, be quite impossible that she can go from one detached building to another; and, indeed, she must practically be restricted to the infirmary. There are two paid attendants for the imbeciles.

There is only one pauper nurse for the two men's wards in the infirmary, and he is a man; and there are other wards without an appointed helper. Night nurses are not specially appointed, except for special cases. Hence I have not seen any workhouse in which so little nursing is provided. hese nurses almost universally are unable to read, and they give the medicines by recollection only, but the bottles were labelled. They have no monetary allowance, or distinctive dress, and have only extra food. A few cases had occurred in which the nurses were believed to have drank the beer and gin of the inmates.

The matron seldom visited the men's infirmary wards.

Medical officer.

The medical officer attends during about two hours, and his dispenser about one hour daily. The guardians provide all the drugs and pay him 50*l.* per year as salary, with about 24*l.* yearly for extras. He is of opinion that his salary should be at least 100*l.* per year.

He is not satisfied with the present system of nursing. Another paid nurse should be provided for the body of the workhouse, including the lying-in ward. A paid night nurse is not at present necessary; but an unpaid night nurse should be appointed for the infirmary.

About 30 of his 140 sick cases are placed upon his books for dietary only, and he approves the plan of providing a special dietary for the aged and infirm.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:

1. Everything should be carried out on a more liberal scale, and with less evidence of close economy.

2. A much better system of supervision should be adopted than at present. It should not be regarded as a sufficient answer by the officers, that they had not been told of any wants or defects, or that certain things would have been supplied had they been asked for; but they should be expected to visit every part of the workhouse daily, and know what exists, and what is deficient; and held responsible for the due supply of all articles, or for making known the defect to the guardians.

It

It is probable that a more efficient visitation by the visiting committee of the guardians is necessary.

3. Efforts should be made to render the wards more comfortable. The walls should be tinted; lockers, mantel-shelves, arm-chairs, benches with backs and cushions, tables, looking-glasses, prints, illustrated periodicals, games, entertaining books; feet and chest warmers, capes, night-gowns, bed-trays, and a little matting or carpeting, should be placed in every sick ward. Pottery wash-hand basins should be supplied in much greater numbers. Soap should be allowed to each inmate weekly; and a separate towel, comb, and brush should be kept for each sick person.

4. More fixed and portable baths, with hot and cold water, on every floor, should be provided.

5. Proper lavatories should be built, and the sinks and water-closets removed from the bedrooms.

6. The ventilation should be universally improved. Windows with a central pin, and plugged open to the extent of one inch, should be placed in all the corridor walls of the body of the workhouse. The shutters should be taken away from the ventilators, and the space filled in with perforated zinc. Perforated glass should be placed in all the sinks, water-closets, and corridors, and in the rooms which are lofty. Air-bricks are needed in many of the wards; and others, with openings in the landings, are required in the new buildings.

7. The system of nursing should be greatly improved and extended; at least another paid day nurse should be appointed for the main building, and one or two paid night nurses is required.

No pauper nurse should be appointed who cannot read. Women nurses should be appointed in the men's wards; and one unpaid nurse and helper should be appointed to each ward. A distinctive dress, and some further remuneration, should be given, and all the nurses required to be clean and tidy.

Having three or four separate buildings, it will be very difficult to arrange the duties of the paid nurses conveniently. If the infectious wards shall receive many inmates, there must be a separate paid nurse for them; but they are too small to occupy the time of a paid nurse, and there is no proper accommodation for her.

8. The salary of the medical officer should be increased.

9. A dietary of meat and beer should be provided for the aged and infirm.

10. All the sinks and traps should be kept in perfect order.

11. A proper bed and windows should be placed in the labour ward, and rocking chairs and proper furniture and comforts supplied to the day-rooms.

12. The wire guards should be removed from the windows, if possible.

13. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in the different wards:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated,	No. of Beds.
	Infirmary:			Women's wards (similar to men's.)	
213	Men's sick ward - - -	1 or 2		Women's foul ward - -	3
212	Ditto - ditto - - -	8		Ditto - ditto - - -	3 or 4
209	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7			
224	Women's sick ward - -	8		Main Buildings:	
223	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7			
220	Ditto - ditto - - -	8	149	Women's sick and infirm ward	14 or 15
			151	Ditto - ditto - -	14 or 15
	New Infection Wards:				
			144	Women's lying-in ward - -	3 or 4
1	Men's ward - - - - -	2 or 3	145	Women's labour ward - -	—
2	Ditto - - - - - -	2 or 3	121	Women's infirm ward - -	10 or 11
3	Ditto - - - - - -	3 or 4	135	Men's infirm ward - -	14 or 15

Appendix.

St. George-in-the-East.

No. 30.

SAINT GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.

We visited this workhouse on the 18th May 1866, and were accompanied by the matron, medical officer, and several guardians.

It is situated in a flat district near to the Thames, and in the vicinity of works which produce offensive odours. It is surrounded by small dwellings and narrow populous streets, and the air of the neighbourhood has a close and disagreeable character.

There is not a detached infirmary, but the sick are placed in various wards. The building consists of four portions, viz., a very old part, in which there are at present two wards, containing sick cases; a comparatively new part, in which are the men's sick wards proper; a detached and comparatively new building, placed very improperly in the middle of the yard, containing the female venereal wards, the imbeciles, and the sick children; and a range of buildings, newer than the oldest, called the Stone Buildings, in which the aged and infirm, with the sick, and the itch and offensive cases, are placed.

Cases of fever and small-pox, and noisy and dangerous lunatics, are sent to hospitals and asylums. The children above two years of age are sent to the district school; and only the younger ones, and such as are ill, or are *in transitu* to the schools, are retained in the workhouse. Venereal cases are admitted, and placed in separate wards. The imbeciles are all placed in separate wards, and are not, as a class, placed upon the medical officer's books.

There are not any day-rooms for the use of the sick. There are no lavatories, baths, or water-closets, in the oldest building; but they exist in the other parts of the workhouse.

Hot water is furnished only in the basement of the oldest building, but it is supplied to the upper rooms elsewhere. The cold water supply is abundant. Gas is used. A dietary for the aged and infirm, containing meat four days weekly, has very recently been provided at this workhouse, and has lessened the necessity for placing many upon the books of the medical officer.

There are now 770 inmates; of whom 30 are able-bodied (all women), 36 imbeciles, and 225 sick.

Size of rooms and number of beds

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, and the number of beds contained in each room:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Old Building:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
40	Men's sick ward - -	47 3	18 8	9 6	24
45	Ditto - ditto - -	48 6	17 4	11 3	19
	Principal Building:				
47	Men's sick ward - -	46 4	32 0	13 0	28
48	Ditto - ditto - -	46 4	32 0	13 0	32
	Detached Shed:				
1	Women's venereal ward -	17 9	12 0	9 9	6
2	Ditto - ditto - -	17 9	12 0	9 9	6
	Imbecile Infirmary:				
17	Children's ward - -	17 5	19 3	11 9	2 double. 4 single.
19	Ditto - ditto - -	18 4 — 9 0	19 3 3 0	13 0 7 0	9
20	Women's sick ward - -	23 0	19 2	13 0	11
21	Ditto, and children - - (containing 10 adults and 10 children)	23 0	19 2	13 0	10
	Front, or Stone Building:				
1	Women's sick ward - -	36 0	21 0	11 10	15
4	Ditto - ditto - -	43 0	21 0	11 10	16
3	Ditto - ditto - -	46 6	20 10	11 10	20
8	Ditto - ditto - -	36 0	20 10	11 10	1 double. 15 single.
7	Ditto - ditto - -	46 6	20 10	11 10	20
5	Ditto - ditto - -	46 6	20 10	11 10	19
6	Ditto - ditto - -	42 6	21 0	11 10	17
12	Ditto - ditto - -	35 9	20 9	13 9	16
11	Ditto - ditto - -	46 6	21 0	13 9	22
10	Ditto - ditto - -	42 6	21 0	13 9	18
9	Women's convalescent ward	27 10	20 10	13 9	2 double. 10 single.
	Ditto, lying-in ward -	18 8	20 10	13 9	6

Hence

Hence there is much difference in the several parts of the workhouse, and the usual height and width in the four parts are 9½ to 11 and 18 feet in old building; 13 feet and 32 feet in new building; 13 feet and 19 feet in imbecile building; and 12 to 14 feet and 21 feet in the stone building.

The floor space and cubical space allowed to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Old Building:	*Sup. Feet.*	*Cub. Feet.*
40	Men's sick ward	37	349
45	Ditto - ditto	44	498
	Principal Building:		
47	Men's sick ward	53	688
48	Ditto - ditto	46	602
	Detached Shed:		
1	Women's venereal ward	35	346
2	Ditto - ditto	35	346
	Imbecile Infirmary:		
17	Children's ward	42	492
19	Ditto - ditto	36	489
20	Women's sick ward	40	521
21	Ditto, and children (containing 10 adults and 10 children)	44	573
	Front, or Stone Building:		
1	Women's sick ward	50	596
4	Ditto - ditto	56	668
3	Ditto - ditto	48	573
8	Ditto - ditto	44	522
7	Ditto - ditto	48	573
5	Ditto - ditto	51	603
6	Ditto - ditto	52	621
12	Ditto - ditto	46	638
11	Ditto - ditto	44	610
10	Ditto - ditto	49	682
9	Women's convalescent ward	48	664
	Ditto lying-in ward	65	891

Hence the floor space and cubical space vary from 35 superficial feet and 346 cubic feet, to 56 superficial feet and 891 cubic feet in the several parts of the workhouse. Three of the wards offer less than 350 cubic feet, and four, occupied by adults, less than 500 cubic feet.

General character of wards.

The size and appearance of the rooms differ extremely in the several buildings before mentioned.

In the old building the rooms are low, with windows on one side only, and are dark and not cheerful. In the newer building they are very large, airy, light and cheerful, and have windows on three sides, and are all that could be desired.

The female venereal wards are on the ground floor, in a lean-to, made of wood, which formerly was an oakum shed. They are very small, cheerless, and unfit for use.

The nursery for sick children is much too small, and has windows on one side only. The imbeciles are to be removed from a part of this range of building, and the ward will then be given up to the children, and women with children; but they are not now so light, airy, and cheerful as they should be.

The wards in the "stone building" are placed side byside, and hence have windows on one side, and a partition wall on the other. There are small round windows in the partition walls, but the amount of light admitted by them is small, and the wards are not so light and cheerful as they might be. They are, however, large, and otherwise excellent wards.

The staircases in all the buildings are wide, and those in the proper sick wards are exceedingly good.

With the exception of the venereal wards, none are too small to be really useful; and the very large wards in the new building are rendered perfectly useful by a dwarf partition, which allows two rows of beds to be placed in the middle of the rooms, each with the bed heads to the partition. The wards in the stone building are in size exceedingly good.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are of flock, placed upon iron bedsteads, with sacking, and the flock is not so well teazed as it should be. There are a few hair beds, and iron bedsteads with laths. The linen

Appendix.

St. George-in-the-East.

linen and bed coverings are sufficient; but in character and appearance they differ much in the different parts of the workhouse, and are the least agreeable in the oldest buildings, where the less cleanly cases are kept.

There are several wash-hand basins and towels in each ward, but the towels in the oldest and some other parts are exceedingly small and poor, and quite insufficient in number. Two or more combs, but no brushes, are supplied to a ward. Soap is not given separately to each person.

In the oldest part there is a marked deficiency of furniture and comforts; but in the newer parts there are dressers, small lockers, shelves, arm-chairs, and benches with backs and cushions. In the oldest part the night-chairs are deficient in number; and, as there are no water-closets, this must be an inconvenience. Moreover, the night-chairs are not emptied until the morning. In the newer parts the number of seats in the water-closets are too few for the large number of inmates.

There are also window curtains, nightgowns, capes, pulleys, and reading-desks, and warmers, but there are not any looking-glasses. Some prints exist, and illustrated periodicals were said to be in the workhouse, but we did not see them. A library also exists; but the circulation of books is imperfectly effected. Two clocks were placed in the rooms.

Cleanliness.

The workhouse and linen were, in general, very clean. The linen in the oldest building was of very bad colour, and looked dirty; and some of the water-closets and sinks were offensive.

Ventilation.

The ventilation in the newer building, with the very large wards, was all that could be desired. That of the female venereal ward, the sick nursery, and the oldest wards, was very deficient; and the ventilation of all the other wards needs improvement.

The windows over the doors, which were intended to act as ventilators, were usually shut. The louvre lights in some of the upper rooms are very good; but the opening is too often closed. The openings in the partition walls are insufficient for light and ventilation. Many of the ventilators leading directly to the outer air are covered by shutters, and are thereby usually closed.

The ventilation of the corridors is capable of improvement; and that of the sinks and water-closets is very deficient.

Nursing.

The nursing arrangements are not satisfactory, since there is not a paid nurse for the sick or lying-in wards, either by day or night. There is only one paid nurse in the workhouse, and she takes charge of the female imbeciles. Hence the nursing is altogether by paupers, of whom there is one and a helper to each ward; and a night nurse to each landing with four wards, but only the day nurse receives 1*s.* per week. The nurses in the oldest building are men.

The master and medical officer concur in their want of confidence in pauper nurses, and the desirability of appointing paid nurses; and from the arrangement of the buildings the following staff is considered necessary: viz., two nurses for the females, one for the sick children and lying-in ward, one for the male imbeciles, and two paid night nurses.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has charge both of the workhouse and a district. He devotes five hours daily to the former; and visits the sick in the night, perhaps once in the fortnight, on the average. The duties of his district require about three hours' work daily. He has 255 persons upon his list in the workhouse. Thrice a week he sees each of them; and on the other days visits two sick wards, viz., 47 and 4, and attends to special cases. He sees about 20 patients daily at their homes, and about 15 persons at the dispensary.

The guardians provide drugs for the workhouse; but only cod-liver oil and quinine for the district; and the latter has only just come into operation.

His salary for the workhouse is only 45 *l.*; and for his district 35 *l.*; whilst the extras for midwifery, vaccination, and lunacy certificates amount to about 120 *l.*, divided as proportions between the workhouse and the district. He attends personally to all cases of midwifery.

He is now seeking to have the salary for the workhouse increased to 100 *l.*;* and he is of opinion that it ought to be 250 *l.*

Whatever diet and stimulants he orders are supplied; and there is a sufficient quantity of medical appliances.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:—

1. The use of the female venereal ward should be immediately discontinued.

2. The oldest part of the workhouse should be taken down and rebuilt. If this should be delayed, some steps should be taken to provide lavatories, water-closets, and baths.

3. The imbecile wards have been already condemned, and a new building is about to be erected

4. Attention should be given to the water-closets, so as to increase the number of seats if possible; and to greatly increase the cleanliness and ventilation by admitting air from without through the door and the enclosing boards and windows.

5. Baths, with hot and cold water, should be fixed in various parts of the buildings.

6. A proper

* This has been effected since our visit.

6. A proper towel, comb and brush, and piece of soap, should be allowed to each sick inmate.

7. Illustrated periodicals should be properly circulated through the ward daily; and games should be provided. More prints are desirable.

8. Paid nurses should be appointed, as suggested by the medical officer.

9. The salary of the medical officer should be increased; and if the guardians were to find the drugs for the districts, and a dispenser for them and the workhouse, it would be much better than the present arrangement.

10. The ventilation should be improved in the various wards, in the way which I pointed out to the guardians.

A. Windows with central pins, and plugged open; or large openings, without sashes, should be placed in all the partition walls throughout the "stone building."

B. Windows should be placed in all outer blank walls, as in the range of building for the nursery, &c.

C. Louvre lights should be placed in all the rooms in the roof, where they do not exist; and where they are found, the perforated zinc shutter should never be shut.

D. The ventilators, of whatever kind, and including those over the doors, should be kept open, and plugged, or fixed open.

E. Perforated glass should be inserted in many of the windows; and in the low rooms air bricks should be placed round them at the highest part of the wall. Certain panes should be taken out of the enclosure of the sinks and water-closets.

F. The boarding from the enclosed lobbies in the sick nursery and elsewhere should be removed.

11. Bells should be placed in all the wards; and the furniture in some of the wards increased. Bedsteads with racks should be provided, as far as possible; and bed-rests should now be purchased.

12. Many of the rooms are much too full at certain periods, as for example the sick nursery, and the room with mothers and children.

13. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	Old Building:		20	Women's sick ward - -	7 or 8
			21	Ditto and children - -	—
40	Men's sick ward - - -	14 or 16		(containing 10 adults and 10 children.)	
45	Ditto - ditto - - -	14 or 16			
	Principal Building:			Front, or Stone Building:	
47	Men's sick ward - - -	28			
48	Ditto - ditto - - -	28	1	Women's sick ward - -	12
			4	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
	Detached Shed:		3	Ditto - ditto - - -	16
			8	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
			7	Ditto - ditto - - -	16
1	Women's venereal ward - -	3	5	Ditto - ditto - - -	16
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	6	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
			12	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
	Imbecile Infirmary:		11	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
			10	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
17	Children's ward - - -	—	9	Women's convalescent wards -	8 or 10
19	Ditto - ditto - - -	—		Ditto lying-in ward - -	5 or 6

No. 31.

ROTHERHITHE.

Appendix.

ROTHERHITHE.

We visited the Rotherhithe workhouse on the 18th May and 1st June 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer, chaplain, and nurses. The master was too unwell to attend us.

This is an old workhouse, with a new infirmary, built on a large plot of open land, nearly upon the level of the Thames.

The buildings consist practically of four parts:—1st. The old and main part, which occupies the front, and should give place to a new building. 2nd. A detached Board-room, also placed in front, which the guardians have recently built for their own use, and which appears a very proper and comfortable room. 3rd. A range of narrow and ill-constructed building, which lie behind, and at right angles to the front, and are comparatively modern, and are called the Old Infirmary. And, 4th, a very recently erected detached infirmary.

The 3rd set are devoted to the aged and infirm, amongst whom are many bed-ridden and sick; and the 4th to sick cases alone.

Hence, the sick are found in the two latter buildings. Cases of fever and small-pox are sent to the hospitals; but very few imbeciles and venereal cases are retained; and the children are placed in a separate ward.

There are not any day-rooms for the use of the sick in the infirmary; but there are day-rooms in the buildings devoted to the aged and infirm. Baths, lavatories, and water-closets, are sufficiently provided in the infirmary, but the latter are placed in an enclosure in the wards themselves.

There are not any lavatories or baths in the old infirmary buildings for the aged and infirm, but there is a portable bath for the use of the females only.

The water supply is good, and there is hot water throughout the infirmary.

The yards in connection with the infirmary are of gravel, and adjoin a large open plot of garden land. They are, however, surrounded by walls and doors so high that person walking in them cannot look out. There is a bed of soil running round them, but no plants were there. Hence, the yards were too much like prison yards, without the excellent flagging which is usually found in the latter.

Size of rooms, and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the wards, with the number of beds, in the two buildings occupied by the sick:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	New Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
1	Women's sick ward	31 3	22 9	13 0	12
2	Ditto - ditto	31 3	22 9	11 6	14
		+31 3	17 9	2 6	
1	Men's sick ward	30 10	22 9	11 6	14
		+30 10	17 9	2 6	
2	Ditto - ditto	30 10	22 9	13 0	12
	Old Infirmary:				
17	Men's sick ward	30 1	17 0	10 11	6
		— 3 10	3 9	10 11	
18	Ditto - ditto	30 1	17 0	10 6	13
		—12 0	3 2	10 6	
56	Women's sick ward	22 6	17 0	10 6	8
		—10 0	3 3	10 6	
58	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 2	10 6	10
		—10 0	3 3	10 6	
54	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 2	10 9	11
		— 7 0	3 0	10 9	
		— 3 6	3 0	6 9	
53	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 2	10 7	11
		— 9 0	3 2	10 7	

Hence

Hence the usual width and height of the rooms are, in the infirmary, 23 feet and 13 feet; and in the buildings for the aged and infirm, 17 feet and 10½ feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follows:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
	New Infirmary:	*Sup. ft.*	*Cub. ft.*
1	Woman's sick ward	59	770
2	Ditto - ditto	51	683
1	Men's sick ward	50	674
2	Ditto - ditto	58	760
	Old Infirmary:		
17	Men's sick ward	83	904
18	Ditto - ditto	36	382
56	Women's sick ward	44	459
58	Ditto - ditto	48	506
54	Ditto - ditto	44	476
53	Ditto - ditto	44	468

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space per bed in the infirmary is 50 to 60 superficial feet, and 670 to 770 cubic feet; and in the buildings for the aged and infirm, 44 superficial and 400 to 500 cubic feet. None in the new infirmary offer less than 500 cubic feet; but in the old infirmary four are deficient.

General character of wards.

The wards in the infirmary are very good; sufficiently large, lofty, and wide, and, as there are windows on both sides, they are light, cheerful, and airy. The defect consists in having a portion at the central end of the rooms partitioned off for a nurse's room on one side, and a lavatory and water-closet on the other side of the gangway. At present there is no communication between these places and the ward, except by the door; and hence they are ill ventilated and disagreeable, and deteriorate the air in the ward.

There are two small and convenient kitchens, in which the meat is cut up from the joint, the lesser kinds of food prepared, and the nurse's food cooked. The meat for the sick is cooked at a great distance from the infirmary.

The wards for the aged and infirm are very poor and cheerless. They are very narrow, and have windows on one side only; whilst on the other is a blank wall, except one or two very small round windows placed in it. A nurse's room has recently been cut off from one of the wards, and is a poor and uncomfortable apartment. The occasional ward is unfit for the sick

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding consists of flock upon iron bedsteads, and, with the bed covering, is fairly good. There are, also, straw paillasses in the infirmary, which add to the comfort of the sick.

The furniture of the wards, and particularly of the aged and infirm wards, is deficient. There are no prints upon the walls, no looking-glasses, no games, no brushes, and only one comb for a ward. There are in the infirmary small lockers and arm-chairs; also, eight towels, and a piece of soap for each ward. There are no dressers in the aged and infirm wards.

Cleanliness.

Every part, and particularly the infirmary, was clean.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is exceedingly defective in the buildings for the aged and infirm, and in the occasional ward; and is not quite sufficiently good in the infirmary.

In the ward for the aged and infirm there are panes of perforated glass in the windows, ventilators at the top of the room, and Arnott's ventilators, which do not move.

There are also windows, which open, and fire-places. The defect lies in the insufficiency of the ventilators; and especially in the fact that the stairs are inclosed by wooden lobbies, which effectually prevent the staircase from being a ventilator.

In the infirmary there are ventilators at the top and bottom of each side of the ward, and nearly all were shut. There are also ventilators in the ceiling. There is no ventilator in the wooden partitions of the nurse's room, the lavatory, and the water-closet, by which a free circulation of air might be kept up in these places, and thus prevent the accumulation of foul air, and the annoyance of disagreeable smells.

The ventilating windows over the doors were also kept shut.

The rooms for the aged and infirm were very close in the day time, and must be exceedingly so at night.

Nursing.

Two paid female nurses have been appointed, at 20 *l.* and 15 *l.* yearly. One has charge of the infirmary, and the other of the female aged and infirm; but the latter also takes charge of such of the aged and infirm men as may be sick.

There is a pauper nurse and a helper to each ward. There are no specially appointed night nurses.

Medical officer.

The medical officer is required to visit the workhouse thrice a week, but he thinks it right to attend on four days weekly, and he also pays a night visit about once a month. His practice is to visit every sick and infirm ward, and the sick nursery, on each occasion; and he speaks professionally to from 30 to 40 inmates. There are from 50 to 60 inmates upon his

Appendix.

ROTHERHITHE.

his books, but about one-third of them are placed there simply for dietary. He provides all drugs, except cod-liver oil, and bottles, at a cost of fully 12*l.* yearly, and supplied last year 1,400 bottles of medicine. His salary is so miserably low as 35*l.*, with, perhaps, one guinea yearly for lunacy certificates. No extras are allowed for midwifery cases, amounting to 14 or 16 yearly. He thinks that all drugs should be found by the guardians, and the salary should be 70*l.* per year.

He, also, has a district of about 20,000 population, for which he supplies the drugs, and receives a salary of 75*l.*, and 30*l.* to 35*l.* for extras. He keeps an assistant, but attends himself to the workhouse.

There should be two paid night nurses, one for the infirmary and the other for the infirm wards.

The ventilation of the infirmary is good, but that of the infirm wards and the venereal or occasional wards bad.

Chaplain.

The chaplain is required to perform Divine service once on Sunday and once on a week day; but, in addition, he visits the infirmary once a week, and oftener when required, and is sent for to all persons who are seriously ill or dying. He also visits the infirm wards once or twice a month. He has recently obtained the authority of the guardians to purchase illustrated periodicals.

His salary is 40*l.* per year.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:—

1. I cannot doubt that the proper course is to take down the old buildings, and the building for the aged and infirm, and construct a new workhouse.

2. It would be much better if in the infirmary the nurses' rooms, the lavatories, and the water-closets were placed apart from the wards; and the latter might be placed in a projecting range not distant from their present site. In the meantime the wooden enclosures should be pierced for windows or ventilators, so as to allow a free current of air to pass through the rooms into the corridors; and the door of the ward should be removed from the corridor to the inner boundary of the rooms. The ventilators in the ward should be kept open, and the cords removed, and the windows over the doors should be plugged open to the extent of one inch or more. Air-bricks should be inserted at the top of the walls in the upper rooms, and be covered with perforated zinc.

3. A proper cooking kitchen should be provided in the infirmary, and the meat should be cooked there.

4. Windows should be placed in the blank walls in the building for the aged and infirm, and in the occasional ward. More ventilators should be added to the rooms. The Arnott ventilators should be made to act, and all other ventilators should be kept open and covered with perforated zinc.

The lobbies should be opened by removing the whole or some of the panels of the enclosure, and thus allow the staircase to be a ventilator. A door could be placed at the foot of the staircase, if necessary, provided sufficient means were allowed for ventilation, Without this improvement of the lobbies the ventilation cannot be made satisfactory.

5. Proper lavatories are required in the aged and infirm wards and the water-closets should be better ventilated by cross draughts.

Hot water should be distributed universally.

6. More furniture should be provided;—such as dressers, cupboards, lockers, arm-chairs with cushions, looking-glasses, prints, games, &c. A comb and brush and towel should be provided for each sick inmate.

7. The nurses' rooms and emoluments are inadequate.

8. The master is not now so able to discharge his duties as formerly, and more active supervision is required. It would be better to make him a superannuation allowance.

9. Two paid night nurses should be appointed.

10. The walls of the infirmary yards should be reduced in height, and an iron palisading placed upon dwarf walls. The yards should be made cheerful by flowers, &c.

11. The guardians should provide all drugs and increase the salary of the medical officer, and allow extras as directed by the Poor Law Board.

12. The number of beds which should be placed in each ward is as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	New Infirmary:			Old Infirmary:	
1	Women's sick ward - -	10	17	Men's sick ward - - -	6
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	10	18	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
			56	Women's sick ward - -	6
1	Men's sick ward - - -	10	58	Ditto - ditto - -	8
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	10	54	Ditto - ditto - -	8
			53	Ditto - ditto -	8

No. 32.

PADDINGTON.

We visited this workhouse on the 21st May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and the medical officer.

The workhouse is built upon a large plot of land, and in a salubrious situation, and is, I believe, well drained. There is a canal on the side of the ground; but the water is not allowed to become stagnant; and, as we were informed, is never offensive.

The workhouse consists of a central portion with extended wings, in which the aged and infirm, able-bodied, and children are placed, and of a detached infirmary, which is placed in the rear, and parallel to it, in which the sick are placed.

There are from 140 to 150 sick persons in the infirmary; and about 100 of the inmates in the body of the workhouse, are so far sick that they attend at the infirmary from time to time. The children are also visited in the workhouse, but of the other inmates all are removed to the infirmary when seriously or continually ill. Itch cases are placed in a part of the receiving ward.

Small-pox cases are always sent to the hospital, but fever cases of whatever kind are retained, and mixed with the other sick! The cases of typhus fever are extremely few, and no evil has been known to follow the existing arrangement. Veneral cases are, almost without exception, sent to the Lock Hospital. All noisy or dangerous cases of lunacy are sent to the asylum; but it often occurs that such cases are retained in the workhouse for a fortnight, whilst awaiting the completion of the legal formalities required for their removal. One case was in a small ward, and submitted to some restraint, who had been sent twice to the county asylum, and returned on both occasions, because she had an eruption upon her skin. This seems to me to be an arbitrary proceeding, attended by waste of funds, and by serious risk to the patient from the journeys, and the inadequacy of the means of treatment of such cases in a workhouse; and there seems no reason why the authorities at the asylum should not provide some wards in which cases of this class could be temporarily placed.

There are no day-rooms for the use of the sick. The bathing and water-closet accommodation is good in the infirmary, and there is hot and cold water above the ground-floor. The arrangements are less satisfactory in the body of the workhouse. There are not any lavatories properly so called in the infirmary, but there are sinks in which all the washing-up is done, and where the inmates may wash themselves. This is not satifactory.

Size of rooms, and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds which the wards contain:—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
51	Women's sick ward - -	40	0	20	0	10	0	15
78	Ditto - ditto - -	32	7	20	0	10	0	12
		+10	6	6	6	10	0	
78 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto - -	13	6	10	0	10	0	2
78 (*b*)	Ditto - ditto - -	11	8	7	8	11	1	2
54	Ditto - ditto - -	40	5	20	0	11	0	16
		+40	5	15	0	2	6	
77	Ditto - ditto - -	48	6	20	0	11	0	14
		+48	6	15	0	2	6	
53	Women's lying-in ward -	30	0	16	5	9	7	6
74	Women's lying-in ward (spare room).	17	6	14	8	9	9	4
49	Men's sick ward - -	40	5	20	0	11	0	15
		+40	5	15	0	2	6	
75	Ditto - ditto - - -	48	6	20	0	11	0	17
		+48	6	15	0	2	6	
76	Ditto - ditto - - -	32	7	20	0	10	0	14
		+10	6	6	6	10	0	
50	Ditto - ditto - - -	40	0	20	0	10	0	13
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 6 children).	16	5	17	0	10	0	6
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 4 children).	16	5	17	0	10	0	6
	Main Building:							
18	Boys' sick ward - -	39	4	16	9	10	0	15
		— 7	0	6	7	10	0	
17	Ditto - ditto - -	36	0	15	10	10	0	5

Appendix.

PADDINGTON.

Hence the usual height and width of the wards in the infirmary are 10 to 12½ feet and 20 feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed, are as follows :—

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
	Infirmary:		
51	Women's sick ward	53	533
78	Ditto - ditto	60	600
78 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto	67	675
78 (*b*)	Ditto - ditto	44	495
54	Ditto - ditto	50	650
77	Ditto - ditto	69	892
53	Women's lying-in ward	82	787
74	Women's lying-in ward (spare room)	64	626
49	Men's sick ward	54	694
75	Ditto - ditto	57	755
76	Ditto - ditto	51	513
50	Ditto - ditto	62	615
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 6 children.	46	465
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 4 children).	46	465
	Main Building:		
18	Boys' sick ward	41	408
17	Ditto - ditto	114	1,140

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space, in the infirmary, are 50 to 64 superficial feet, and 495 to 892 cubic feet, and only one ward has somewhat less cubical space than is required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The size and general appearance of the wards are good, since they are lofty and wide, and not too large. There are, in general, windows on both sides, and they are light, airy, and cheerful. The lying-in ward has windows on one side only, and is a less agreeable room. There are also some small wards, which are useful, and there are no less than four padded rooms—a number in excess of the requirement, whilst at the same time other accommodation for violent cases is deficient.

The staircases are wide.

Bedding and furniture.

The beds are hair-mattresses, placed upon iron lath bedsteads, and were generally very thin in the centre, and permit the iron laths to be felt through them. They were also, in many cases, discoloured by the iron, from the absence of cocoa fibre matting, or some other substance between them and the bedstead. The condition of the mattress was unsatisfactory; and it appears that no well-arranged system of picking the hair, and re-making them, exists in the workhouse. This is a defect which might be advantageously remedied by the daily employment of a few of the old men.

There are bells in all the wards.

The rugs, in the women's wards, are white, and look agreeable, whilst those in the men's wards are yellow; and as they are of cotton, and old, and not cleanly looking, woollen rugs of good quality, and with some stripes of bright colour, would have looked far better.

The furniture and appliances are very defective. There are no lockers, or dressers; but there are shelves round the room. Only one roller-towel is provided for a ward weekly, but many of the inmates have their own towel. Only one or two combs, and in some instances none, and no brushes, are provided by the guardians. Some of the inmates have their own comb, and a very few their own brush; and we were informed that the guardians had supplied combs, from time to time, but they had been broken, or lost, and not replaced.

Pottery washhand basins are provided, but only one or two could be found in a ward, and they were usually broken. In one of the women's wards some of the inmates wash in their pots, and, as we ascertained, did this against their will, and their former habits at home. The pots were also used as chamber utensils. This seemed to be quite unexpected, both by the master and the nurse, and the pauper nurse was blamed for not having applied for other washhand basins; but it is difficult to believe that such a course could be pursued if the matron and paid nurse had discharged their duties properly, and had visited the wards at proper times and examined into their arrangements. Neither is it a sufficient excuse that the pauper nurse had not informed the officers of these defects, since the matron and paid nurse ought to know, from their own daily observation what exists and what is required.

We did not find this habit general, on the women's side, and it did not exist on the men's side. The paid female nurse had only entered upon her duties a few days before, and did not appear to have made herself acquainted with the arrangements of the infirmary.

There

There are prints, illustrated periodicals, and books. In some of the wards there was a deficiency of chairs, and in none were there cushions for the benches.

There are no metal warmers, but bottles are used.

Many of the sinks were without plugs, and must have allowed solid matters to pass down. We did not, however, perceive any drain smells, and in explanation it was stated that the drains in the yard were properly trapped.

There was a deficiency of waterproof sheeting for the lying-in ward, but we were informed that these and other appliances had been ordered.

Cleanliness.

With the exception of the filthy habit beforementioned, nothing was found uncleanly. The linen, in general, was clean; but, in some instances, that in the men's wards was less so than in the women's wards. The floors and furniture were clean.

Ventilation.

The arrangements for ventilation are, upon the whole, good. There are openings in the ceiling, which communicate with air bricks in the outer wall, and under which, in a few instances, a gas burner is placed. It is proposed to place an argand burner under others; but if this be done, care must be taken lest the great heat, generated by the combustion of the gas, should ignite the wood in the ventilators and floors. I think it will be dangerous.

In many instances these openings are without, and in others with, perforated zinc. When without, there is a wooden shutter, which may be removed.

There are also a few air bricks in the chimneys; and in many of the wards there are air bricks in the walls, near to the floor, which are covered with perforated zinc and a shutter.

There are also ventilating windows over all the doors.

Here, however, as elsewere, nearly all the ventilators were shut. All those near the floor, and the ventilating windows, were shut, and a majority of those in the ceiling.

The ordinary windows are also made to open, and to be fixed with a rack; and it is manifest that the ventilation has been hitherto regulated by these windows. The master and nurse stated that the air at night was not more disagreeable than in their own bedrooms; but it must be clear that with the windows and ventilators shut, even with large and wide wards, the ventilation must be defective in the night. The ventilation of the lying-in ward was not good; and that of the upper rooms was not so good as that of those below, because, although the rooms are more lofty, the windows are placed far below the top of the room, and the ventilators are inadequate.

The sinks and water-closets are not well ventilated.

Nursing.

There are now two paid nurses, a male and a female; the latter of whom also attends many of the midwifery cases. They have recently entered upon their duties, and will receive 30*l.* and 25*l.* per year, with rations.

They are understood to give both the medicines and the stimulants; but in practice the latter is not always effected.

There are an unpaid nurse, and one or two helpers in each ward.

There is no specially appointed night nurse.

Medical officer.

The medical officer devotes about two and a half hours daily to his duties, and, on the average is called in the night about twice in a month. He is expected to attend the midwifery; but, in fact, the nurse attends all the simple cases.

The guardians engage a chemist to provide and dispense the medicines, at a cost of about 60*l.* per year; but as quinine, cod-liver oil, ointments, &c. are regarded as extras, the cost is about double that sum. This appears to me to be a wasteful procedure; and it would be much better to purchase the drugs, and have a dispenser, who could act also as clerk or as nurse.

He thinks that more room is required in the infirmary, and that the sick children, fever cases, and itch cases should be warded in rooms by themselves.

If the children were brought into the infirmary a paid nurse for them and for the lying-in ward would be useful.

His salary is 60*l.* per year; and extras for midwifery and lunacy certificates amounting to from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per year. He does not keep an assistant for these duties, and he has not a district. He thinks that his salary should be 200*l.* a year.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make respecting this workhouse:—

1. The infirmary should be raised a storey.

2. There should be separate itch, fever, and sick children's wards, and no case whatever of these classes should be mixed with others.

3. Proper lavatories should be provided.

4. A towel, comb and brush, and soap, should be provided for each sick person. Washhand basins in proper quantity should be supplied; and any officer or nurse punished who allows the inmates to wash in the pots.

5. Dressers, lockers, games, waterproof sheeting, chairs, cushions, and other furniture and comforts, should be supplied.

6. Rocking-chairs should be placed in the lying-in ward.

7. The salary of the medical officer should be increased; and he should himself attend all cases of midwifery.

8. It

Appendix.

PADDINGTON.

8. It would be better for the guardians to provide drugs, and a dispenser at the workhouse, and employ the latter also as a clerk or nurse.

9. I doubt if a male nurse should supplant the employment of a paid female nurse for the men.

10. The mattresses should immediately be picked and re-made, and a system adopted whereby this shall be regularly effected.

11. The traps should be fixed in the sinks.

12. The ventilators throughout should be kept open, and the shutters removed. Should there be too great a current, the openings should be covered with perforated zinc.

The ventilating windows over all the doors should be plugged open to the extent of one inch or more. Air bricks should be inserted around the upper rooms. Perforated glass should be placed in the windows of the sinks and waterclosets and in the open panes of the small lower rooms.

13. Woollen capes, and more woollen gowns, and metal warmers, should be provided.

14. The baths should be kept free; and shelves placed round the scullery, upon which various articles should be placed.

15. The deficiency of supply of water on Monday is a serious evil, which the water companies should be called upon to remedy. The supply should be continuous.

16. More fitting accommodation should be provided for noisy and dangerous lunatics whilst waiting to be forwarded to the asylum, and such cases should not be detained beyond 48 hours.

17. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	Infirmary:		49	Men's sick ward - - -	12 or 14
			75	Ditto - ditto - - -	16
51	Women's sick ward - -	12 or 13	76	Ditto - ditto - - -	11
			50	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13
78	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 or 11		Children's sick ward - - (containing 6 women and 6 children).	—
78 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto - - -	2			
78 (*b*)	Ditto - ditto - - -	1		Children's sick ward - - (containing 6 women and 4 children).	—
54	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13			
77	Ditto - ditto - - -	16		Main Building:	
53	Ditto lying-in ward - -	6	18	Boys' sick ward - - -	—
74	Ditto - ditto (spare room)	3	17	Ditto - ditto - - -	—

No. 33.

ST. PANCRAS.

ST. PANCRAS.

WE visited the St. Pancras Workhouse on the 22d May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

The workhouse occupies about 5½ acres of land in a salubrious position, but is surrounded by other buildings. It consists of numerous blocks of detached buildings of all sizes and modes of construction, which have been erected at various periods, and without the least regard to unity of design.

The main building faces the street, and is occupied by the aged and infirm and imbeciles, of whom there are more than 600. There are detached wards for lunacy cases, containing upwards of 280 inmates: for the general sick, containing 230 to 240 patients; for the lying-in wards, and for the nurseries, besides other classes, which did not come under our observation.

There were 1,960 inmates in the workhouse on the day of our inspection.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals; but there are fever wards in which to place any case which must be retained. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent to the asylums. Venereal cases are retained. Itch cases are placed in separate wards; but those occuring amonst the casuals are placed in the receiving ward. The children, except such as are sick, are sent to a district school; and the latter are, for the most part, placed in the sick nursery.

The separation of the different classes in separate buildings does not provide a perfect classification, whilst it gives the workhouse the appearance of a small village, and is not convenient to those officials who must visit the several buildings daily.

The

The yards allotted to each class of inmates are small; but there is much space between the buildings, which is covered with grass, and planted with trees, and has a very agreeable appearance.

There are not any day rooms for the sick. There are not proper lavatories, or fixed bath rooms; but there are small sinks, and water-closets in sufficient number.

There are small kitchens, where the food is warmed, and certain kinds of food cooked.

There is a supply of hot water all over the infirmary. The cold water is derived from a very large well upon the premises, and is of excellent quality; but the cisterns are not large enough, and the supply is therefore somewhat defective.

We inspected the whole of the infirmary, and lying-in wards, and the nurseries; and some of the wards for the aged and infirm, and imbeciles, in the body of the workhouse; and generally observed the day rooms and dormitories of the lunatics.

The number of sick persons amongst the aged and infirm, and imbeciles, in any ward is but as small; but there are 23 wards of this class for women, and five for men; the total number of sick amongst them is not inconsiderable.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards which we inspected, with the number of beds which we found in each room:

Size of Rooms and Number of Beds.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
2	Women's sick ward (special cases).	16	7	10	5	11	5	5
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	26	3	21	6	11	4	12
		+19	6	5	0	3	6	
11	Men's sick ward - - -	74	4	21	11	12	5	31
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	25	10	21	11	11	1	12
		+20	0	5	0	3	6	
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	64	9	21	11	11	5	29
5	Men's itch ward - - -	18	3	21	11	12	0	9
16	Women's sick ward - -	74	2	22	10	12	5	32
15	Ditto - ditto - - -	24	5	22	0	12	5	10
27	Women and children's sick ward (18 children and 9 adults).	29	3	22	10	14	3	14
		+13	4	11	9	14	3	
		— 4	0	3	6	10	0	
24	Women's sick ward - -	74	4	22	10	14	3	31
25	Women and children's sick ward (11 children and 2 adults).	35	0	11	4	11	2	7 double.
		+ 8	0	7	7	11	2	
29	Women's sick ward - -	20	9	22	10	14	3	16
		12	10	11	8	14	3	
		— 4	0	3	6	9	6	
—	Temporary infirmary - -	58	4	30	0	12	0	31
	Principal Building:							
135	Lying-in ward - - -	42	4	17	2	12	3	12
137	Convalescent ward - -	34	10	17	0	12	5	9
141	Ditto - ditto - - -	25	6	17	0	12	5	* 8 double.
187	Women's infirm ward - -	32	4	21	9	12	3	14
182	Women's imbecile ward -	60	0	17	0	12	3	22
133	Ditto - ditto (11 patients)	26	3	21	8	12	6	5 double. 5 single.
282	Ditto - ditto - - -	66	3	20	0	11	10	25
282*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	20	9	11	2	11	9	6
283	Women's epileptic ward -	29	3	28	3	11	9	20
		+17	6	9	3	11	9	

* Sometimes used as double beds.

Hence the usual height and width of the infirmary wards are 11 to 14 feet, and 22 feet; of the lying-in wards, 12 to 14 feet, and 17 feet; and of the aged and infirm wards 12 feet, and 21 feet. The width of the older imbecile wards is 17 to 21, and 14 feet, but those in the new buildings are 28 feet.

Appendix.

St. Pancras.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
2	Women's sick ward (special cases)	34	394
3	Ditto - ditto	47	561
11	Men's sick ward	52	652
7	Ditto - ditto	47	552
6	Ditto - ditto	49	559
5	Men's itch ward	44	533
16	Women's sick ward	53	657
15	Ditto - ditto	54	667
27	Women and children (18 children and 9 adults)	58	829
24	Women's sick ward	55	780
25	Women and children (11 children and 2 adults)	32	365
29	Women's sick ward	51	730
—	Temporary infirmary	56	677
	Principal Building:		
135	Lying-in ward	60	742
137	Convalescent ward	66	817
141	Ditto - ditto	27	336*
187	Women's infirm ward	50	615
182	Women's imbecile ward	46	568
153	Ditto - ditto (11 patients)	38	474
282	Ditto - ditto	53	627
282*a*	Ditto - ditto	38	454
283	Women's epileptic ward	49	580

* There are not usually two adults in one bed.

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space in the infirmary are 47 to 56 superficial feet, and 533 to 780 cubic feet (one ward offers less than 400 cubic feet); and in the aged and infirm wards 38 to 53 superficial feet, and 452 to 615 cubic feet. When two adults occupy one bed in the lying-in convalescent ward the cubic space is reduced to less than 350 cubic feet.

eneral character of Vards.

The size and general appearance of the wards are good.

The main building consists of a range of wards on each side of a fairly wide corridor; and the wards have outer windows on one side only. There are, however, other windows which look into the corridor; and as the rooms are sufficiently high, and the outer windows high and numerous, the wards are light, airy, and cheerful.

The infirmary wards have, for the most part, windows on both sides, and are large, airy, and cheerful.

The building in which the lying-in wards are placed has a range of wards on each side of a somewhat narrow, and somewhat dark corridor. The ward has therefore outer windows on one side only; but there are windows looking upon the corridor on the other. As the wards are narrow, and the number of windows insufficient, these wards are less light, airy, and cheerful than others, and less than is desirable.

The wards for the female insane are very excellent, and are light and cheerful. Those in the new building are too wide to be perfectly useful without a third row of beds; but otherwise they are admirable wards.

The exceptions to the general rule are as follow:—

1. Those in the basement of the infirmary, and particularly the men's itch ward, the female venereal ward, the special ward for children, and No. 7 ward. These are too dark, and are not light, airy, and cheerful.

The male surgical ward has windows on one side only; and although much less objectionable than those just mentioned, requires improvement.

2. The lying-in wards are very narrow, and, as a whole, are not so good as some others; and the convalescent ward, No. 137, is less light than either of the other two.

The midwife's room, which is placed between these wards, and must be traversed by the doctor and others, is not so large and comfortable as it should be.

3. No. 153 has windows on one side only; and is not so light and cheerful as others. There are, however, two yards leading directly from this ward, and when the doors are open the ward is more cheerful.

4. The ward for epileptics in the new building is less light and cheerful than it should be, on account of the necessity of whitening the panes, and the comparative smallness of the windows.

5. No. 25 ward for the use of children, is too long and narrow to be light and cheerful.

The

The beds are of flock upon iron bedsteads. The flock is not sufficiently teazed, and some of the beds are not sufficiently full. There is usually sacking to the bedsteads, which tends to obviate the inconvenience of the thin and somewhat lumpy beds; but in the epileptic ward the bedsteads are cribs with wooden bottoms, and the beds must be hard. Bedding and Furniture.

There are woollen rugs covered by a check counterpane, and the bed coverings are good and sufficient. There are window curtains. There are not any dressers, bookshelves, cushions, or looking glasses. A set of shelves is placed between each two beds, which supplies the place of lockers. Chairs are deficient in many of the rooms. In some rooms there are not benches with backs, but only forms. There are night stools, screens, and pulleys in each ward. Only two foot warmers and one chest warmer were found in a ward with 30 persons—a number which appeared to me to be insufficient in the winter season, but which the medical officer thought to be sufficient. There are exceedingly few prints upon the walls, and no illustrated periodicals are purchased by the guardians. There is a library, at which the books are changed weekly, and many of the inmates purchase newspapers.

Eighteen small enamelled iron basins, 24 round towels, two combs, and a piece of soap, are provided for a ward of 31 persons. Many of the inmates have their own combs; but no brushes are provided by the guardians, and very few indeed are used by the inmates.

Foot, hip, and moveable slipper baths are found in all the large wards.

Cleanliness of linen, wards, and furniture, was universal; but the state of the small sculleries or sinks was not always satisfactory. Cleanliness.

There is not one special labour-bed, but each person is confined in the bed which she is to occupy; and mackintosh sheets are abundant.

The arrangements for ventilation are various. In some wards there are ventilators in the floors, which communicate directly with air bricks in the outer wall; in others, there are ventilators in a shaft in the wall, which, after descending, communicate with a grating in the outer wall. There are also Arnott's ventilators, or single air bricks, in many of the wards. In the lying-in wards, and in the body of the workhouse, there are ventilating windows, which have a jet burning on the corridor side. They project at their base into the rooms, and have the opening caused by the projection closed by perforated zinc and a shutter. When the gas is lit the current will set outwardly. Ventilation.

As in other workhouses, nearly all these ventilators of whatever kind are closed; and the ventilation is made dependent upon the windows.

The windows throughout the workhouse open either by hinges at the bottom of each sash, and by the aid of a rack, or each large pane is so set that it may be opened. So far as windows can be used as ventilators, there are many which are serviceable, and the ventilation is in general good in the day time; but at night they are very generally shut, and the ventilation of many of the rooms must be very defective.

In some of the rooms there are no ventilators. The greatest defect in reference to ventilation is probably connected with the sculleries and water-closets. These rooms are very small, and placed in direct connection with the wards; and, in order to be properly ventilated, must not only be in direct communication with the outer air, but with the ward also. At present the ventilation is very defective, and there is no communication with the ward except by the door; and instead of the communications with the outer air being of use to ventilate the ward, these rooms need the ward to enable any one to ventilate them. They should have been much larger, and further removed from the wards.

There is a considerable staff of paid nurses in this workhouse, as the following list will show:— Nursing.

In the Infirmary.—One superintendent nurse, four day nurses, and one night nurse. The first receives 10 *s.* per week, and the others 7 *s.* per week.

In the Imbecile Ward.—One superintendent receiving 10 *s.* per week, and two nurses receiving 7 *s.* each per week.

In the Aged and Infirm Ward.—One superintendent for the males, and one superintendent for the females, receiving 35 *l.* per year; also one day and one night nurse, receiving each 7 *s.* per week.

For the Lunatics.—One male superintendent receiving 35 *l.* per year, and one female nurse receiving 7 *s.* per week. These are man and wife.

Midwife, receiving 30 *l.* per year.

Nurse in the Receiving Ward, receiving 7 *s.* per week.

There are also one or more helpers in every ward who are unpaid, but receive extra rations.

The paid nurses give the stimulants and medicine.

There still exists a necessity for another night nurse in the infirmary.

There are two medical gentlemen residing within the workhouse, one of whom is the responsible medical officer, and the other is his assistant. The medical officer has his apartments in the infirmary, and takes special charge of the cases in the infirmary, the lying-in wards, the nurseries, and the lunacy wards. He commences work at 8.30 a.m., when he sees patients at the dispensary, who attend from various parts of the workhouse. From 10 a.m. till 3.30 p.m. he is engaged in the continued discharge of his duties, and afterwards sees such cases as he may be specially called to attend. He thus sees daily from 230 to 240 cases in the infirmary, about four important cases in the lying-in wards, and about 30 of the worst cases in the insane wards; a total number of 260 persons. He also Medical Officers.

Appendix.

St. Pancras.

sees thrice a week the cases in the lying-in ward, the convalescent lying-in ward, the infant nurseries, the infirm men and women, and the insane and imbeciles. He, moreover, attends the difficult cases of midwifery.

His assistant has apartments in the body of the workhouse, and assists the medical officer in the cases for admission and the children in the nurseries, and attends to the male and female aged and infirm. He is regularly engaged from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m., and at other periods as occasion may require.

The salary of the medical officer is 160 *l.*, and he receives about 40 *l.* for extras for vaccinations and *post-mortem* examinations. His assistant receives 85 *l.* per year. Each has apartments and rations, and a pauper servant.

The guardians provide all the drugs and a dispenser.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:—

1. I doubt very much whether any sick cases should be treated in the basement wards; and certainly the four wards to which I have referred already are not suitable, and their use should be discontinued.

Two women and two children should never be placed in one bed.

New lying-in wards are desirable.

2. In reference to ventilation:

(A.) Especial attention should be given to the state of the sculleries and water-closets throughout the infirmary. If it be not possible to enlarge them by carrying out projections, every available opportunity should be used to thoroughly ventilate them. Panes of perforated glass should be in all the windows; the water-closet window should be fastened open; air bricks should be inserted in the upper and lower part of both. Improved pans for the water-closet should be provided; and openings should be made through the door to the water-closet, and to the wards.

There are shutters without windows in some of the sculleries, which should be removed, and proper windows, with ventilators, inserted.

(B.) Wherever there are blank walls windows should be inserted, if practicable. This is required in Nos. 3 (two windows), 7, 6, 32, 15, 25 and 137.

(C.) All ventilators should be kept open at all times, and the openings covered with perforated zinc. This applies to those in the floor, the walls, and the windows in which there is a ventilator at the bottom. All shutters should be removed.

When there are shafts they should be cleaned out from time to time, to take away the smoke and dirt; and, if necessary, air bricks should be inserted on the outside, nearly opposite to the openings on the inside.

(D.) The following wards need new ventilators:

No. 2. Perforated glass; ventilator over the door.

No. 3. Perforated zinc in skylight; improved lamp ventilator; perforated glass.

No. 11. Perforated glass.

No. 7. Perforated zinc in skylight; windows; air bricks.

No. 6. Windows, perforated glass; openings over the doors.
The urinal on the outside should be removed.

No. 32. Two windows, perforated glass; additional ventilators.
The nurse's room needs perforated glass.

No. 15. Perforated glass in windows; ventilating windows into the corridor.

No. 14. I doubt much whether it would not be better to cover the large round openings at the top with perforated glass, or zinc, instead of by a wooden shutter. One shutter is said to be always open; but this is dependent on the judgment and care of the nurses.
The adjoining scullery needs windows.

No. 24. Louvre ventilators in the roof.

No. 25. Windows; perforated zinc.
The nurse's room needs perforated glass in the doors.

No. 29. Scullery, windows; lying-in ward, perforated glass.
Scullery of lying-in ward; perforated glass.

No. 137. Convalescent, windows; ventilators in the floor to air bricks.

No. 141. Convalescent and scullery, perforated glass; and openings in the door.
Midwife's room should be enlarged; perforated glass in the window, and over the door.

No. 182. Ventilating glass.

No. 153. Air bricks on two sides.

3. A proper cooking kitchen for the infirmary, and a better mode of serving the food are desirable.

4. Dressers,

4. Dressers, chairs, looking-glasses, rocking-chairs, for the nursery and lying-in wards, prints, books, illustrated periodicals, games, bed-trays, and benches, with backs and cushions, are required.

The rooms would be much more cheerful if properly coloured.

5. Fixed baths, with hot and cold water supply, are required; and perhaps this might be effected when the sculleries and water-closets are enlarged.

6. An abundant supply of water should be constant.

7. The position of the dead house is unsuitable and should be changed.

8. An additional night nurse should be engaged.

9. The salary of the medical officer and his assistant should be increased. It may, however, be worthy of consideration, whether two of equal rank and emoluments should not be appointed, and their several duties be well defined. The labours and responsibility of the medical officer are, I think, much greater than they should be, and should be curtailed. The duties and responsibilities of the infirmary alone are quite enough for one, even for the best medical officer; and well merit a large increase on the present salary.

10. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:		29	Women's sick ward - -	11 or 12
2	Women's sick ward (special cases)	2 or 3	–	Temporary infirmary - -	20 or 26
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 or 9		Principal Building:	
11	Men's sick ward - - -	24 or 25			
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	8	135	Lying in ward - - -	10 or 12
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 or 22	137	Convalescent ward - - -	8 or 9
5	Men's itch ward - - -	6	141	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7
16	Women's sick ward - -	24 or 25	187	Women's infirm ward - -	10 or 11
15	Ditto - ditto - - -	8	182	Women's imbecile ward - -	18
27	Women and children's sick ward (18 children and 9 adults).		153	Ditto - ditto (11 patients)	8 or 9
			282	Ditto - ditto - -	22
24	Women's sick ward - -	24 or 25	282*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	3 or 4
25	Women and children's sick ward (11 children and 2 adults).		283	Women's epileptic ward - -	13 or 16

No. 34.

BETHNAL GREEN.

Bethnal Green

We visited this workhouse on the 23d May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is built upon only a moderately sized plot of land; but is surrounded by land which might doubtless be obtained at a comparatively small cost. The situation is salubrious; and as Victoria Park closely adjoins the property, it is not surrounded by a dense population.

The main building is of great length, and occupies one plane; and adjoining it, at a right angle, are the proper infirmary buildings.

The sick are placed in the separate infirmary; and there are also sick cases in all the wards for the aged and infirm, in the body of the workhouse.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals; and when a case of fever must be temporarily retained, a circumstance which very rarely occurs, or when a case of scarlet fever exists, they are placed with other patients in a general ward, and kept separate, as far as possible. Itch cases are not numerous, and they, in like manner, are placed in a general ward with other cases. Noisy and dangerous lunatics, and imbeciles, are sent to an asylum; but there are some cases of this class who are kept apart on account of being troublesome. The harmless ones are placed with the general inmates. There are two padded rooms, in which cases are sometimes placed, waiting their removal to an asylum. None, in the opinion of the medical officer, are required for women.

Venereal cases are sent to the Lock Hospital; and scarcely any are retained in the workhouse.

The children occupy a large part of the workhouse, which might, with greater propriety, be devoted to adults; and the sick children occupy several wards in the infirmary.

The bath room, water-closet, and lavatory accommodation, in the upper part of the

Appendix.

BETHNAL GREEN.

infirmary is probably sufficient; but as there are none on the ground floor, the inmates use the night stools, or go into the yard. Great deficiency of the same kind exists in the lying-in wards, and in the whole body of the workhouse; but the guardians have already arranged two good lavatories and series of water-closets; and a sufficient supply of proper baths, water-closets, and lavatories, will be then provided. There is hot and cold water on each floor.

Size of Rooms and Number of Beds.

The following are the dimensions of the several wards, with the number of beds now placed in each ward :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
1	Children's sick ward (6 children and 2 adults).	35 9	18 0	10 10	16
2	Children's sick ward (8 children and 2 adults).	35 9 + 35 9	18 0 14 0	12 9 2 0	16
3	Boy's sick ward (6 boys and 2 women).	35 9	18 0	10 10	16
5	Women's sick ward - -	36 6	18 6	10 10	16
7	Children's sick ward (9 children and 3 adults).	34 4	18 3	10 10	16
8	Women's sick ward - -	34 3 + 34 3	18 6 14 6	12 9 2 0	14
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	36 6 + 36 6	18 7 14 7	12 9 2 0	16
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	35 10 + 35 10	18 0 14 0	12 9 2 0	16
	Body of the House:				
10	Lying-in ward (labour ward)	11 2	11 9	10 10	2
10*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 0	10 10	10 10	2
10*b*	Lying-in ward (convalescent ward).	17 4	13 0	10 10	4
10*c*	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 7	17 4	10 10	3
11	Women's sick ward - -	49 0 — 6 0	17 4 3 0	10 10 10 10	18
12	Ditto - ditto - - -	45 8 + 6 0	17 3 1 6	10 11 10 11	16
9	Women's insane ward - -	23 3	12 0	10 10	5
9*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 2	13 2	10 10	5
13	Women's sick ward - -	30 2	18 0	10 9	14
14	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 3	11 7	10 9	4
14*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	30 4 — 6 0 — 6 0	18 2 1 6 1 6	10 10 10 10 8 6	14
15	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 0 — 5 3	12 0 1 3	12 0 12 0	4
15*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 0 — 5 3	11 9 1 3	12 0 12 0	4
15*b*	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 0 — 5 3	12 0 1 3	12 0 12 0	4
30	Ditto - ditto - - -	21 2 + 21 2	18 3 13 3	10 0 3 6	12
43	Ditto - ditto - - -	41 6 + 41 6	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	17
42	Ditto - ditto - - -	53 3 + 53 3	18 1 13 1	10 0 3 6	29
31	Ditto - ditto - - -	42 6 + 42 6	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	20
33	Ditto - ditto - - -	30 0 + 30 0	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	13
34	Ditto - ditto - - -	31 5 + 31 5	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	13
34*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	23 0	10 9	10 9	3
23	Men's sick ward - - -	32 0	17 8	10 8	16
23*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 0	11 0	10 8	3
24	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 2 — 6 0	17 9 1 6	10 8 10 8	10
25	Ditto - ditto - - -	43 0 — 6 0	17 8 3 0	10 8 10 8	15
22	Ditto - ditto - - -	49 3 — 6 0	17 8 3 0	10 8 10 8	18
21	Ditto - ditto - - -	45 9 — 6 0	17 8 3 0	10 8 10 8	17

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
	Body of the House—*cont*^{d}.	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
26	Men's sick ward - - -	39	10	17	8	10	8	15
20	Ditto - ditto - - -	32	9	18	3	10	9	15
		— 6	0	3	0	10	9	
20*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	23	3	10	8	10	9	3
19	Ditto - ditto - - -	30	3	18	2	10	9	11
17	Ditto - ditto - - -	42	6	18	2	10	9	15
29	Ditto - ditto - - -	43	9	18	0	10	9	15
		— 6	0	3	0	10	9	
5	Ditto - ditto - - -	40	0	17	2	10	10	14
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	43	0	17	3	10	11	15
		— 6	0	3	0	10	11	
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	29	0	17	3	10	11	10
		— 6	0	1	6	10	11	
8	Men's insane ward - -	10	10	10	0	10	11	1
8*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	12	0	11	0	10	11	2

Hence the usual height and width of the wards are 11 to 14 feet, and 17 to 18 feet.
The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
1	Children's sick ward (6 children and 2 adults) - -	40	436
2	Ditto - ditto (8 children and 2 adults) - -	40	575
3	Boys' sick ward (6 boys and two women) - - -	40	436
5	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	42	457
7	Children's sick ward (9 children and 3 adults) - -	39	424
8	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	45	648
6	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	42	607
4	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	40	577
	Body of the House:		
10	Lying-in ward (labour ward) - - - - -	65	710
10*a*	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	54	587
10*b*	Lying-in ward (convalescent ward) - - - -	56	610
10*c*	Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	107	1,163
11	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	46	500
12	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	50	544
9	Women's insane ward - - - - - -	56	604
9*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	48	518
13	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	39	417
14	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	53	568
14*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	38	414
15	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	522
15*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	42	508
15*b*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	522
30	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	32	404
43	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	44	556
42	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	33	416
31	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	38	484
33	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	42	525
34	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	44	550
34*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	82	886
23	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	35	377
23*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	44	469
24	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	51	542
25	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	49	527
22	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	47	505
21	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	47	498
26	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	47	500
20	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	39	415
20*b*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	83	889
19	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	50	537
17	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	51	553
29	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	51	551
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	49	531
6	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	48	527
7	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	49	536
8	Men's insane ward - - - - - - -	108	1,183
8*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - -	66	720

Appendix.

Bethnal Green.

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space in the wards for adults in the infirmary are 40 to 45 superficial feet, and 457 to 648 cubic feet, and in the body of the workhouse, 33 to 83 superficial feet, and 377 to 889 cubic feet, in the rooms which are built into the roof. Two rooms offer greater cubical space, and one less than 400 cubic feet.

No less than 10 of 42 wards afford less cubical space to each bed than is required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of Wards.

The size and general appearance of the wards are, upon the whole, not unsatisfactory, except in being much too narrow.

The main body of the workhouse has a wide corridor, on each side of which the wards are placed. Hence the outer windows can be only on one side; but there are ventilating windows on the other side which open to the corridor.

The corridor is wide; and the two upper ones are light and fairly airy; so that they are most valuable as ventilators, and might, when properly fitted up, be of the greatest service as exercise grounds. The lower corridor is much darker; and, in my opinion, it is essential that more light and air should be admitted by a large window at the end, and by cross corridors, with large windows at each end, in the places which I have pointed out.

The infirmary buildings are of two or three dates; and exhibit certain differences in construction. Those proceeding from the main building at right angles, and by another right angle forming two sides of a square, are of one room deep; and have therefore not only outer windows of the usual size on one side; but some windows, however small, on the opposite side. Additional windows are, however, required in many of these rooms. The infirmary has only two stories; and the upper one, like the third story in the main building, being built into the roof, has lofty rooms.

The rooms which are occupied by the imbeciles, and the lying-in wards on the ground floor in the main building, are much less satisfactory. They are very small; and although on the inner side there are new ventilating windows, which look into the corridor, the corridor itself is dark, and adds little or nothing to the lightness of the rooms.

The rooms which have been recently appropriated to the sick in the lodge are much too small to be permanently used for that purpose; and if fit at all, are only fitted for the use of a much smaller number than are now placed there. It is, however, understood that this is only a temporary arrangement, and those wards should be closed.

The workhouse is known to be overcrowded; and the Guardians have already seriously considered plans for enlarging the infirmary.

Bedding and Furniture.

The bedding is almost universally a flock bed on iron bedsteads, with either iron laths or rigid iron plates. In numerous instances the beds are insufficiently filled; and in none is the flock teazed, and kept in as soft a state as is desirable. As the Crimean bedsteads with their rigid bottoms have been largely introduced into this workhouse, it is very important that the beds should be full and soft; and improvement should be effected systematically in this matter. It would be much better to place mattresses, or at least a layer of cocoa-fibre matting under each flock bed. The bed coverings appear to be good and sufficient. A few hair mattresses are supplied to the inmates, but more are needed.

There is a great deficiency of furniture and of comforts under that head. There are no dressers, lockers, looking-glasses, or book-shelves. The chairs, and particularly arm chairs, are too few in number. There are not any rocking-chairs in the nurseries or lying-in wards. One to three roller towels are supplied twice a week. We were informed that they could be changed daily, if necessary; but even now they are often returned almost clean. Some of the patients have small towels; but none have been supplied by the Guardians. One or two combs were found in most of the wards; but in some the Guardians had not provided any. Most of the inmates had their own combs. No brushes are supplied; and but very few are possessed by the inmates. Soap is allowed to the ward, and not to each inmate. There were said to be some illustrated papers, but we did not find any. There were a few books in the wards. No prints are upon the walls; and the walls are universally white. A few capes are provided; and more capes and woollen nightgowns are being prepared.

The deficiency of water-closets, baths, and lavatories, has already been mentioned.

Many of these deficiencies have already been considered by the guardians, and are in course of removal.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness was universal. The labour bed was quite clean.

Ventilation.

The system of ventilation varies with each part of the building; and, as in other workhouses, the chief part of it is ventilation by the windows.

In the body of the workhouse there is a ventilator in the roof, in the wards in the upper story; and in most of the wards there is a ventilator in the floor. There are also air bricks placed in the outside walls, which supply air to the floors; but as there is no special channel between the ventilator and the air-bricks, the current is often feeble, and the space between filled with dust and dirt. In a majority of instances the floor ventilators were closed.

There are also panes of perforated zinc in each window; but in many instances they were covered over; and in all the perforations were partially filled with dust and dirt. Also ventilating windows on the side of the corridor; some of which are filled with glass, and move on a central pin. Others have sheets of perforated zinc; and others a solid shutter, which can be opened at pleasure. In the lower part of the workhouse another kind has been newly introduced, viz., a window hung by hinges at the bottom, and falling down into a rack, which allows an open space at the top. The woodwork of the latter is too thick, and unnecessarily

unnecessarily diminishes the light; whilst the opening at the top admits too large a body of air at once, and leads the inmates to close them.

In the infirmary there is the same arrangement of ventilation in the floor, ceiling, and outer windows on one side. The windows on the opposite side are made to open; but as they are closed at night, they do not sufficiently aid the ventilation.

Some of the rooms, and particularly those on the ground floor, were close. The medical officer had also found others somewhat close on his night visits; and it cannot be doubted that with insufficient means of ventilation, with ventilators too frequently closed, and with over-crowding in many wards, the ventilation must be efective.

Nursing.

There are two paid female nurses for the infirmary, another for bed-ridden men, and a fourth for bed-ridden women. There are also one pauper nurse, and one helper, in each ward. The paid nurses are understood to administer all the stimulants and medicine. More paid nurses are certainly needed.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer is assisted by his partner; and about four hours daily are devoted to the duties of the office. Visits are always paid twice a day, and at other times, as occasion requires. Night visits are not more frequent on the average than once in a month.

All the important cases are seen daily, and such others as express to the nurse or medical officer, a desire to be seen. The medical officer enters every sick ward; and sees about 100 persons daily, on the average. He also dispenses the medicine; and attends about 80 cases of midwifery in the year.

The sick cases upon the books of the medical officer are about 450, and if a diet for aged and infirm were provided that number might be reduced about one-ninth.

The guardians provide all drugs and supply extra diets, stimulants, and medical appliances whenever these extras are ordered by the medical officer. There are air beds, air cushions, and waterproof sheeting in sufficient quantity. We found two cases with bed sores, but they had been imported. Air cushions with central depressions are required.

The salary of the medical officer is 160 *l.* per year, including all extras.

The medical officer thinks that there should be a resident assistant, to be paid, boarded, and lodged by the guardians; and, in addition to this help, his own salary should be increased to 200 *l.*, inclusive of extras.

There should be two additional paid day, and two paid night, nurses. Their pauper nurses are not reliable, and are fond of strong drinks.

Much more room is required in the infirmary for the sick, and in the body of the workhouse for the aged and infirm.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:

1. As the necessity for enlargement of the infirmary is fully admitted, and the guardians are ready to effect it, I think the best course is,—

(A.) Raise the whole infirmary wards a storey, to the height at least of the body of the main building.

(B.) Extend the infirmary buildings in the direction of the entrance gate, and not at right angles to it, and at the same time make the wards wider.

(C.) Make proper provision for baths, water-closets, and lavatories.

(D.) Clear away the low buildings and walls between the infirmary and the main building, and erect others in a less prominent position, so as to leave a large open space before the infirmary.

2. It is desirable that the children should be removed to a district school, and the rooms now occupied by them be devoted to adults.

3. The present use of the lodge and lying-in wards, and other adjoining wards on the ground floor, must be regarded as temporary. If delay is likely to occur, the partition wall in the lying-in ward should be removed, and the inner part of ward No. 9 be no longer used as a ward. The boundary walls of the yard to the lying-in ward should be replaced by open railings.

4. New windows are required in the following wards:
Nos. 6 and 2 in north wall, No. 3 in east wall, No. 9 B, No. 3 A. One of the imbecile wards requires glass in the door.

5. The ventilation should be universally improved in the following manner:
(*a.*) All the ventilators should be cleaned, and kept open.

(*b.*) Not less than two, and in the large ward three, ventilators should be placed in

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the floor, and they should communicate with air bricks in the walls by properly made channels.

(*c.*) The number of ventilators in the ceiling should be increased to two or three, according to the size of the ward.

They should be placed, not only in the uppermost, but in all the ceilings, and their size should not be too great.

(*d.*) In the body of the workhouse the shutters in the corridor windows should be replaced by ventilating windows, which fall into racks.

Those which move on a centre pin should be plugged open to the extent of one inch.

(*e.*) In the infirmary, ventilating glass should be placed in all the small windows which are opposite to the large windows.

(*f.*) Universally, there should be an opening over each door, 18 inches by 12 inches, covered in with perforated zinc.

(*g.*) The ventilating windows which fall into racks should have the open space covered in with finely perforated zinc, and the frames fixed open.

(*h.*) The rooms in which special means are required are the following:

No. 5. Perforated glass in semi-circular window.

No 13. Slip of perforated zinc across the top of the windows, and the windows to be plugged open 1½ inch.

The new water-closet attached to No. 13 requires air bricks, and the removal of some of the panes.

The lodge requires perforated glass in the windows, and openings in the scullery and water-closet doors. The sinks should be trapped, and perforated panes, &c., as pointed out by me, should be inserted. The fan-light over the entrance should be made to open, and perforated glass should be placed in it. The lavatories near No. 34 require perforated glass. No. 7 A requires perforated glass.

Fire-places are required in Nos. 17, 42, and other wards. 34 A requires a door from the corridor, and air bricks. 23 A is to be converted into water-closets.

5½. The traps in the sinks should be made fast. The sculleries and water-closets in the infirmary and elsewhere require ventilation by removing some of the panes, and by making openings in the wooden enclosures.

6. In the present transition state of the workhouse it is impossible to apportion each paid nurse to specific duties, and therefore to state how many are strictly required; but the number recommended by the medical officer should be immediately appointed.

7. The salary and assistance asked for by the medical officer should be conceded.

8. The proposed increase in the water-closet, lavatory, and bathing accommodation in the lying-in ward, and all the body of the workhouse, should be effected as speedily as possible.

9. The defects pointed out in furniture and comforts in the wards should be supplied, viz., dressers, cupboards, lockers, bookshelves, chairs, arm-chairs, rocking-chairs with cushions, looking-glasses, capes, nightgowns, pullies, beds with racks, bed-rests; a towel, comb and brush, and piece of soap, to each person; prints, illustrated periodicals, books, &c. The walls should be tinted. Rollers are required for the towels. A proper machine for, and system of, teazing the flock beds, and keeping them soft, should be adopted.

Many of the beds are very narrow, and especially in the mothers' room, and should be immediately exchanged. None less than three feet in width should be used for mother and child.

Water beds and mackintosh sheeting, and air cushions with central depression, are needed.

10. The lower corridor in the main building should be rendered lighter by large windows and cross corridors.

The upper corridors should have benches, prints, and amusements; and the inmates enticed to use them as exercising grounds in warm weather. More ventilating panes are needed in the corridors.

11. There are some idiots who are troublesome, and should be removed to an asylum. The accommodation for this class of inmates is not satisfactory.

12. Separate wards for fever and itch cases should be provided.

13. The

13. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each room:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:		14*a*	Women's sick ward - - -	9 or 10
1	Children's sick ward (six children and two adults).		15	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
2	Children's sick ward (eight children and two adults).		15*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
3	Boy's sick ward (six boys and two women).		15*b*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
5	Women's sick ward - -	10 or 12	30	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7
7	Children's sick ward (nine children and three adults).		43	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
8	Women's sick ward - -	10 or 12	42	Ditto - ditto - - -	18
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 or 12	31	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
4	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 or 12	33	Ditto - ditto - - -	10
			34	Ditto - ditto - - -	10
	Body of the House:		34*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3 or 4
10	Lying-in-ward (labour ward) -	1 or 2	23	Men's sick ward - - -	10
10*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	1	23*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	2
10*b*	Lying-in-ward (convalescent ward.	3	24	Ditto - ditto - - -	9
10*c*	Ditto - ditto - -	4 or 5	25	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
11	Women's sick ward - -	14	22	Ditto - ditto - - -	14 or 15
12	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13	21	Ditto - ditto - - -	13
9	Women's insane ward - -	4	26	Ditto - ditto - - -	12 or 13
9*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	3 or 4	20	Ditto - ditto - - -	9
13	Women's sick ward - -	9 or 10	20*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
14	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	19	Ditto - ditto - - -	10
			17	Ditto - ditto - - -	14
			29	Ditto - ditto - - -	13
			5	Ditto - ditto - - -	12
			6	Ditto - ditto - - -	13
			7	Ditto - ditto - - -	8
			8	Men's insane ward - - -	1
			8*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	2

No. 35.

CAMBERWELL.

Camberwell.

We visited this workhouse on the 24th May 1866; and were accompanied by the master. Subsequently, we had an interview with the medical officer.

It is in great part an old building, which has been improved from time to time, to meet the requirements of the day; and by the improvements, and the excellence of its management, has acquired a very homely appearance.

It occupies a long and narrow strip of land; is situate in a very salubrious position; and is sufficiently open for all purposes of health.

The sick are placed in two wards in the main building, called the sick wards; but they are also found in the different wards occupied by the aged and infirm. The lunatics, to the number of 60 or 70, occupy a detached and more newly constructed building; but all the noisy and dangerous cases are sent to the asylums.

Cases of fever and small-pox are sent away; but there are infectious wards in which such cases might be placed, should necessity require it.

The children are sent to a school.

A musical entertainment is provided weekly in the dining hall, and in some of the sick rooms; and, occasionally, the master extends this advantage to the lunatics.

There are water-closets in various parts of the main building; but only one is provided for four wards, containing 46 sick inmates, a large proportion of whom are able to sit up, and walk to the closet. The pan is not of a construction which permits it to be completely emptied, although it is a novel one. There are not any proper lavatories, but those who are able wash at the sink.

There is one bath room for the use of the sick. The number of sick, properly so called, is stated to be from 30 to 40; but owing to the absence of a good and special diet for the aged and infirm, there are, with the imbeciles and lunatics, about 200 inmates upon the doctor books.

Appendix.

CAMBERWELL.

Size of Rooms and Number of Beds.

The following are the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds found in each room :

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
	Main Building :	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
19	Women's sick ward - -	29	6	30	7	10	11	17
23	Men's sick ward - - - -	30	0	18	9	11	0	12
		— 5	0	1	2	11	0	
24	Men's (sick and infirm) - -	30	2	18	9	11	0	12
		— 5	0	1	2	11	0	
21	Ditto - ditto - - -	29	8	18	9	11	0	
		— 2	0	2	3	11	0	—
		— 6	0	0	9	11	0	
20	Ditto - ditto - - -	25	5	18	9	11	2	10
16	Women's sick and infirm ward	25	10	19	3	11	0	10
17	Ditto - ditto - - -	29	7	19	5	11	0	11
		— 7	6	1	6	11	0	
13	Ditto - ditto - - -	29	6	18	9	11	0	10
		— 8	3	1	2	11	0	
14	Women's lying-in ward - -	29	7	18	9	11	0	9
		— 8	0	1	2	11	0	
14*a*	Women's labour ward - -	9	9	18	9	11	0	2
		— 4	9	0	9	11	0	
7	Women's sick ward - -	29	7	18	5	11	0	12
		— 8	3	1	2	11	0	
	Imbecile Wards :							
30	Male imbecile ward - -	48	0	16	5	10	2	14
31	Female imbecile ward - -	49	10	20	0	13	6	20
31*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	18	6	20	0	13	6	8

Hence the usual height and width of the rooms in the body of the workhouse are 11 feet and 19 feet; and in the imbecile wards 12½ feet and 16½ to 20 feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed, in the different wards, are as follow :

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Main Building :	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
19	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	53	579
23	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	46	510
24	Men's (sick and infirm) - - - - -	47	513
21	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	—	—
20	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	48	532
16	Women's sick and infirm ward - - - -	50	547
17	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	563
13	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	54	598
14	Women's lying-in ward - - - - -	60	666
14*a*	Women's labour ward - - - - - -	89	986
7	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	44	490
	Imbecile Wards :		
30	Male and imbecile wards - - - - -	56	572
31	Female imbecile wards - - - - -	50	673
31*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	46	624

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space are 40 to 60 superficial, and 490 to 666 cubic feet; and the latter is somewhat less than the amount recommended by the Poor Law Board in one ward.

General character of Wards.

The size and general appearance of the wards are good. In the body of the workhouse there is a fairly wide corridor, on each side of which the wards are placed. Hence, in some wards there are windows on one side only; but in 10 wards, viz., those which are at the ends of the building, there are windows on two sides.

But the wards with windows on one side only are light and cheerful, a fact due to their moderate

moderate size, the height of the windows, and the open locality. It is to be regretted that there are not usually windows leading into the corridors, since thus both the wards and the corridors might be rendered more light, airy, and cheerful; but this defect might be readily remedied.

The corridors are fairly wide, and might be used for exercise grounds when properly fitted up.

The imbecile wards are generally large, light, and airy, and some of them have windows on two sides, but others, as the day-rooms, have a blank wall separating them from the corridor.

There are usually windows over the doors.

Bedding and Furniture.

There are feather, cocoa fibre, and hair beds; but the cocoa fibre are the most numerous. They are not so well filled, or so well picked, as is desirable; and hence they are thin and lumpy. The bedsteads are of almost all widths, and of iron, either with sacking or iron bottoms; and many are the Crimean bedsteads, with broad rigid bands of iron. The beds with sacking are fairly comfortable; but those on the Crimean bedsteads are hard, and need a fuller and better bed, and a mattress.

The rugs are of white cotton, or of wool of various kinds, and for the most part are cheerful. A reddish kind, in use in some of the wards, is to be preferred. The bed covering is good and sufficient.

There is a white dimity curtain between adjoining beds, which adds to the air of comfort and privacy, and can be drawn or not, at pleasure. A testament, with large print, is also placed in a rack at each bed-head,—a course which is unusual and much to be commended. There are dressers, arm-chairs, benches with backs, bed-trays, curtains to the windows, carpeting, bed cards, warmers, small shawls, nightgowns, and ornaments in the wards; but there are none, or very few, lockers, bookshelves, looking-glasses, rocking-chairs, or cushions. Clocks, birds, and games, are found in some wards. Illustrated periodicals and some books are supplied.

Three white pottery wash-hand basins, two round towels (changed twice weekly), soap to each person, six combs, and three brushes, are provided by the guardians for a ward of 17 inmates; and the provision is somewhat similar in other wards.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness is universal.

Ventilation.

Much pains have been taken to render the ventilation good, and with no inconsiderable success.

In sick ward No. 17, which is the best ventilated ward in the workhouse, there are nine ventilators in the ceiling, nine brick-holes in the walls, four window-panes with a portion of glass cut out at the top, one ventilator into the flue, and two fire-places.

The plan of cutting out a portion of the pane, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth is carried out by the master, more or less generally, throughout the workhouse, and, so far as it goes, it is good, since it allows direct access of fresh air in a small quantity, and without the intermeddling of any one. At the sime time the air thus admitted is very much less than the quantity which would pass through a pane of perforated glass or an air-brick, and is by itself quite insufficient for good ventilation. There are, however, other means of ventilation; and although this one is the special favourite of the master, he has, I have no doubt, too much sense to ride his hobby hard, or to prevent a due use of other and more efficient means of ventilation.

The application of any of these methods varies much in different parts of the building; so that in some the ceiling and other ventilators are closed, or very nearly so, and the number of every kind is much less than in ward No. 17.

There is a ventilating window over the door in many of the wards, which falls very widely open into a rack. It is impossible that this could be allowed in the winter or cold weather; and it defeats itself by attempting too much.

Some of the wooden partitions in the water-closets, and in the rooms in the imbecile wards, need perforation or windows.

The imbecile wards have air-brick ventilators opening at the bottom of the room, and defended on the outside by a partial covering. In the upper rooms there is also a louvre light. The windows are hung badly for ventilation, since they hang from hinges at the upper end, and thus, when open in any degree, allow a volume of cold air to fall upon the bed underneath. There is a covering of perforated zinc over this; but the meshes are too large to allow of the opening of the window in cold weather or at night. Had the windows been higher, and the upper sash hung from hinges at the bottom, it might have been possible to have used them as ventilators in the night, by plugging them open to a small extent; but now that course would be attended with danger.

Some of the corridors are dark.

The corridors in the body of the workhouse are ventilated by ventilators in the ceiling, and many of the staircases throughout the workhouse have open railings, which allow free ventilation. There is also, at least, one outer door with louvre shutters, which aids most materially in maintaining good ventilation.

Nursing.

There is one superintendent female nurse for the sick in the body of the workhouse, who has from 30 to 40 patients under her charge.

There are also two paid male and two paid female nurses in charge of the lunatics.

One pauper nurse and a helper are employed in each ward, and receive a small sum (about 1 *s.* a week), with dress, and extra food.

The paid nurse gives the stimulants and medicines to the inmates.

A man is engaged as cook, who receives clothes, officer's rations, and 5 *l.* per year. He was formerly an inmate.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer has held the office for nearly 30 years. He receives 130 *l.* yearly, with

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with from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* as extras for midwifery, removals, and lunacy certificates, and he provides all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine. His son is his deputy, and his assistant dispenses the medicines.

There are about 250 cases upon his books, of whom more than 100 are imbeciles, and aged who are placed there simply for diet. He attends daily at 11 o'clock; and, after seeing perhaps 20 patients at the surgery, visits each patient in the sick wards, and such of those amongst the aged and infirm as desire his attention, amounting to perhaps 40 or 50 more. The duty, in addition to extra visits, occupies about 2½ hours daily.

He is of opinion that the guardians should find all drugs, and a dispenser; and that his salary should be 160 *l.* per year, and extras.

He thinks that there should be a superintendent nurse to have charge of the lying-in ward, and the general superintendence of the sick throughout the workhouse; also a paid day and a paid night nurse for the two sick wards. His opinion of pauper nurses is unfavourable. There should be more bathing, lavatory, and water-closet accommodation. Hot water should be supplied throughout the workhouse, and a special dietary should be framed for the aged and infirm.

He is of opinion that more accommodation is required for the sick, and he would prefer a detached infirmary. Some of the wards, as No. 40, occupied by dissolute women, and the itch ward, are ill ventilated. A separate foul ward is required.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting this workhouse:

1. All ventilators should be kept open; and if the current should be usually too strong, the openings should be covered with perforated zinc. The ventilators should be without boards, and covered with perforated zinc. The old ventilators which have been closed should be re-opened.

More cut panes should be introduced, and air-bricks inserted where I have indicated. Windows should be opened on all the corridors, to swing on a central pin, and be plugged open to the extent of an inch.

The ventilating windows over the doors should be fixed to open six inches, and the opening should be covered with perforated zinc.

No. 31 room, in the lunacy ward, needs one or more louvre ventilators in the roof, and the openings should be covered with perforated zinc.

Many of the small ventilators covered by perforated zinc are out of repair.

Ventilators are required in the water-closet enclosures, and another one at least is needed in the half-padded room on the men's side, where we found a dirty case.

2. More water-closet accommodation is needed for the men's wards in the body of the workhouse. Proper lavatories, with white enamelled turn-over basins, and rollers for towels should be provided if possible. More bathing accommodation is needed, with hot and cold water.

3. The beds should be more filled, and kept in proper condition. A mattress of some kind should be provided for the Crimean bedsteads.

4. More uniformity in the size of the bedsteads is desirable; and those for the sick should be furnished with a rack.

5. Lockers, looking-glasses, rocking-chairs, and cushions, should be provided.

A small towel, comb, and brush, for each sick person are desirable.

6. Skylights are needed in the corridors of the imbecile wards.

7. The games and periodicals should be uniformly supplied to each room, and some one should be charged with this duty.

8. Nurses should be appointed, as recommended by the medical officer.

9. The medical officer's emoluments should be increased; and the guardians should find drugs and a dispenser both for the workhouse and the parish.

10. A special dietary should be provided for the aged and infirm.

11. The following is the number of beds, approximately, which should be placed in each ward:

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Main Building:		14	Women's lying-in-ward - -	8 or 9
			14*a*	Women's labour ward - -	2
19	Women's sick ward - -	10 or 14	7	Women's sick ward - -	9 or 10
23	Men's sick ward - - -	10			
24	Men's (sick and infirm) - -	10			
21	Ditto - ditto - -	9 or 10		Imbecile Wards:	
20	Ditto - ditto - -	8			
16	Women's sick and infirm ward	8	30	Male imbecile wards - -	14
17	Ditto - ditto - -	9 or 10	31	Female imbecile wards - -	16 or 17
13	Ditto - ditto - -	9 or 10	31*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	6

No. 36.

ST. LUKE'S, CITY ROAD.

St. Luke's, City Road.

We visited St. Luke's workhouse on the 26th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

This workouse is placed upon a small plot of land, in a not insalubrious position; but it is closely surrounded by buildings. An open plot of land, belonging to the parish, lying between the workhouse and the road, which should have been left uncovered, in order to supply air to the premises, or have been used for the extension of the workouse, has just been occupied by parish buildings. At present, most of the yards are very small, and more open space is required.

The workhouse consists practically of two parts, viz., a very old part, in which the offices, able-bodied, and most of the aged and infirm, are placed; and a new part, containing the sick wards and the wards for lunatics.

The sick, properly so termed, occupy two or three wards in the new buildings; but in each of the large wards, containing between 30 and 40 of the aged and infirm, perhaps three or four are upon the books of the medical officer. The lunatics are placed in separate apartments, and are not, as a class, placed upon the books of the medical officer.

Cases of fever and small-pox are sent to the hospitals; and there is no separate provision made for such cases. But few venereal cases are admitted into the workhouse; and the more severe cases of that class are sent to the Lock Hospital. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent to the asylum. The children in general are not kept in the workhouse; but the very young ones are retained in the nursery. There is not a separate sick nursery.

Itch cases amongst females are placed in a separate ward; but the male patients, of whom there are but few, are treated in the receiving ward.

The water-closet, lavatory, and bathing accommodation is throughout defective. Only one water-closet is provided for a ward with 33 inmates; a large proportion of whom are able to leave their beds. It is placed at the end of the room, and is virtually within the room. That in the lying-in-ward gave also a foul-drain smell; and we were informed that a very bad drain smell is very frequently perceived there. This requires immediate attention.

There are not any proper lavatories, but only small sinks, many of them old and in bad repair. There are not any fixed baths for the sick wards; but moveable baths are provided, and preferred.

There are about 540 inmates in the workhouse: of whom 71 are lunatics, about 100 are sick, and about 88 are placed upon the medical officer's books simply for extra diet. There is at present a special diet for the aged and infirm; but it does not provide meat daily.

Size of Rooms and Number of Beds.

The dimensions of the sick wards, with the number of beds now found in them, are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		Number of Beds.
		Ft.	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	*Ft.*	*in.*	
16	Women's sick ward - -	74	9	24	0	11	0	33
		+ 13	6	1	6	11	0	
		— 6	9	1	4	11	0	
		— 5	0	4	9	7	6	
16*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	28	5	16	7	11	3	11
		+ 22	10	8	4	4	3	
15	Men's sick ward - - -	74	9	24	0	11	0	33
		+ 13	6	1	6	11	0	
		— 6	9	1	4	11	0	
		— 5	0	4	9	7	6	
17	Women's lying-in ward - -	28	9	18	0	10	0	9
		+ 7	3	0	9	10	0	
17*a*	Women's labour ward - -	13	3	8	3	8	6	1
18	Children's nursery (containing 8 children and 3 adults).	28	9	18	0	10	0	11
		+ 7	3	0	9	10	0	
91	Children's nursery (containing 9 children and 2 adults).	28	9	18	0	10	0	10
		+ 7	3	0	9	10	0	
22	Women's itch ward - -	23	2	11	0	11	3	2 double. 5 single.
22*a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	10	6	6	2	11	3	1 single.

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St. Luke's, City Road.

Hence it appears that the usual width and height of these wards are 10 to 11 feet, and 18 to 24 feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
		Sup. feet.	*Cub. feet.*
16	Women's sick ward - - - - - - - -	54	596
16*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	43	555
15	Men's sick ward - - - - - - - -	54	596
17	Women's lying-in ward - - - - - - -	58	581
17*a*	Women's labour ward - - - - - - -	109	929
18	Children's nursery (containing 8 children and 3 adults)	47	475
19	Ditto - ditto (containing 9 children and 2 adults)	52	523
22	Women's itch ward - - - - - - - -	28	318
22*a*	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	32	364

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space for adults are 43 to 58 superficial feet, and 555 to 596 cubic feet. One of the itch wards has only 28 superficial feet, and 318 cubic feet, and both have a much less quantity than that recommended by the Poor Law Board.

General character of Wards.

The size and general appearance of the sick wards are very good. There are windows on both sides in Nos. 16 and 15. The wards in the new building for the aged and infirm, and lunatics, have also windows on both sides; but in the latter they are small and insufficient. All these wards are of great width; and when they are used as dormitories only (and sometimes when used by day and night), the beds are arranged in central rows.

The ward leading out of No. 16, and called by us 16*a*, has windows only on one side and at the end. It would be much better if windows were placed on the opposite side also. The women's imbecile ward requires additional windows in one of the wards; and the wooden panes in the present windows should be replaced by glass.

The lying-in ward and nurseries are not at all equal to the sick wards. On one side is a very narrow yard, containing the swill-tubs, and the tramp wards have been built within about three feet of the other. Windows are required in the north wall, and in the partition wall between the labour room and the dormitory. A dwarf window in the south wall should also be raised to the height of the other windows. These wards are on the ground floor, and are not cheerful. They appear to be also cold.

An additional window is also required in nursery No. 18, over the lying-in ward.

The itch ward for women is dark, and certainly quite unfit for children. There are windows on one side only. Windows are needed in the north wall, and on the east and south sides of the little adjoining room, marked by us as 22*a*. The yard is extremely small, and these buildings should not be used.

Bedding and Furniture.

The beds are of flock almost exclusively. There is no machine for teazing the flock, neither are there other means used systematically to keep it in good order; hence it is too generally lumpy. The beds are of iron, and usually with sacking; but in some instances there are iron laths, with wide intervals.

The rugs in the lying-in ward were anything but cheerful looking. The bed covering was sufficient and good. Two round towels are usually used twice a week for a ward of 31 beds, and a small napkin is given to each inmate as a bed-tray cover, and to lie upon the lockers. Some of the inmates have their own small towels.

Only two old and broken combs, belonging to the guardians, were found in a large ward; but some of the inmates had their own comb, and a few had their own brush. No brushes were provided by the guardians.

Six or eight white wash-hand basins were in use in this large ward.

Small lockers, which also constitute seats, are placed between each bed, but they hold little; and in the case of a poor girl who could not drink her milk, we found that food in a vessel underneath the locker, and with dust on the surface. The walls are white; and although there are Scripture phrases, we did not see any prints in the sick rooms. There were pottery foot warmers, screens, bed-trays, and looking-glasses; but in general there was a bareness about the rooms; and the lying-in rooms, and nursery, were manifestly wanting in furniture and comforts. Illustrated periodicals are purchased and distributed; and there is a library, but it is old, and has long been disused.

Cleanliness.

The linen, bed coverings, wards, &c. were clean. The rugs in the lying-in wards looked dirty; and the sinks could not, from their nature, be kept so clean as is desirable; yet there was great cleanliness throughout the sick wards generally.

Ventilation.

There were three or four large air-brick ventilators in the wards, with shutters on the inside, some of which were shut. Also one or more of Arnott's ventilators; but several of these were useless. The means of ventilation in the large wards are not, therefore, as good as is desirable; but the great size of the rooms, and the high windows, very greatly mitigate the evil.

The

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The smaller ward, 16*a*, is without a ventilator; and although it is built into the roof, and is lofty, it must be ill ventilated.

The ventilation of the lying-in wards and nurseries, is defective; and that of the itch ward is exceedingly bad.

Nursing.

There is only one paid nurse for the two or three sick wards. There is a male paid nurse for the male, and a female for the female lunatics.

A pauper nurse, receiving on good behaviour, about 5 *s.* per quarter, with dress and extra food, and two helpers, are employed in each ward; and of these there are about 30 in the workhouse.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer has held his present office for many years; and is satisfied with the conditions and emoluments of it.

He attends always twice in the day; and perhaps about once a month he is called to attend in the night. There are 188 persons upon his list; but as about 88 of these are placed there for dietary, there are about 100 sick whom he sees daily. He devotes about four hours daily to the workhouse; and about two hours weekly are occupied in preparing his book. He has also charge of the lying-in cases, of which there are from 250 to 300 yearly. There is not a midwife appointed by the guardians.

His salary is 150 *l.* per year, including all extras. The guardians find all drugs, and a dispenser, both for the workhouse and the parish.

A sick ward for children, two proper sick wards, and more accommodation for the sick are needed. The water-closet and lavatory accommodation is insufficient. Hot water is required, but fixed baths are not necessary. There should be a general superintendent of the sick in the whole workhouse; and under her, one paid nurse for males, and another for females in the sick wards by day, and one night nurse for both. A midwife is not needed; and the present pauper nurse in the lying-in ward is a reliable person. It would be better to pay extras to medical officers for midwifery.

A paid assistant is needed by day, and another by night, for the female imbeciles.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make respecting this workhouse:—

1. I do not doubt that it would be better to pull down the old buildings and erect a new workhouse, on an uniform and improved plan.

2. The present infirmary building might be extended on the east side, and furnish several good rooms.

3. The present casual wards interfere with the access of light and air to the lying-in wards. It would be much better to provide lying-in and nursery wards in a new building, and use the present wards for other purposes.

The drains should receive immediate attention.

4. Proper itch wards and sick nurseries should be provided; and the use of the present itch ward discontinued.

5. Windows should be placed in the wards already indicated.

The shutters of the present ventilators should be removed, and the inner openings covered with perforated zinc. The Arnott ventilators should be repaired.

New air-brick ventilators, with perforated zinc on the inner side, are needed in all the wards; but particularly in the lying-in and nursery wards, the sick wards, the female imbecile ward, and No. 16 *a*. Openings over the doors to be covered with perforated zinc, are required in No. 16 *a*., and the lying-in wards.

All the sinks and water-closets require increased ventilation, by fixing the windows open, or by inserting perforated glass.

6. Improved water-closet, lavatory, and bathing accommodation is needed universally. The itch cases should no longer use the bath common to them and to other inmates. Fixed baths as well as moveable baths should be provided; and hot and cold water supplied to all parts of the building. More than one water-closet is needed for a ward of 33, much more of 37 persons. Proper lavatories, apart from sinks, should be erected. The old stone sinks should be removed, and new ones supplied. All these should be placed further from the wards than at present, and be well ventilated, apart from the wards.

7. The furniture and comforts should be increased. Rocking-chairs are needed in the lying-in wards; and arm-chairs, cushions, capes, nightgowns, prints, books, baths, should be provided. Each sick person should have a separate towel, comb, and brush. The walls should be tinted; and some, as those of the lying-in wards, should be kept cleaner. Lockers, dressers, and cupboards are needed in some of the wards.

8. The food, when carried from the kitchen to the sick wards, should not as now be carried uncovered, but each mess should be covered, and the whole carried in covered trays. The present plan is not at all creditable to the management of the workhouse.

Joints of meat should be cut up in the sick wards; and a proper kitchen is required.

9. The nurses should be increased, as suggested by the medical officer; and in addition there should be a paid nurse for the lying-in and the children's sick wards.

Whether two assistant nurses for the imbeciles are required, I do not know.

Some of the present nurses cannot read.

10. The present plan of sometimes allowing a woman who had been confined only two to four

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St. Luke's, City Road.

four hours to walk into the next room, should be absolutely forbidden, and a proper chair with large wheels should be supplied.

11. The medical officer, in addition to his present salary, should be paid the extras allowed by the Poor Law Board.

12. A dietary should be provided for the aged and infirm, containing meat and beer daily.

13. The use of tin basins should not be allowed for the sick.

14. The following beds should be allowed in the several sick wards :—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
16	Women's sick ward - -	26	18	Children's nursery (containing 8 children and 3 adults).	—
16*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	9 or 10			
15	Men's sick ward - -	26	19	Children's nursery (containing 9 children and 2 adults).	—
17	Women's lying-in ward - -	8			
17*a*	Women's labour ward - -	1	22	Women s itch ward - -	4
			22*a*	Ditto - ditto - -	1

No. 37.

St. Mary, Newington.

ST. MARY, NEWINGTON.

We visited this workhouse on the 28th May 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer and the paid sick nurse.

The workhouse is a comparatively new one, and is situated in a salubrious position, and on a large plot of land, some of which is in the possession and some soon to be in the possession of the guardians. At present, however, there are several rows of small houses in close contiguity with it; and the plot of land, although open on one side, is surrounded by streets of small houses.

It consists of two parts, in addition to various small more or less detached buildings, viz., the main building, in which the offices, officers, able-bodied, aged and infirm, with some imbeciles and sick are placed; and the detached sick wards, occupied by the sick, and the lunatics. Cases of itch and small-pox are treated in low and small buildings, separate from the principal parts of the workhouse.

Hence the sick, properly so called, are found in the infirmary, and the itch and infectious wards just referred to.

There are also from time to time sick cases in the ordinary wards of the aged and infirm; but they are almost exclusively such as are placed upon the books of the medical officer for dietary only. The female imbeciles are placed with the sick in the infirmary, and in a ward in the body of the workhouse. The male imbeciles have separate wards and yard in the infirmary.

Cases of fever and small-pox are sent to the hospitals; but when, as at present, the small-pox hospital is full, those cases must be kept in the workhouse. There are now five cases of small-pox in temporary wards. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent to the asylum; but they are sometimes retained in the workhouse for a few days until the formalities have been completed.

The children are not retained in the workhouse, neither is there a separate sick nursery.

There is a very small ward for the use of female venereal cases, but some cases of that class are placed with other foul cases.

There are no day-rooms for the sick.

The water-closet, lavatory, and bathing accommodation is generally deficient. In the infirmary there is only one water-closet to three wards, containing 27 inmates. The pan is a very long one, and unless a very large quantity of water is used is apt to give rise to unpleasant smells. There are no lavatories, but only very small sinks. There is only one fixed bath for the sick, and one for the male imbeciles; and as there is not a supply of hot water

water the former is never used. Moreover the former is placed close to the outer door in an unfit position. The bath in the receiving ward is used for all cases on admission, afflicted with itch or any other disease.

Hot water is not distributed throughout the building; and as coal is not allowed during the summer months, hot water cannot be obtained from the boilers in the sick rooms. There is a supply of cold water, but it is not self-acting in the boilers in the sick wards, and must be introduced by hand several times a day.

The yard for male imbeciles is large and paved, but is bare. Most of the yards are small.

The following are the dimensions of the several sick wards, with the number of beds contained in each room:— Size of Rooms and Number of Beds.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	*Ft.* *in.*	
—	Women's lying-in ward	20 2 — 5 6	16 2 1 2	11 7 11 7	5
3	Women's lying in ward (convalescent ward).	20 0	16 0	11 7	8
15	Women's sick ward	13 0 — 5 6	13 0 1 2	11 7 11 7	1 double. 3 single.
4	Ditto - ditto	20 2 — 6 6	16 1 1 2	11 6 11 6	7
5	Ditto - ditto	22 6	16 0	11 6	8
6	Ditto - ditto	20 0	16 1	11 6	8
9	Ditto - ditto	13 0 — 5 6	13 0 1 2	11 3 11 3	4
7	Ditto - ditto	37 2 + 16 0 — 5 6	16 0 0 9 2 2	11 4 11 4 11 4	13
8	- - - - -	20 0	16 1	11 4	7
10	Men's sick ward	37 2 + 16 0 — 5 6	16 0 0 9 2 2	11 5 11 5 11 5	12
11	Ditto - ditto	20 2	16 0	11 5	7
12	Ditto - ditto	20 0	16 0	11 6	7
13	Ditto - ditto	22 6	16 0	11 6	8
14	Ditto - ditto	20 0	16 0	11 6	7
	End of Main Building:				
1	Female foul ward	13 0 — 4 3	8 1 1 3	10 2 10 2	2
2	Ditto - ditto	21 0 — 5 3	12 3 1 1	10 2 10 2	2 double. 3 single.
	Detached Building:				
20	Male foul ward	19 3	16 0	10 6	4
—	Female fever ward	23 4 + 17 10 — 9 9	16 7 8 4 3 3	10 3 6 0 7 0	9
	Detached Building:				
—	Women's itch ward	23 8	11 8	11 4	4
	Main Building:				
22	Women's imbecile ward	22 9	17 2	12 6	8

Hence in the infirmary the wards are usually 11½ feet high, and 14 to 17 feet wide. In other parts these dimensions vary very much.

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The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
—	Women's lying-in ward - - - - - -	64	740
3	Ditto - ditto (convalescent ward) - -	40	463
15	Women's sick ward - - - - - - -	32	376
4	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	45	520
5	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	45	517
6	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	40	462
9	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	41	457
7	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	46	518
8	- - - - - - - - - -	46	521
10	Men's sick ward - - - - - - -	49	566
11	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	46	526
12	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	46	526
13	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	45	517
14	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	46	526
	End of Main Building:		
1	Female foul ward - - - - - - -	50	508
2	Ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	36	365
	Detached Building:		
20	Male foul ward - - - - - - - -	77	806
—	Female fever ward - - - - - - -	39	515
	Detached Building:		
—	Women's itch ward - - - - - - -	69	782
	Main Building:		
22	Woman's imbecile ward - - - - -	49	610

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space is 32 to 69 superficial feet, and 365 to 800 cubic feet, and that out of 20 wards five offer less space than is required by the Poor Law Board. Two provide less than 400 cubic feet.

General character of Wards.

The size and general appearance of the wards in the infirmary is not satisfactory. The wards are universally narrow and small; and many are too small to be practically useful as common wards. There are, for the most part, windows on both sides; and hence had the dimensions been suitable, they might have been not only light but airy and cheerful.

The labour ward is placed on the ground floor, and is entered directly from the passage and door. There are several beds in it, in which those women are placed who await their confinement, and between whom and the woman in labour there is not a sufficient screen. This ward is moreover placed so that the women must be removed from 15 to 20 yards partly along a passage, and on a hard chair, with small and badly running wheels. The lying-in ward, to which the patient is removed after confinement, has windows on one side only, and is not cheerful.

The room for venereal cases in connection with the receiving ward is very small and unfit for the sick; and so is also the male itch ward. The wards in which the small-pox cases are now placed, being only temporarily used, do not require special description. The female itch ward was formerly a refractory ward. It is a lean-to, and unfit for the sick.

Bedding and Furniture.

The bedding is of flock, lumpy, and in bad condition. No proper system of teazing it is adopted. The bedsteads are of iron, and chiefly with sacking bottoms; and in some of the rooms, viz., lying-in room No. 15, No. 9, and No. 22, the most reprehensible practice occurs of placing beds only four feet eight to five feet in length for the use of adults.

The furniture throughout is very meagre, and fails to give an air of comfort to the rooms. There are no dressers. The lockers are very small, and made for seats, and, moreover, they are not placed in all the rooms. The night chairs are very similar to them in appearance, and are most inconvenient to the old and feeble, who need the support of an arm-chair. The tables are very small and old. Many of the chairs are old, and the number too few. There are small medicine shelves placed to each bed, but not any book-shelves. There are a few screens, also capes and cotton nightgowns. There are no looking-glasses nor bed-trays. A clock is placed on each floor. There are pottery foot-warmers, but deficient in number; and there is a deficiency of bed-pans and urinals for use in bed. There are four sheets to a bed in the infirmary; and round towels are supplied in sufficient quantity. There are three combs to three wards of 27 beds, but complaints are made of want of soap; and no paper is provided for the water-closet. Mackintosh sheeting has recently been supplied to the labour beds. There are foot baths, but no portable slipper bath. There is cocoa fibre matting

matting in the rooms, and the walls are tinted. Several beds have racks, but there are no bed rests, and tins for vomits are not supplied.

We were informed that bugs abounded in the bedding and the woodwork; but on inquiry of some of the patients, we learnt that they had sometimes seen only one or two; and perhaps the general statement was somewhat exaggerated.

Cleanliness.

Nearly all the ticks in the lying-in ward were stained.

The linen, furniture, and wards were clean.

Ventilation.

The system adopted throughout the infirmary to effect ventilation, consists of a ventilator in the floor; and two or three ventilators in each side wall, from which a channel, covered in with perforated zinc, extends across the room. The first was efficient, so far as it went; whilst the latter was covered with paper in that part which was nearest to the outer wall. There can be no doubt that the ventilators in the ceiling are of no value beyond the external openings, and they are not sufficient in number.

The windows are made so that whilst the lower sash is immovable, the upper falls down by hinges at the bottom. It opens by the aid of sash weights; and is so arranged that when open at all it must be opened fully; and, by preventing the proper use of the window blinds, allow the sun and air to pour down upon the bed underneath. In this, as in so many other arrangements, the absence of an intelligent and efficient superintendent is seen, but as the master and matron are leaving, it may be hoped that the guardians will now obtain efficient officers.

There is also an opening into the chimney flue; but in some cases it is bricked up.

All the infirmary rooms are very close and ill ventilated at night.

The ventilation of all the small buildings, particularly of the wards attached to the receiving wards, and the two itch wards, is exceedingly bad, whilst that of the temporary infectious wards is very defective.

The ventilation of the small water-closets and sinks is bad.

Nursing.

The nursing arrangements are unsatisfactory. There is only one paid nurse to the whole of the infirmary, except the male imbecile ward, and for the out and distant buildings already referred to. She had about 120 patients under her care.

There is a male superintendent of the male imbeciles, who has charge of 24 inmates in the imbecile wards, four in the body of the workhouse, and three in the infirmary.

A pauper nurse and a helper are appointed to nearly all the wards, but there is not a specially appointed night nurse.

The paid nurse is presumed to give both the medicines and the stimulants. The former she usually effects, but sometimes the patients do not get the medicine at the right time. The latter she so far performs as to pour them out, and place them by the bedside of the patients. She has had reason to fear that sometimes the pauper nurses have taken some of the stimulants, since she has found them under the influence of drink.

The medical officer has about 140 persons upon his list, of whom one-half are placed there for dietary only. There is no special dietary for the aged and infirm; but one should be provided for them, as well as for imbeciles and suckling women.

He attends at the workhouse daily, and twice a day on about alternate days. He walks through every ward, and speaks to about 25 to 30 cases daily, including those whom he knows to be seriously ill, and all others who desire it. He is called to the workhouse at night, perhaps 20 times in the course of the year.

The guardians provide drugs and a dispenser, both for the workhouse and the parish.

His salary is 105*l.* yearly, beside about 11*l.* for certificates of lunacy, and permanent disability of paupers. He thinks that the salary should be 200*l.* per year, inclusive of all extras.

An additional paid day nurse, and a paid night nurse, are required for the infirmary; and a paid superintendent day nurse should be appointed for the body of the workhouse.

Additional accommodation is needed for the sick. Pulleys, padded rooms, water-closets, lavatories, baths, hot water, &c., are required. Whatever stimulants and diet he orders for the sick are provided.

The time devoted to his duties is about three hours daily, of which about one-half is spent in actual visits to the sick.

This comparatively new workhouse has probably a greater number of defects, remediable and irremediable, than any other new one in London, and in its construction, arrangement, furnishing, and management, is amongst the least creditable to the guardians and their officers.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer respecting it:—

1. It is doubtful whether the wards in the infirmary can ever be made light, airy, cheerful, and well ventilated, and be fit for both day and night rooms.

It would be better, if possible, to throw two wards into one, in some cases, so as to enlarge the rooms.

As additional accommodation is needed, it would be better to build another infirmary (in the rear of the present one, probably) with rooms of proper dimensions, and with proper bathing and other conveniences, and retain the present building for imbeciles and others, who would use the wards as dormitories, and day rooms separately.

The interval between the two buildings should then be properly laid out as yards.

All the cases, except such as small-pox, which are now scattered about in small buildings, should be brought together, and proper accommodation found for them.

2. Bath rooms, lavatories, and additional water-closets, should be provided in the in-

Appendix.

St. Mary, Newington.

firmary by building projections at the landings on each floor, and have side windows for ventilation.

3. The use of the female venereal ward and the two itch wards should be discontinued. Proper infectious wards and padded rooms should be built.

4. The ventilation should be universally improved.

(A.) The ventilators in the ceiling should be opened at the side walls, and a clear space left. The inner opening of the air brick should be covered perpendicularly with perforated zinc.

(B.) Air bricks are required, or should be multiplied, in many of the wards, including the infectious wards, itch wards, venereal wards, &c.

(C.) The ventilation of the floors should be increased.

(D.) Perforated glass should be placed in one of the uppermost panes of glass in the windows on both sides.

(E.) Openings should be made over each door, and covered in with large perforated zinc.

(F.) Windows are required in the lying-in room, in blank walls from staircases; No. 7, No. 10, both containing windows, with small-pox cases, and to be plugged open; female itch ward, &c. The skylight in the female itch ward to be made to open.

(G.) The windows in the water-closets, and sinks, should be fixed open, or perforated zinc placed in them.

(H.) Openings are required in the lobby enclosure in the small-pox wards.

(I.) In many rooms it will be needful to bore holes in the bottom of the doors.

(J.) The passages and corridors should be better ventilated.

5. Proper furniture, comforts, and appliances, should be provided; as dressers, cupboards, lockers, bed rugs, bookshelves, tables, benches with backs and cushions, arm chairs with cushions, rocking chairs with cushions, in the lying-in ward; a proper chair with large wheels for the removal of labour cases, Mackintosh sheets, air cushions, water beds, bed pans, and urinals, warmers, prints, useful and entertaining books, spectacles for the old, soap, combs, and brushes; large screen in labour ward, flannel nightgowns, and games.

6. The position of the labour and lying-in wards should be changed. The nurse's room would be a better labour ward.

7. Hot water should be distributed throughout the infirmary and workhouse, both in summer and winter, and the range boilers should supply themselves with water.

8. The present arrangements for nursing must be transient at present, until the sick are properly collected together; and the number of paid nurses should be increased to at least the extent suggested by the medical officer and nurse. No practicable arrangement could at present be satisfactory.

9. The emoluments of the medical officer should be increased; and he should be paid the extras provided by the Poor Law Board.

10. Greater cleanliness should be observed in reference to the beds in the lying-in ward, and the destruction of bugs.

11. The use of the short bedsteads should instantly cease, and proper arrangements should be made to keep the flock in a soft state.

12. The bed cards should contain the prescriptions.

13. The windows throughout the infirmary are too high, and should be lowered.

14. Day rooms, in which the meals might be eaten, and warming or cooking kitchens are needed.

15. The rooms are at present greatly over-crowded, having reference not only to the cubical space, but to the smallness of the rooms, and thereby the impossibility of placing so many beds as the cubical space might allow; and the following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:			End of Main Building:	
—	Women's lying-in ward - -	4 or 5	1	Female foul ward - - -	1
3	Ditto - ditto (convalescent ward).	4 or 5	2	Ditto - ditto - - -	3 or 4
15	Women's sick ward - -	2 or 3			
4	Ditto - ditto - -	4 or 5		Detached Building:	
5	Ditto - ditto - -	6	20	Male foul ward - - -	4
6	Ditto - ditto - -	5	—	Female fever ward - - -	5 or 6
9	Ditto - ditto - -	2 or 3			
7	Ditto - ditto - -	11			
8	- - - - - -	5		Detached Building:	
10	Men's sick ward - -	11	—	Women's itch ward - -	4
11	Ditto - ditto - -	5			
12	Ditto - ditto - -	5		Main Building:	
13	Ditto - ditto - -	5			
14	Ditto - ditto - -	5	22	Women's imbecile ward - -	6 or 7

No. 38.

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM.

We visited the Wandsworth and Clapham workhouse on the 29th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master.

This workhouse is comparatively modern, and occupies a large plot of land in a very salubrious locality.

The main body of the workhouse consists of two blocks of building, which lie parallel to each other. There is also a third parallel block which was formerly the infirmary, and which is now used for aged and infirm, and for cases after treatment in the infirmary.

The present infirmary lies at the rear of all these buildings, and at right angles to them.

Hence the sick, properly so called, are placed in a detached infirmary; whilst those who have more or less recovered, and others who, amongst the aged and infirm, are temporarily ill, are not to be found in other parts of the workhouse.

Cases of fever and small pox are always sent to the hospitals. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent to the asylums, and only about six lunatics are now in the workhouse. The imbeciles are not warded separately. The children are sent to a separate school, but there are now about 70, of various ages, in the workhouse. Venereal cases are sent to the Lock Hospital, and only very few are retained in the workhouse. These, and cases of itch, when such apply, are placed in two small wards on the ground floor on each side of the infirmary.

There are not any day rooms for the use of the sick. There are not any lavatories, properly so called, but only very small sinks, upon which a basin may be placed, and one person wash at a time. The water-closet accommodation is insufficient, there being only one water closet on the two upper floors for 24 beds in two or three rooms. There is only one fixed bath for the use of the infirmary. Hot and cold water is distributed throughout the buildings, but the supply of cold water is insufficient, a defect attributable probably to deficient size of cisterns, and to the high-pressure supply.

The yards are enlivened by flower beds, but the walls are much too high.

There are in the workhouse 524 inmates, of whom 76 are children, 19 are able-bodied, and 224 on the medical officer's books.

The following are the dimensions of the several sick wards, and of two or three aged and infirm wards, taken as examples, with the number of beds which the rooms contain:— Size of rooms and number of beds.

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
100	Men's sick ward - - -	19 10	20 8	11 6	8
		— 7 0	1 2	11 6	
		4 0	4 0	7 6	
101	Men's sick ward - - -	20 0	10 2	11 6	4
102	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 0	10 2	11 6	4
103	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 3	16 2	11 6	5
		— 5 6	3 3	11 6	
		— 4 3	3 3	7 2	
104	Ditto - ditto - -	41 0	20 8	11 6	19
		— 7 0	1 7	11 6	
		— 4 0	4 0	7 6	
105	Ditto - ditto - - -	15 3	16 2	16 0	5
		— 5 6	3 3	16 0	
		— 4 3	3 3	7 2	
106	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 4	20 8	11 6	9
		+20 4	16 8	2 0	
		— 7 0	1 3	13 6	
		— 4 0	4 0	7 6	
107	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 4	20 8	11 6	10
		+20 4	16 8	2 0	
		— 7 0	0 4	13 6	
118	Women's sick ward, same size as No. 106.	- -	- -	- -	9
119	Women's lying-in convalescent ward, same size as No. 107.	- -	- -	- -	10
117	Women's labour ward, same size as No. 105.	- -	- -	- -	4
116	Women's sick ward, same size as No. 104.	- -	- -	- -	19
114	Women's sick ward, same size as No. 103.	- -	- -	- -	5
113	Women's sick ward, same size as No. 102.	- -	- -	- -	4

Appendix.

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM.

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	Infirmary—*continued.*				
112	Women's itch ward, same size as No. 101.	- -	- -	- -	4
111	Women's sick ward, same size as No. 100.	- -	- -	- -	8
	Old Infirmary:				
75	Men's infirm ward - -	26 0	14 0	9 6	9
74	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 0	16 0	10 0	7
76	Ditto - ditto - - -	20 0	16 0	9 9	7
		+20 0	12 0	2 0	
78	Ditto - ditto - - -	26 2	14 2	9 0	9
		+26 2	10 10	1 8	
94	Women's infirm ward, same size as No. 76.	- -	- -	- -	7
94*a*	Women's infirm ward (small room adjoining).	13 7	9 8	8 9	2
95	Women's infirm ward (small room adjoining), same size as No. 78.	- -	- -	- -	9
93	Women's ditto - ditto same size as No. 75.	- -	- -	- -	8
92	Women's ditto - ditto same size as No. 74.	- -	- -	- -	7
	Main Building:				
15	Women's infirm ward - -	27 8	22 6	9 8	11
16	Ditto - ditto - -	26 4	22 6	9 11	13
26	Ditto - ditto - -	27 8	23 4	9 5	13
		+27 8	17 4	3 0	

Hence it appears that the usual height and width of the wards in the infirmary are 11½ ft. by 13½ ft., and 16½ ft. by 20½ ft.; in the old infirmary 9½ ft. to 11½ ft., and 11 ft. to 16 ft.; and in the body of the workhouse 9½ ft. to 12½ ft., and 17 to 23 ft.

The floor space and cubical space, allotted to each bed, are as follows:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to Each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to Each Person.
	Infirmary:	*Sup. ft.*	*Cub. ft.*
100	Men's sick ward - - - - - -	48	562
101	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	584
102	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	584
103	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	506
104	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	500
105	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	712
106	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	44	586
107	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	42	548
118	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	44	586
119	Women's lying-in convalescent ward - - -	42	548
117	Women's labour ward - - - - - -	54	890
116	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	43	500
114	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	43	506
113	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	51	584
112	Women's itch ward - - - - - -	51	584
111	Women's sick ward - - - - - -	48	562
	Old Infirmary:		
75	Men's infirm ward - - - - - -	40	384
74	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	46	457
76	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	46	514
78	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	41	423
94	Women's infirm ward - - - - - -	46	514
94*a*	Women's infirm ward (small room adjoining) - -	65	574
95	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	41	423
93	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	45	432
92	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	46	457
	Main Building:		
15	Women's infirm ward - - - - - -	56	547
16	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	45	452
26	Ditto - ditto - - - - - -	50	578

Hence the usual floor space and cubical space in the infirmary is 42 to 51 superficial feet, and 500 to 712 cubic feet; and in other parts 41 to 56 superficial feet and 384 to 578 cubic feet, and in six wards the latter is less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The size and appearance of the wards is generally speaking good. The wards Nos. 104 and 116 are the best, since the room is of the size of the two rooms above, and of the three below it. They have windows on both sides, and are sufficiently wide and lofty, and consequently are light and cheerful. The division of this space underneath into three rooms by ⊨ partitions lessens the value of the whole. In the two rooms thus placed side by side there is an intervening blank wall, and both are narrow, and neither of them cheerful.

The division of the same space above into two rooms still permits two fairly good rooms, each having windows on both sides. The small room (No. 114) on each side of the building, which is situate at the back, is not cheerful.

The chief defect in the rooms is the height of the windows from the floor, so that the tallest person cannot look out of some of them; as, for example, No. 114. This gives them the appearance of a well, or prison cell, and prevents the appearance of lightness and cheerfulness which would exist if the windows were properly placed.

The water-closets are built in the wards adjoining the passages by brickwork and wooden frames.

The wards in the old infirmary are narrower and less lofty, but, as they have windows on both sides, they are fairly light and cheerful.

The wards in the body of the workhouse are wide and of fair height, and are light and cheerful.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock, upon cocoa fibre mattresses and iron bedsteads, with, for the most part, nearly rigid broad iron bands. The flock is deficient in quantity, and is universally lumpy. No proper system of teazing the flock is adopted, and it is only the presence of the mattresses, which, with this defect and the rigid bedsteads, allows the beds to be tolerable.

There is, in general, a deficiency of furniture, since there are not any dressers, properly so called, in the infirmary; neither are there any lockers, but only one or two small cupboards in each ward. A very narrow shelf runs round the room, which is used for medicine and books, and similar purposes. Looking glasses are supplied to the women's wards, and in future they will be placed, I believe, in the men's wards. There are no prints, bed trays, or games; but some foot and chest warmers, capes, shawls, water cushions, chairs, and foot tubs are found, whilst two round towels and some tea cloths are supplied thrice a week, and two combs, a piece of soap, but no brush, to a ward.

Illustrated periodicals are not supplied by the guardians, but others give a few copies and some tracts weekly. There is a deficiency in entertaining books. Wooden bowls, as well as metal basins, are still used here for washing, and are very small. Pottery plates and mugs are used, but the soup is served in large tin pannikins. There is one hip bath, but no slipper bath, for the infirmary. Seven excellent hair bed rests are supplied.

Cleanliness.

Every part of the buildings was clean.

Ventilation.

There are four air-bricks in the upper part of the walls, which communicate with outer air-bricks, and a similar number exist at the bottom. The upper ones have gratings on the inside, and are for the most part open, whilst those at the bottom are covered in with perforated zinc, which has been painted over, or by shutters only, which are almost universally closed.

In the partition wall between two of the female rooms already mentioned there are air-bricks.

There are also openings in the ceiling of such rooms as are built in the roof, but they are covered with wooden shutters, and are generally closed. There are not any ventilators in the floors of the infirmary.

The new part of the main body of the workhouse, containing wards Nos. 15, 16, &c., have no ventilators of any kind in the front wall, but there are perforated zinc frames in this and in the old infirmary building.

I cannot doubt, notwithstanding these arrangements, that the ventilation is generally defective. The great height of the windows and the ventilators in the ceiling of some of the wards, as No. 114, with the fewness of the open air-bricks, the closure of the ventilators at the bottom of the floors, and the absence of this kind of ventilation in the new wing, are opposed to good ventilation.

The ventilation is further impeded by a wooden lobby projecting into the room of the infirmary, which is closed in at the top, and prevents ventilation from the passages. That of the water closet is also very defective, and no special arrangements exist for the ventilation of the corridors.

Appendix.

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM.

Certain of the rooms, as No. 114, were close, even at the time of our visit.

There are only two paid nurses for the whole workhouse, one of whom is chief, and the other her assistant, and they are not each allotted to particular wards. They pour out the stimulants, and give them into the charge of the patients.

Nursing.

The pauper nurses cannot read; and when they give the medicines, it is chiefly from verbal directions.

Medical officer.

The medical officer is assisted by his son, and pays a daily visit to the workhouse. Thrice a week he sees every case in the new infirmary; once a week he sees those in the old infirmary; and about once a fortnight the inmates in the body of the workhouse. The number upon his books is about 280, of whom about 120 are entered solely for diet. He sees about 160 at each visit in the infirmary, and 20 to 30 at the surgery. The time occupied is about 1¼ hours daily in paying the visits, and about half an hour in dispensing the medicines. The guardians find all drugs, and pay the medical officer 100 *l.* a-year, and 30 *l.* per year for extras, whilst the latter dispenses the medicines. He is of opinion that the guardians should provide a dispenser, who might perform other duties also; and pay the medical officer 120 *l.* per year, and extras.

Besides a superintending nurse for the whole establishment, there should be two paid day nurses and one paid night nurse for the new infirmary, and one paid day nurse for the old infirmary. The ventilation is fairly good, and the sick cases do well.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I offer in reference to this workhouse:—

1. The ventilation of the infirmary should be improved.

(A.) Take away all doors to ventilators, and substitute perforated zinc; and in the lofty rooms a piece of perforated zinc must be placed across the window at the top, and the window plugged open one inch.

(B.) Open the lobbies at the top; or, still better, take them away, and substituting screens.

(C.) Open the windows in the water-closet, or put in perforated zinc; and bore holes in the doors, both at the top and bottom.

(D.) Put in perforated glass into the staircase windows.

(E.) Cover the lower half of the perforated zinc panes, and leave the upper half open.

(F.) Insert ventilators in the front walls of the new wing.

(G.) Make openings over the doors, and cover them with perforated zinc.

2. Lower the walls of the infirmary yards, and add open railings. Also build a shed, or verandah.

3. Place proper lavatory, water-closet, and bathing accommodation, on each floor; and remove the water-closets from the rooms.

4. Supply defects in furniture and comforts, as dressers, lockers (between each two beds), book-shelves, bed-trays, arm-chairs, night-chairs with arms, cushions, benches with backs and cushions, rocking-chairs with cushions in the lying-in ward; prints, illustrated periodicals, interesting books; more and larger foot and chest warmers, proper moveable slipper-baths and foot-baths, pottery wash-hand basins, instead of small wooden bowls, and a comb and brush to each sick person.

The flock beds should be perfectly teazed; and bedsteads with elastic laths should be provided as soon as possible. Bedsteads with racks are also required.

5. A proper warm kitchen, for warming and cooking certain kinds of food, is required; and better arrangements should be made for the food to be hot when the patients eat it.

6. The paid nurses should administer both the medicine and the stimulants.
The number of paid nurses should be increased in the manner suggested by the medical officer.

7. The medical officer should see every case in the new infirmary daily, those in the old infirmary and the ordinary wards throughout the workhouse more frequently than at present. A dispenser should be provided by the guardians, and the salary of the medical officer should be increased.

8. It is desirable that cases of itch and venereal disease should be kept further apart from the ordinary sick cases; and if they were removed from their present wards, the partition wall between the rooms should be pulled down; and, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, all the three rooms on the ground floor should be made into one.

9. The labour-room is too distant from the lying-in ward.

10. The following in the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	Infirmary:			Old Infirmary:	
100	Men's sick ward - - -	6 or 7	75	Men's infirm ward - - -	6
101	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	74	Ditto - ditto - - -	5
102	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	76	Ditto - ditto - - -	5
103	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3	78	Ditto - ditto - - -	6
104	Ditto - ditto - - -	14	94	Women's infirm ward - -	5
105	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3			
106	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7	94 *a*	Women's infirm ward (small room adjoining.)	2
107	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 or 7			
118	Women's sick ward - -	6 or 7	95	Ditto - ditto - - -	6
119	Women's lying-in convalescent ward.	6	93	Ditto - ditto - -	6
			92	Ditto - ditto - - -	5
117	Women's labour ward - -	2			
116	Women's sick ward - -	14			
114	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3		Main Building:	
113	Ditto - ditto - - -	3	15	Women's infirm ward - -	9 or 10
112	Women's itch ward - -	3	16	Ditto - ditto - - -	9 or 10
111	Women's sick ward - -	6 or 7	26	Ditto - ditto - - -	10

No. 39.

HAMPSTEAD.

HAMPSTEAD.

WE visited the Hampstead workhouse on the 30th May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and medical officer.

It is admirably situate, on very high ground, and in a most salubrious locality.

The building in its present state has existed for about 17 years, but some parts of, and its general plan of construction, date from a much earlier period. It consists mainly of one building, which contains nearly all the inmates of the workhouse, the chief offices, and the offices of the magistrates and parish authorities. There is a small block of buildings in the rear, devoted to the relieving officer and his duties, and containing also receiving and infectious wards.

Hence there is not a detached infirmary, and the sick are placed chiefly in three special wards in the body of the workhouse, known as the infirm ward, surgical ward, and sick or medical ward. The infectious wards are used rather for suspicious cases, and for the purpose of separation, than for infectious cases.

Cases of fever, small-pox, and venereal disease are sent to the hospitals. If a case of either of the former were retained, even for a day, it would be placed in the infectious ward, and only doubtful cases of the latter are ever admitted. Noisy and dangerous lunatics are sent to the asylum, and there are only seven cases of imbeciles in the workhouse.

There are no day-rooms for the sick. Water-closets, baths, and lavatories have recently been erected in the corridors, and hot and cold water is found in all the sick rooms.

There are now 112 inmates, of whom 24 are able-bodied, 81 aged and infirm, and seven children. Of the whole about 90 are on the medical officer's books.

Size of rooms and number of beds.

The following are the dimensions of the several sick rooms, with the number of beds now found in each ward:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	In Principal Building:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
8	Women's sick ward - -	28 5	17 8	9 11	8
7	Ditto - ditto - -	28 5	17 10	9 11	8
6	Ditto - ditto - -	28 5	17 10	10 0	8
	Women's lying-in-ward -	22 4	9 11	10 0	4
5	Children's sick ward - -	11 3	9 11	10 0	2
1	Men's sick ward - -	28 5	17 9	10 1	8
2	Ditto - ditto - - -	29 0	15 5	10 0	9
3	Ditto - ditto - - -	16 9	9 11	10 1	3
	In Detached Building:				
12	Women's infectious ward -	24 11	10 8	10 2	3
10	Men's infectious ward -	24 11	10 8	10 2	3

Appendix.

HAMPSTEAD.

Hence it appears that in the sick wards the usual width and height are 10 feet, and 10 to 17¾ feet.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are as follow:—

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space allowed to each Person.
	In Principal Building:	*Sup. Feet.*	*Cub. Feet.*
8	Women's sick ward	63	622
7	Ditto - ditto	63	628
6	Ditto - ditto	63	633
	Women's lying-in-ward	55	554
5	Children's sick ward	56	558
1	Men's sick ward	63	636
2	Ditto - ditto	50	497
3	Ditto - ditto	55	558
	In Detached Building:		
12	Women's infectious ward	89	901
10	Men's infectious ward	89	901

Thus the usual floor space and cubical space in the principal wards is 50 to 63 superficial feet, and 497 to 636 cubic feet; and in one ward the latter is scarcely less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

The size of the sick rooms, generally speaking, is not objectionable; but as the outer windows are at the end, and the only other source of light is a small fanlight over the corridor door, they are not so light, airy, and cheerful, even at this season of the year, as is desirable, and in the winter season must be dark.

The other rooms are too narrow; and they also have windows on one side only. The new lying-in ward and children's sick room are much too small.

The infectious wards are small and very narrow, and having small windows are not light, airy, and cheerful.

There is a corridor running the length of the building, but it is closed in at the top by glass, and is not wholly open at the ends. It is irregular in form.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of cocoa fibre, upon iron bedsteads with sacking, and is not so frequently picked, and thereby kept in so elastic a condition, as is desirable; but the sacking, in a degree, lessens this evil.

There are cupboards, a few dressers, night-stools without arms, arm-chairs, shawls and flannel gowns, air beds, air cushions and waterproof sheeting, bed-pans, foot warmers, a few prints, a clock, &c.; but no lockers or bookshelves. Four white basins, and one brush, are used for two female wards. Each person has a separate towel provided by the guardians and a comb of their own or of the guardians. Some of the inmates have their own brush. Soap is supplied to the ward as a whole. Spectacles are given where required. There is a library; and we saw a few books. Illustrated periodicals are given by benevolent persons.

There are one or two unusual things in the wards. A narrow rack runs round the whole ward which is divided into compartments to hold a board, on which the prescription paper, medicine, and wine, are placed, and which may be removed at pleasure, all round the room. The night-stool in the male wards has also a white wash-hand basin placed as a cover to the pan; and which is used as a wash-hand basin. The lower part of the night stool opens in front, and contains various articles, as shoes, &c.

Cleanliness.

The most perfect cleanliness was found everywhere throughout the building.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the workhouse is very defective, and although efforts have been made to improve it, the construction of the buildings has prevented satisfactory results.

It has been already stated that there are outer windows at one end, and an imperfectly arranged corridor at the other, and between them the wards extends nearly 30 feet. Moreover, in all the top rooms the windows are small and low; and leave a considerable space vacant between the top and the ceiling. Hence it will always be difficult to effect a proper movement of the air from the corridor to the windows. At present the ventilation practically depends upon the windows, and as the outer windows must be closed at night, the fanlights into the corridor have been judiciously fastened open. There are, however, two other plans, which have been adopted, one of which has not been without benefit, viz., ventilation into the roof in the in the upper rooms, and the application of Watson's syphon tubes in the middle rooms. In the former there is a circular ventilator in the ceiling, which, as it allows too large a current of air to enter at once, is closed; and a lattice-work opening into the roof from the corridor. The latter have not been found effectual, and are ill placed.

The new water-closets and sinks have been so placed that a direct current of air cannot be passed through them, and are now partly, and were until very recently entirely, closed

in

in by wood and glass. They are, moreover, too narrow, and are like narrow and deep cupboard or wells.

The corridor is not an efficient ventilator, since it is not open at the ends directly to the outside, but only at an angle to a small outer door, and since it is not open to the air above.

A new lying-in room, and children's nursery, have been made without any special ventilator, except the fanlights. On one side a folding wooden partition has been placed, which whenever in use would be closed, and further lessen the ventilation.

Hence, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to improve the ventilation, they have not been intelligently directed.

The paid nurse, who appeared to be a very intelligent person, stated that the ventilation in the women's wards was not bad; and that the smell at night was scarcely more than that of an ordinary bedroom.

The medical officer was of opinion that the ventilation was very bad.

Nursing.

A paid nurse from St. Thomas' has recently been appointed at a salary of 25 *l.* per year. She has charge of all the sick wards.

Medical officer.

The medical officer has held his present position for about a year; and, in addition to the workhouse, he has a district. He keeps an assistant, but, so far as the workhouse is concerned, only for dispensing.

His duty is to attend at the workhouse on alternate days; but he attends more frequently, and nearly daily. He usually visits every ward at each time, but sometimes he concludes his visits of the whole on the following day. Night visits are very rare; perhaps six times a year. He sees about 36 cases at each visit; and from one to three hours (average perhaps two hours) are devoted to the duties on each occasion. There are upon his books 67 sick, and 24, amongst the aged and infirm, for diet.

His salary is 40 *l.* for the workhouse, and 100 *l.* for the district; and he finds all the drugs and the dispenser. He is of opinion that, under another arrangement, the guardians should find drugs and a dispenser, both for the workhouse and the district, and the salary (in addition to this) for the workhouse should be 100 *l.* per year, with extras for midwifery.

In addition to the present paid nurse, there should be a paid night nurse.

Many of the wards, and particularly the infectious wards, are unsatisfactory. He said that the cases do not do as well in the workhouse as out of it; and that he had known instances of persons dying poisoned from their own emanations and that of others. This latter statement is one which reflects most gravely upon the guardians, and should, if proved, receive their earnest attention; but nothing was presented to my notice which would have led me to infer the possibility of such a result.

Recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse:

1. The first attention should be given to the subject of ventilation.

(A.) The windows in the upper rooms should be raised the height of one pane.

(B.) Two or more ventilators should be placed in each ceiling, and covered with perforated zinc.

(C.) Circular ventilators, 10 inches in diameter, should be placed in the floor, and kept open.

(D.) Both of the two latter should communicate with the outer air by air-bricks.

(E.) Air-bricks, 9 in. by 6 in., covered with perforated zinc, should be placed in the outer walls, over the windows; and others, 12 in. by 6 in., should be placed at the top of each partition wall.

Air-bricks, to admit air from the corridors, are required at the bottom of the rooms.

(F.) Windows should be opened into each room from the corridor, and fixed open to a small extent.

(G.) Holes should be bored into the bottom of the doors of the wards and the water closets and sinks.

(H.) The water-closets and sinks should have the enclosures cut down, or opened as low as possible.

Air-bricks should be inserted, and a free circulation of air in all directions must be effected, both at the top, and at the bottom of the closets.

(I.) The corridors should have louvre shutters running along the top, with the skylight placed horizontally; and a direct opening to the outer air, in the direction of the corridor, should be effected at each end. Without these alterations, no sufficient improvement in the ventilation can be effected.

(K.) Air-bricks are needed in the front wall of the lying-in ward, and openings should be made in the folding partition.

(L.) The proper course, with regard to the infectious wards, is to throw down the partition wall, and make the two rooms into one. If, however, each be used for one or two cases only, and that temporarily, it may suffice to have the present windows raised, a new window put in at the end, and a ventilating window on the staircase, with air-brick ventilators, covered with perforated zinc, at the top and bottom of the partition wall.

The water-closet adjoining must be properly ventilated.

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Hampstead.

2. A paid night nurse should be appointed.

3. A re-arrangement with the medical officer should be effected at a convenient period, so that the guardians may provide drugs and a dispenser, and the medical officer attend daily.

4. More accommodation for the sick is needed.
A better lying-in room and nursery are required, as also wards where offensive cases can be kept separate from the others.

5. Lockers, illustrated periodicals, chest warmers, looking-glasses, rocking-chairs for the lying-in ward, and other articles of furniture are needed.

6. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward :

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.	No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	In Principal Building:		1	Men's sick ward - - -	8
			2	Ditto - ditto - - -	7
8	Women's sick ward - -	8	3	Ditto - ditto - - -	2
7	Ditto - ditto - - -	8			
6	Ditto - ditto - - -	8		In Detached Building:	
	Women's lying-in ward - -	3			
5	Children's sick ward - -	2	12	Women's infectious ward -	2 or 3
			10	Men's infectious ward - -	2 or 3

No. 40.

WEST LONDON.

West London.

We visited the West London Workhouse on the 31st May 1866, and were accompanied by the master and the deputy medical officer.

This workhouse, which is situate on a large plot of land in a salubrious locality, has been so recently built, that it has been opened only a few months, and the internal details are still in process of arrangement.

It consists of a large main building in which the offices, officers, able-bodied, aged and infirm, and some purely sick cases are placed; of detached lunacy wards, and of a principal and back infirmary for the sick.

Hence the sick cases upon the books of the medical officer are found in the two infirmaries, in the lunacy wards, in one sick ward for women, and in the several infirm wards in the body of the workhouse.

The back infirmary was built for infectious cases, but cases of fever and smallpox are sent to the hospitals, and the wards are used for other classes.

Cases of venereal disease are retained, and treated in the back infirmary. Noisy and dangerous cases of lunacy are sent to the asylum, but they may be retained for 24 or 48 hours *in transitu*. There are not any padded rooms. Sick lunacy cases are treated in the lunacy wards.

The children are placed in separate schools, except those who are very young or sick, and the latter, suffering from eye disease, itch, or other diseases, are treated in the back infirmary.

There are not any day-rooms for the sick, although some in the infirmary, as Nos. 19 and 29, were built for day-rooms. There are baths, with hot and cold water, on each floor; but as there is a deficiency of cupboards, and no water-shoots, the room is occupied by buckets and other utensils, and dirty water is emptied down the bath! There are no lavatories in the infirmary, except single basins, placed on a wooden frame, in some of the corners. There are sinks of exceedingly bad construction, which allow dirt to accumulate; and, being imperfectly trapped, allow a dangerous drain-smell to prevail.

Water-closets are placed on every floor.

There is a kitchen in which baked meat, potatoes, and light puddings are cooked. Boiled meat and other foods are cooked in the kitchen of the workhouse.

The yards are large and good, and, when properly planted, will be pleasant to the inmates.

The

The following are the dimensions of the wards in the two infirmaries, and in certain wards in the body of the workhouse which contain sick:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Beds.
	INFIRMARY:	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	
23	Women's sick ward	19 10	13 11	13 0	5
22	Ditto - ditto	14 0	11 0	13 0	3
25	Ditto - ditto	10 5	13 7	13 0	2
26	Ditto - ditto	11 0	13 7	13 0	3
		—5 6	1 2	13 0	
19	Ditto - ditto	18 10	15 6	13 0	6
		—5 9	1 10	13 0	
18	Women's lying in ward	19 6	13 10	13 0	4
17	Women's labour ward	14 0	10 10	13 0	2
2	Men's sick ward	13 10	11 0	13 0	3
2 *a*	Ditto - ditto	19 9	14 2	13 0	5
2 *b*	Ditto - ditto	13 2	15 6	13 0	4
2 *c*	Ditto - ditto	10 8	13 8	13 0	2
		—4 0	1 0	13 0	
29	Ditto - ditto	19 0	15 6	13 0	5
		—5 0	2 0	13 0	
29 *a*	Ditto - ditto	14 0	15 6	13 0	4
29 *b*	Ditto - ditto	14 0	10 11	13 0	2
	BACK INFIRMARY (For Infectious cases):				
26	Children's sick ward	22 6	11 10	13 0	3 double, 2 single
26 *a*	Ditto - ditto	13 0	12 0	13 0	3
26 *b*	Nurse's room, used as sick ward.	9 0	8 0	13 0	1
27	Women and children's sick ward.	22 6	11 10	13 0	4
27 *a*	Women's sick ward	13 0	12 0	13 0	3
	PRINCIPAL BUILDING:				
22	Men's sick and infirm ward	30 0	17 0	13 0	11
23	Ditto - ditto	23 6	17 0	13 0	8
25	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 0	13 0	11
15	Women's sick and infirm ward	30 0	21 4	13 0	9 double, 1 single
14	Ditto - ditto	16 10	17 0	13 0	6
13	Ditto - ditto	22 4	17 0	13 0	1 double, 7 single
12	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 0	13 0	10
16	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 0	13 0	10
18	Ditto - ditto	20 6	17 0	13 0	6
19	Ditto - ditto	30 0	21 4	13 0	14
11	Ditto - ditto	30 0	17 0	13 0	10
11 *a*	Ditto - ditto	17 2	16 9	13 0	6
9	Ditto - ditto	16 11	16 9	13 0	6

Hence it appears that the usual width and height of the wards are 11 to 15½ ft. and 13 ft. in the infirmary, whilst the usual width in the back infirmary and main building is 12 ft. and 17 ft. respectively.

The floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed, are as follow:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
	INFIRMARY:	*Sup. feet.*	*Cub. feet.*
23	Women's sick ward	55	718
22	Ditto - ditto	51	667
25	Ditto - ditto	70	919
26	Ditto - ditto	48	620
19	Ditto - ditto	47	610
18	Women's lying-in ward	67	877
17	Women's labour ward	76	986

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No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Floor Space Allowed to each Person.	Cubical Space Allowed to each Person.
	Infirmary—*continued.*		
2	Men's sick ward	51	659
2 *a*	Ditto - ditto	56	727
2 *b*	Ditto - ditto	51	663
2 *c*	Ditto - ditto	71	921
29	Ditto - ditto	57	740
29 *a*	Ditto - ditto	54	705
29 *b*	Ditto - ditto	76	993
	Back Infirmary. (For infectious cases):		
26	Children's sick ward	33	432
26 *a*	Ditto - ditto	52	676
26 *b*	Nurses' room (used as sick ward	72	936
27	Women and children's sick ward	66	865
27 *a*	Women's sick ward	52	676
	Principal Building:		
22	Men's sick and infirm ward	46	603
23	Ditto - ditto	50	649
25	Ditto - ditto	46	603
15	Women's sick and infirm ward	34	438
14	Ditto - ditto	48	620
13	Ditto - ditto	42	548
12	Ditto - ditto	51	663
16	Ditto - ditto	51	663
18	Ditto - ditto	58	755
19	Ditto - ditto	46	594
11	Ditto - ditto	51	663
11 *a*	Ditto - ditto	48	623
9	Ditto - ditto	47	614

Hence it appears that the usual floor space and cubical space allotted to each bed are, 49 to 76 superficial feet, and 610 to 993 cubic feet in the infirmary; 33 to 52 superficial feet, and 432 to 676 cubic feet, in back infirmary; 34 to 58 superficial feet, and 438 to 755 cubic feet in body of workhouse; and in only one ward is the cubic space less than that required by the Poor Law Board.

General character of wards.

There is a great deficiency of large and good sick wards in the infirmaries, since all the wards are small, and some are adapted only to a single serious case, requiring unusual quietude and seclusion.

The end wards have windows on the side and end; but as a corridor runs along one side, the others have outer windows only on one side, whilst in most of the rooms there is a window at some distance above the door, which moves on a central pin, and opens into the corridor. The great height of the rooms, with their small size, however, prevent any appearance of darkness, but they are not so cheerful as is desirable. The windows, moreover, are placed so high that the patients cannot look at the ground.

The wards in the back infirmary, although built for fever wards, are less desirable than those of the infirmary, since they have the disadvantage of blank walls throughout, and of ill-ventilated bath-rooms and water-closets at the end.

The lunacy wards are very good.

The wards in the body of the workhouse are too narrow, and some of them have windows only at the end, and on a part of the side; but others have windows on three sides, and in general they are light and cheerful.

Bedding and furniture.

The bedding is of flock on iron bedsteads, with sacking or iron laths. The flock is sometimes too small in quantity, and is never properly soft and teased. The rugs are good, and generally cheerful; and the bed coverings are sufficient and good.

The furniture is very deficient; but the defect is, as we were informed, in process of removal.

There is deficiency of cupboards, both for the crockery and smaller utensils of the wards; and to permit the buckets and larger utensils to be kept out of the wards. There are no dressers. Some oldish lockers are found in the men's infirmary wards, and in the body of the workhouse, but not in the women's infirmary wards. There are very few chairs, and many are old. There are no book-shelves. Tables, and benches with backs, are not as plentiful as is desirable. Rocking chairs are not found in the lying-in ward and the nursery. There is no carpeting. There are extremely few prints and looking-glasses; illustrated periodicals are not supplied regularly, and in rotation, and the books are old and deficient. There are no slippers, or games. The walls are white.

A towel and piece of soap are supplied to each patient in the infirmary; but the former

is not hung up, or placed upon a towel horse. One comb is supplied to each ward; and many of the inmates have their own comb. Brushes are not given, except to the children. One clean sheet is supplied weekly; and there are shawls and cloaks; but no night flannel gowns. There are bed pans, foot warmers, water beds, air cushions, and waterproof sheeting and screens.

Every part was quite clean, except the sinks, as already mentioned. Cleanliness.

The arrangements for ventilation consist of large circular iron ventilators in the outside walls, which communicate with large openings in the ceiling, covered with largely perforated zinc, and, with the wind in a certain quarter, cause large volumes of air to fall upon the patients. In many wards there also circular ventilators in the floor; but in almost every room they were shut. There are also Arnott's ventilators in many of the rooms, some of which were in order, and acting; and the windows are very large, and near to the ceiling. There are ventilating windows into the corridors, which were, perhaps, in a majority of instances, shut; and there are open fireplaces. Ventilation

The paid nurse and the deputy medical officer, who often visited the wards in the night, stated that the rooms were not close, and, in their opinion, the ventilation was good. Several of the rooms were, however, close at our visit: and as the system of ventilation is mainly that of opening windows, it is, to my mind, clear that the ventilation is very variable with the weather, season, and direction of the wind; and is often insufficient.

The ventilation of the water closets, sinks, and bath rooms, was not so good as is desirable (although good sense was shown in having them unenclosed at the top), and particularly those at the end of the wards in the back infirmary.

The ventilation of the corridors was also obstructed by barriers, which were entirely closed, or had moveable window frames, which were kept closed.

There is only one paid nurse for the sick, and she had been only recently appointed. There are two appointed for the lunatics, but they had not arrived. Nursing.

The nurse for the sick had charge of about 40 patients in the infirmary, and 14 in the back infirmary, and had to visit the sick cases in the body of the workhouse once or twice daily.

The wards in the infirmary being very small, one unpaid nurse and one helper were appointed to, perhaps, two wards.

The paid nurse distributes the stimulants each morning to the patients, and, as far as possible, administers the medicine. She had had some reason to believe that the unpaid nurses obtain stimulants from the patients. The unpaid nurses, who give the medicines, cannot read, and we found that errors were being committed by them.

The medical officer is aged and infirm, and visits the workhouse about once a week; but the work is performed by his deputy. He had had charge of the former workhouse, and on the removal of the latter he was, as we were informed, invited by the guardians to remove to the same neighbourhood, and still to retain his nominal position. His salary is 110*l.* per year, with about 12*l.* per year for extras in midwifery cases; and he pays for all the drugs, at a cost of about 30*l.* per year, and pays his deputy 105*l.* per year. Hence he retains his office at a pecuniary loss to himself. Medical officer.

The deputy attends from about nine to one and from six to seven o'clock daily, and pays a night visit perhaps once a week, so that his whole attendance averages about five hours daily. About 30 cases attend him at the surgery, and he sees about 120 in the workhouse daily. The total number of cases upon his books is about 250, of which about one-third are placed there for dietary only.

He visits every sick and lunacy ward daily, and each infirm ward on alternate days; but each case of serious sickness, wherever it may be placed, is seen daily.

He is of opinion that a paid day nurse is required for the infirm wards, but a night nurse is not needed, either in the infirmary or the body of the workhouse. Pauper nurses have given the wrong medicines on some occasions.

Padded rooms are required.

All extra food, stimulants, and medical appliances, are provided when ordered by him.

He stated that the medical officer was of opinion that the guardians should provide all drugs, and pay 150*l.* a year.

The following are the recommendations which I make in reference to this workhouse: Recommendations.

1. If it be possible, some of the partition walls in both the infirmaries should be taken down, and larger wards made out of smaller ones.

It would also be much better, if it were possible, for the whole corridor to be taken from the back infirmary, and the whole floor be made into rooms, with outer windows on each side. It is in contemplation, I believe, to enlarge the infirmary by extending this back infirmary, but it would be unwise to extend the present defective arrangement.

2. Further accommadation for the sick and day rooms are required, and the infirmary should be enlarged.

Rooms for wet and dirty cases are urgently needed.

3. Wherever windows may be placed in the partition walls, without interfering with classification, it should be done, and they should be plugged open a little, as, for example, in 22, 25, 26, 19, bath room, 2, 2 *c*, 2 *b*, bath room and water closet, 26 *b*, 27, 27 *b*, 33, 25, 14, 12, 18, 11 *a*.

4. The

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4. The outside ventilators should be covered with largely perforated zinc, so as to diminish and divide the volume of air admitted, but the ventilators in the ceiling should not be lessened, or kept covered.

The Arnott ventilators should be repaired. The ventilators in the floor should always be kept open. Perforated glass should be placed in the central pane of the top row of panes, in some of the windows in each ward, in all the corridors, and in all the water closets, sinks, and bath rooms.

The windows opening to the corridors should be plugged open one inch, and the windows across the corridors should be always open.

The bottom of the doors in the closets, bath-rooms, and some of the wards, should be bored with holes.

Air bricks are needed in the upper part of the walls in some of the wards.

Some efficient means must be taken to perfectly ventilate the water-closets and bath-rooms, at the end of the wards in the back infirmary, or it would be better if these rooms could be extended into projections on either side.

5. The defects in the furniture and comforts, already pointed out, should be supplied without further delay. Lavatories are needed. Cocoa fibre matting should be placed upon all the iron lath bedsteads, and the flock should be teased in a systematic manner. Slipper, hip, and foot baths, should be supplied, as also night chairs, with arms; and water shoots should be built.

6. A paid day nurse should be appointed to the aged and infirm wards, one paid night nurse for the two infirmaries, and another for the aged and infirm wards.

The paid nurses alone should give both stimulants and medicines.

7. A new arrangement is needed, in reference to the medical officer, so that the acting officer should be also the responsible medical officer. He might be appointed medical officer conjointly with the present one, if that should be desired.

The guardians should find all drugs, and the salary should be increased.

The system pursued here of dividing one pint of wine into eight glasses is peculiar, and clearly dates back to the period before the introduction of the imperial pint of 20 oz., 10 glasses should be obtained of 2 oz. each from the pint.

8. It is most desirable to endeavour to lower the windows, or raise the floors, so that the inmates may look out.

9. Padded rooms should be prepared.

10. The following is the number of beds which should be placed in each ward:

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	No. of Beds.
	Infirmary:	
23	Women's sick ward - -	3 or 4
22	Ditto - ditto - -	2
25	Ditto - ditto - -	1
26	Ditto - ditto - -	1 or 2
19	Ditto - ditto - -	4 or 5
18	Women's lying-in ward - -	3 or 4
17	Women's labour ward - -	1 or 2
2	Men's sick ward - - -	2
2 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	4
2 *b*	Ditto - ditto - - -	2 or 3
2 *c*	Ditto - ditto - - -	1
29	Ditto - ditto - - -	4
29 *a*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
29 *b*	Ditto - ditto - - -	3
	Back Infirmary (For infectious cases):	
	Children's sick ward - -	
26 *a*	Ditto - ditto - -	
	Back Infirmary—*continued.*	
26 *b*	Nurse's room (used as sick ward)	
27	Women and children's sick ward	
27 *a*	Women's sick ward - -	
	Principal Building:	
22	Men's sick and infirm ward -	9 or 10
23	Ditto - - ditto -	7
25	Ditto - - ditto -	9 or 10
15	Women's sick and infirm ward -	10
14	Ditto - - - ditto -	4 or 5
13	Ditto - - - ditto -	6 or 7
12	Ditto - - - ditto -	9 or 10
16	Ditto - - - ditto -	9 or 10
18	Ditto - - - ditto -	6
19	Ditto - - - ditto -	9 or 10
11	Ditto - - - ditto -	9 or 10
11 *a*	Ditto - - - ditto -	4 or 5
9	Ditto - - - ditto -	4 or 5

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES, &c.

COPY of the REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, LL.B., F.R.S., Poor Law Inspector and Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, on the METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES and SICK WARDS.

(*Viscount Enfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *June* 1866.

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Under 24 *oz.*

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES (INFIRMARY WARDS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 July 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esquire, Poor Law Inspector, on the INFIRMARY WARDS of the several METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES, and their existing Arrangements."

Poor Law Board, 2 July 1866.

W. G. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary.

REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esquire, Poor Law Inspector, on the INFIRMARY WARDS of the several METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES, and their existing Arrangements.

(No. 11,217—1866.)

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.
12 June 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

ON the 3rd of April last, you instructed me to make a careful inspection of the infirmary wards of the several metropolitan workhouses, and to inquire into existing arrangements, and to report the result of such inspection and inquiry to your Board.

The points to which you particularly directed my attention were—

"The adequacy of the accommodation provided in respect both of size and ventilation and suitableness of the wards, and their beds and bedding, and other furniture."

"The sufficiency of the arrangements for the supply of medical attendance and medicine."

"The provision for the nursing and care of the sick."

Finally, your Board requested me "to suggest such alterations as might appear to be advisable in the present system, and the arrangements of each workhouse, in order to secure satisfactory treatment and care for the sick poor of the metropolis."

I have now the honour of reporting to you that I have, in conjunction with Dr. Edward Smith, carefully inspected the infirmary wards of the following 40 workhouses, and that I commenced these inspections on the 4th of April, and completed them on the 1st instant, viz.:—Lambeth; St. Saviour's; Bermondsey; St. Olave's; St. George-the-Martyr; Greenwich; St. Marylebone; St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; the Strand; Holborn; Clerkenwell; Whitechapel; Shoreditch; Mile-end Old Town; City of London; Stepney; Poplar; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Petty France; St. James, Westminster; Kensington; St. George, Hanover-square, Mount-street; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Kensington; Hackney; East London; Islington; Chelsea; Fulham; St. George, Hanover-square, at Chelsea; St. George-in-the-East; Rotherhithe; St. Pancras; Bethnal Green; Camberwell; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. Mary, Newington; Wandsworth and Clapham; Hampstead; and West London.

These 40 workhouses are stated to be capable of accommodating 28,550 inmates, and there are usually upwards of 23,000 persons in them, who may be classified as follows, viz.: Temporarily disabled, about 6,000; old and infirm, 10,300; imbeciles and idiots, 1,800; able-bodied, 1,850; and children, 3,000.

Of the above workhouses the following 13 are built in the suburbs of London, and will contain 8,821 persons, namely, Bethnal Green, near Victoria Park; Fulham, to the west of Hammersmith; Hackney, at Homerton; Hampstead, Kensington, City of London, Bow Road, East London, at Homerton; West London, at Holloway; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Kensington; Paddington; Stepney, at Bromley, Middlesex; Rotherhithe; and Wandsworth and Clapham.

There are 18 workhouses, of the above 40 workhouses, which possess infirmaries detached from the body of the house; but neither of these detached infirmaries, with the exception of the infirmary of St. George, Hanover-square, at Chelsea, is sufficiently large to accommodate all the sick and bed-ridden who are under the care of the workhouse medical officers, so that many of those classes are warded in the body of each workhouse.

The workhouses having detached infirmaries are those of St. Saviour's; Greenwich; Shoreditch; Mile-end Old Town; City of London; Stepney; Kensington; St. George, Hanover-square, at Chelsea; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Kensington; East London; Fulham; Rotherhithe; Paddington; St. Pancras; Bethnal Green; St. Mary, Newington; Wandsworth, and Clapham and West London.

In the course of my inspection I visited 794 wards, containing 9,238 beds (97 of which were double beds), and occupied day and night by sick and bed-ridden poor.

Your Board will remember that an opinion of the principles which should guide any efforts to improve the State treatment of the sick poor in workhouse infirmaries was given to you by Dr. Watson, President of the College of Physicians; by Dr. Burrows, President of the General Medicine Council; by Sir James Clark, by Dr. Jenner, by Dr. Sieveking, by Sir William Furgusson, and by Mr. Paget; these eminent men suggested that any scheme, to be satisfactory, should be based upon the following principles:—

"The sick poor should be separated from the able-bodied paupers, and their treatment should be placed under a distinct management."

"In lieu of sick wards annexed to each workhouse, consolidated infirmaries should be provided, where the following rules of hospital management should be adopted under skilled supervision. They are those generally adopted in this and other European countries.

1. The buildings should be specially devised for the purpose of suitable construction, and on healthy sites. The rules laid down by the Barrack and Hospital Commission may be consulted with advantage on this subject.

2. Not less than 1,000 (and for particular classes of cases 1,200 to 1,500) cubic feet of air should be allowed to each patient.

3. The nursing should be conducted entirely by a paid staff; and there should be not less than one day nurse, one night nurse, and one assistant nurse, for each 50 patients.

4. There should be resident medical officers in the proportion of not less than one for each 250 patients.

5. The medical officers should not have any pecuniary interest whatever in the medicines supplied, nor should they be charged with the duty of dispensing them.

6. A judicious classification of patients should be strictly observed. The epileptic and imbecile, the acutely sick, and the aged and infirm, being treated in separate wards.

7. The aged and infirm, the chronically sick, and the convalescent, should be provided with day rooms separated from the dormitories.

In a book, the title of which is "Notes on Hospitals, by Florence Nightingale," I find, at pages 65, 66, and 67, the following remarks.

In

In alluding to the amount of cubic space which should be given to each patient, the authoress writes thus: "There is scarcely a point of hospital construction in which there has been so much error as in this, and that one which has been very generally overlooked is the superficial area per bed."

"Let us inquire what is the smallest amount of superficial area we can do with. Hospital beds are generally from three feet to 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and 6 ft. 3 in. long, the bed space being increased to seven feet, by the bed being a little removed from the wall. The mere surface required to hold the bed is, hence from 21 square feet to 24½ square feet.

"There should be space sufficient between the sides of the adjacent beds to avoid stagnation of air altogether. There should also be room for free movement of three or four persons, for the use of a night chair, without annoying the next patient, and also for a portable bath, when required.

"In round numbers, the superficial area per bed should be not less than 100 square feet.

"A good proportion for a ward would be 80 feet long, 25 or 26 feet wide, and 16 or 15 feet high. This would give 1,600 or 1,500 cubic feet to each bed. It would give 11 or 12 feet between foot and foot.

"If, however, a hospital is built in the centre of a large city, where pure air is not to be had, or in a locality where the circulation of air outside is deficient, it is hard to say what amount of space would make the building healthy. We know of hospitals where 2,000 cubic feet per patient are not sufficient to make the wards safe. But these hospitals should not be there at all."

The dimensions of the wards in the Herbert Hospital give from 1,200 to 1,400 cubic feet of space to each patient, with a superficial area of from 93 to 97 feet per bed.

I am informed that the infirmaries lately built for the sick poor of the Chorlton Union, at Withington, Lancashire, give 1,350 cubic feet to each patient, with a superficial area of 87 feet to each bed.

In 11 of the metropolitan hospitals the cubic feet given to each patient vary from 1,990 feet to 1,120 feet; these measurements were ascertained by a French Imperial Commission in 1862, but, since then, the cubic space has been greatly increased in some of those hospitals by lessening the number of beds in each ward.

At Brussels there is a hospital which gives from 1,600 to 1,900 cubic feet to each patient; at Vienna there is a hospital which gives 2,900 cubic feet to each patient; there are two hospitals at Berlin, one of which gives from 1,750 cubic feet to 2,100 cubic feet to each patient, the other gives from 1,400 to 1,575; there is a hospital in Florence which gives 1,891 cubic feet; the great hospital at Milan gives 2,300 cubic feet to each patient; and taking all the Paris general hospitals together, the average cubic space is 1,540 cubic feet.

But, although such are the hospital arrangements as to space both at home and abroad, and the opinions of medical men and others are such as I have already stated, I find that the 40 infirmaries of the metropolitan workhouses give, upon an average, only 555 cubic feet to each patient, with a superficial area of 49 feet for each bed; the greatest cubic space of air given to a patient being 2,260, the lowest being 206; while the greatest superficial area given to a bed is 251 feet, and the lowest 18 feet.

The following Table will show you the highest and lowest number of cubic feet of air given in each of the 40 workhouses to each patient; and also the highest and lowest number of superficial feet of space given in each workhouse to each bed:—

WORKHOUSES.	CUBIC FEET.		SUPERFICIAL FEET.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1. Bethnal-green	1,183	377	108	32
2. Chelsea	2,260	338	251	30
3. Clerkenwell	803	288	100	36
4. Fulham	1,419	354	123	33
5. George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street	1,033	594	102	57
6. George, St., Chelsea	991	667	85	58
7. George, St., in-the-East	891	346	65	36

WORKHOUSES.	CUBIC FEET.		SUPERFICIAL FEET.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
8. Giles, St., and George, St., Bloomsbury	822	413	62	41
9. Hackney	789	276	95	33
10. Hampstead	900	497	89	50
11. Holborn	616	261	73	33
12. Islington	712	427	69	38
13. James, St., Westminster	895	314	81	35
14. Kensington	637	431	63	38
15. London, City of	821	418	62	41
16. London, East	969	436	78	31
17. London, West	994	433	77	24
18. Luke, St., Middlesex	929	318	100	28
19. Margaret, St., and John, St., Westminster, Petty France	643	386	57	35
20. Margaret, St., Kensington	825	242	74	23
21. Martin, St., in-the-Fields	1,188	473	138	52
22. Marylebone, St.	915	206	65	18
23. Mile-End Old Town	892	225	62	24
24. Paddington	1,140	233	114	23
25. Pancras, St.	829	337	66	27
26. Poplar	982	323	85	28
27. Shoreditch	742	411	64	34
28. Stepney	696	354	59	31
29. Strand, The	817	340	66	35
30. Whitechapel	710	371	60	32
31. Bermondsey	709	235	71	25
32. Camberwell	986	491	89	45
33. George, St., the Martyr	656	434	77	40
34. Lambeth	879	315	68	37
35. Newington, St. Mary	806	365	77	33
36. Olave, St.	1,234	513	136	48
37. Rotherhithe	904	383	83	36
38. St. Saviour	1,026	298	78	31
39. Wandsworth and Clapham	890	384	66	41
40. Greenwich	685	360	68	33

Since I received your instructions to inspect the infirmaries of the metropolitan workhouses a circular has been issued to the medical officer of each infirmary, and, amongst other questions which the medical officers were requested to answer, was the following, viz.:—"What is the cubical and floor space which should be allowed to each bed, judging by your own experience and observation only?"

Up to this day replies to this have been received from 30 out of the 40 medical officers; sixteen medical officers consider that there should be 1,000 cubic feet for each patient, with 80 superficial feet for each bed; two consider that there should be 700 cubic feet and 60 superficial feet; one considers that there should be 900 cubic feet and 50 superficial feet; one considers that there should be 900 cubic feet and 70 superficial feet; one considers that there should be 700 cubic feet and 36 superficial; one considers that there should 660 cubic feet and 50 superficial feet; one considers that there should be 650 cubic and 60 superficial; one considers that there should be from 500 to 1,000 cubic and 70 superficial feet; one considers that there should be 500 cubic and 80 superficial feet; and four medical officers have expressed no opinion on these points.

I annex to this Report an Appendix, containing details of the following particulars with respect to each of the metropolitan workhouses; viz.

The limit of accommodation.

The number of inmates (classified) on the day of my inspection.

The number of rooms inhabited by sick and infirm women, and the number of beds in those rooms occupied by day and by night.

The number of rooms inhabited by sick men, and the number of beds in those rooms occupied by day and by night.

The average cubical space allotted to each patient, together with the maximum cubic space and the minimum cubic space.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed, together with the maximum and minimum superficial feet so occupied.

A table giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward

The

The number of medical officers and their salaries, and whether they or the Boards of Guardians find the drugs; the number of cases each medical officer sees and prescribes for daily, and the time he is engaged daily in the workhouse; and also, the number of paid nurses, and other information.

There are 16 of these workhouse infirmaries situated in localities where the atmosphere must necessarily be more impure than that which pervades workhouses built in the suburbs of London. These workhouses are, Clerkenwell; St. George-in-the-East; St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury; Holborn; St. James, Westminster; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Petty France; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Shoreditch; the Strand; Whitechapel; Bermondsey; St. George-the-Martyr; Lambeth; St. Olave; and St. Saviour.

There are 12 workhouses surrounded by land not built upon, and belonging to the guardians of the poor, the infirmaries of which might be either enlarged or be re-built, and so be made to meet the requirements of medical science. These workhouses belong to the guardians of the following places; namely, Greenwich; Fulham; Hackney; Kensington; East London; West London; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Kensington; Mile-End Old Town; Paddington; Stepney; St. Mary, Newington; and Wandsworth and Clapham.

I must not, however, omit to mention, that the workhouse infirmary at Chelsea, belonging to the guardians of St. George, Hanover-square, is the best in London, giving an average of 829 cubic feet to each patient, and an average area of 70 superficial feet to each bed.

It seems to me that the wards of many of the infirmaries were not originally constructed in such a manner as to secure either sufficient ventilation or light with the greatest facility, or so as to empty the wards of foul air with the greatest speed. In some of these wards there are no windows opposite each other, and there I could not detect the air to be moving through them. The pauper nurses did not know how to obviate this defect, except by widely opening the doors and windows, and creating draughts. I allude particularly to the infirmaries at Greenwich, at Clerkenwell, St. George-in-the-East (portions of), St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury (portions of), Holborn, Islington, St. James, Westminster (portions of), West London, East London (portions of), St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, St. Marylebone (portions of), Poplar, the Strand, Whitechapel, Bermondsey, St. George-the-Martyr, and St. Mary, Newington.

In several sick wards I observed that the beds of the patients were arranged along the dead walls of wards, and that patients in such a position did not appear to me to get sufficient light and air. Many of the sick wards abut upon corridors, and in these corridors there are windows which permit the air to pass from the wards into the corridors, and to repass from the corridors into the wards, so that the atmosphere of the wards and the corridors is the same, and equally impure. All the air which enters a sick ward should, I think, come from the outer atmosphere.

Very few of the water-closets for the sick wards are well placed; some of them are in the sick wards, some are on the landing-places of the staircases, and very few are constructed outside the buildings. Such water-closets as are built within the sick wards must necessarily taint the air; and I have brought this circumstance under the notice of the Guardians both by written minutes and otherwise.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to assure your Board that the whole of the wards which I have inspected were perfectly clean, and I should inform you that no notice of my inspection was given to the workhouse authorities.

In my opinion, the bedsteads in all the sick wards, and the bedclothes, are very generally sufficient and clean, but the beds were frequently insufficient, a great many being shorter than the bedsteads, some being too sparely filled, and almost all of them were filled with flock, and that was very generally in a lumpy condition.

In my opinion, all the mattresses in sick wards should be made of hair.

As regards the furniture in these wards, I found that the vessels used for drinking and eating and washing in were sometimes made of tin or metal, and in many instances they appeared to me to be not clean, and sometimes not quite sweet; all such vessels should be of earthenware.

There is in many of the sick wards a deficiency of easy chairs; of wash-hand basins; and even, in some places, of combs and brushes, of towels, and of lockers;

and there should be more bed rests; a greater supply of amusing and instructive books in nearly all these sick wards; and if the means were given the convalescent patients of playing a few harmless games, such as dominoes, draughts, or chess, time would pass more easily with them.

There are no hospital kitchens in the detached infirmaries, nor are there separate kitchens attached to the sick wards of all the workhouses; and invariably there are no day rooms. Each of the medical men of these workhouses state that they can obtain for their patients any stimulants or any food which they order for them, and they know well how essential a variety of food is for their patients; but, as this food is, generally speaking, cooked by paupers in the kitchen of the workhouse, and carried from thence by paupers for a considerable distance to the bedsides of the patients, I believe that it must be often served nearly cold, and that it has not been cooked in such a manner as to render it most nutritive and most digestive. It seems to me that pauper cooks are unlikely to understand cooking, and that there should, therefore, be a paid trained cook and a separate kitchen for the sick wards of each of the metropolitan workhouses.

With regard to "the supply of medical attendance and medicine," I have to inform your Board that the medical officers of workhouses are non-resident, with the exception of one at the St. Marylebone Workhouse, two at the St. Pancras Workhouse, and one at St. Olave's Workhouse: this latter officer being also the medical officer for all the sick poor within the union of St. Olave's.

Upon the whole, I am enabled with satisfaction to report to you that the medical officers of the metropolitan workhouses appear to me to do their duty to the best of their ability; but I am obliged to add that, in many instances, their duties are very arduous, and their salaries inadequate. An examination of the duties prescribed by your Board to be performed by a medical officer of a workhouse is the best evidence of the very responsible post which he occupies; he has to attend punctually upon all persons in the workhouse who require his aid; to examine every pauper who enters the workhouse, and direct the warding of such pauper; to give directions for the diet, classification, and treatment of all sick paupers, and of children, and women suckling children; to report to the guardians all defects in diet, drainage, ventilation, and warmth of the workhouse; to report the defects of the infirmary, and of the mode in which the nurses do their duty; and to keep the medical books, together with all the various details prescribed by such books.

In return for the duties above shortly enumerated, the medical officer, for instance, of the West London Union Workhouse, which has just been built at Holloway (and I select this case at hazard, but I believe it fairly represents that of workhouse medical officers, generally, in London), has a salary of 110*l.* a-year, finding all drugs, which cost him 45 *l.* a-year, visiting 152 patients daily; prescribing daily for about 55 of them, and spending four hours in the workhouse daily.

I think that all the drugs for all the sick poor, both in and out of workhouses, should be found by the guardians, together with a dispenser, and that the salaries of the workhouse medical officers should be more adequate to the duties they are expected to perform.

With regard to "the provision for the nursing and care of the sick," I will at once state that, in my opinion, pauper nursing should be wholly abolished, and a sufficient staff of properly trained and paid nurses should be appointed for every workhouse infirmary. I have come to this conclusion, because I find that a great many of the pauper nurses now employed cannot read either the printed or the written labels on the bottles of medicine which they are entrusted to administer; because they are, as a rule, feeble old women, who know nothing about nursing; because their previous careers have, in many instances, been vicious; because their love of drink often drives them to beg, or buy, or rob the sick of the stimulants which they should give them, and because their treatment of the poor is, generally speaking, not characterised either by judgment or by gentleness.

Your last instruction to me is, to suggest such alterations in the arrangements of each workhouse as will secure satisfactory treatment and care for the sick poor of the metropolis. I am obliged to confess to your Board that no such arrangements can, as I believe, be made in the following workhouses: namely, Clerkenwell;

Clerkenwell; St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury; Holborn; St. Margaret and St John, Westminster, at Petty France; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Islington; the Strand; Whitechapel; Bermondsey; St. George-the-Martyr, and Lambeth.

There are many reasons which oblige me to come to this conclusion, some of which I will endeavour shortly to enumerate; in each sick ward of the above workhouses there is a great deficiency of cubical space for each patient, and of superficial space for each bed; defects which might possibly be remedied by withdrawing one-half of the beds now placed in each room, but this is not a practical remedy, because these sick wards would then be wholly insufficient for the number of sick paupers who should be warded in them; again, most of these workhouses are badly constructed, and are closely hemmed in on every side by other buildings; the trades carried on in the vicinity of some of them taint the atmosphere; the airing yards are, generally speaking, wholly insufficient; there is no facility for supervision or inspection in any of them; there is no room to erect sufficient bath-rooms and lavatories where required; it is not possible to build water-closets outside the walls of the buildings, and so remove them from close proximity to the sick wards, and there are no means of giving day-rooms to the convalescent.

On the other hand, the workhouses of Greenwich; Fulham; Hackney; Kensington; East London; West London; St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, at Kensington; Mile-end Old Town; Paddington; Stepney; St. Mary, Newington; Rotherhithe; and Wandsworth and Clapham, stand on sites a great proportion of which is unoccupied by buildings, and on which, therefore, the guardians could, if they thought fit, build hospitals upon a system calculated to meet the requirements of medical science.

It appears to me that the workhouses of Bethnal-green; St. Luke, Chelsea; St. George, Hanover-square, Mount-street; St. George-in-the-East; Hampstead; City of London; St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Poplar; Shoreditch; Camberwell; St. Olave; St. Saviour; and St. Luke, Middlesex, present the guardians with some facilities for rendering the sick wards in them rather more complete than many of them now are for hospital purposes; but I must, at the same time, admit that to do this nearly half the beds now in the sick wards of these workhouses must be withdrawn, and be placed in other wards of the same workhouses, a proceeding which would damage the classification, and materially reduce the maximum number of inmates which each workhouse now holds.

I have now accounted for 39 of the 40 workhouses to which this report adverts; there is, therefore, only one other workhouse to notice, and that is the workhouse belonging to the guardians of St. George, Hanover-square, at Chelsea, which appears to me to be sufficient for the purposes to which it is dedicated.

But mere suggestions to rebuild or remodel the infirmaries of the metropolitan workhouses, so as to give not less than 1,000 cubic feet of air to each patient, nor less than 80 superficial feet to each bed, to abolish pauper nursing, to establish a sufficient staff of trained paid nurses by day and by night in each of the workhouses, to give each of the medical officers a sufficient salary, to appoint resident medical officers wherever necessary, to pay for the drugs out of the rates, to strictly classify patients in separate wards, and to provide day-rooms for the chronically sick, the aged and infirm, and the convalescent, will not, as it seems to me, secure the satisfactory treatment of the sick poor in workhouses, for there is no legal power vested in your Board which enables you to compel Boards of Guardians to adopt these suggestions in their entirety.

Indeed, the difficulty of carrying out the suggestion regarding space, is almost insuperable, for it would be necessary to withdraw nearly one-half of the beds now occupied by the sick, and by the bedridden; and, in the wards which I inspected, I found 9,335 beds thus occupied: again, as to a sufficient staff of paid trained nurses (of whom, according to the opinion of the seven eminent medical men named in this report, there should be three to each 50 sick cases), supposing the 40 Boards of Guardians within the metropolis were disposed to elect them, the workhouses are, for the most part, incapable of affording them proper accommodation, and, finally, the classification to which I have alluded would be altogether impossible, for there are at present in the 40 metropolitan workhouses, which are calculated to accommodate 28,550 persons, no less than 10,300 old and infirm persons, 6,000 temporarily disabled, and 1,800 idiots, besides able-bodied people and children.

Your Board has no power to compel Boards of Guardians to build infirmaries for the sick poor, or to oblige guardians to elect and pay resident medical officers, or to enforce the paying for drugs out of the rates; and, therefore, until these powers, and other powers similar to them, are conferred on your Board by the Legislature, sufficient infirmaries for the sick poor are not likely to be built.

The advice of your Board, and the recommendations and suggestions of your inspectors, are generally inoperative when their adoption will result in an unusual though necessary outlay of the poor-rates.

I may say, for myself, that I have frequently failed when I have recommended a Board of Guardians to build a new workhouse, although it was to supersede an old workhouse in every respect unfit for the reception of pauper inmates; and there are always one of two reasons which the Guardians adopt to avoid building a new workhouse; one of these reasons is, that the times are so bad that the ratepayers cannot then bear the taxation necessary for such a purpose; the other reason is, that the times are so good and pauperism so low that there is then no necessity to build a new workhouse.

I am of opinion that your Board should have power to order sufficient sick wards to be built for the poor and to be paid for out of the rates in the metropolitan district, and that you should also have power to establish and maintain in such sick wards, and out of the rates, a sufficient staff of medical officers and trained nurses, together with such drugs and medical appliances as you may consider necessary, without the consent of the guardians of the poor.

I think that hospitals should be built wholly apart from the metropolitan workhouses, for the reception of the sick poor, and that the cost of building and of maintaining these hospitals, and of supporting the sick poor in them, should be defrayed by a common rating of the metropolis, based on its rateable value, for I am sure, in the first place, that the present pressure of the rates is intolerably unequal; and I am also sure, as I have already said, that no ingenuity or contrivances can render the majority of the present sick wards in any way equal to the just requirements of sound medical science.

Nor is there anything new in this proposition, for 26 years ago the Poor Law Commissioners framed a Bill containing provisions of a somewhat similar character. Clause 8 of that Bill was as follows:

"That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, as and when they shall see fit, by order under their hands and seal, to declare so many parishes or unions, or parishes and unions, as they may see fit, to be united for the management of any class or classes of infirm or infant poor, &c. &c. &c."

In conclusion, it is my duty to inform your Board that though some of the various circumstances connected with the workhouses which I have embodied in this Report have been known to me for many years, yet most of them your Board have not the power to remedy; I allude particularly to the enlarging of the airing yards, and of the sick wards, the remodelling of the internal arrangements of the wards of workhouses, and the reconstructing of water-closets. On the other hand, I have frequently brought under the notice of the masters of workhouses and the guardians, the deficiency of furniture of various descriptions, and the expediency for a greater supply of instructive books; and I have the satisfaction of now stating that the guardians have frequently met my wishes, though that has not been invariably the case. The employment of paid nurses, instead of pauper nurses, is a subject which your Board has always warmly advocated, and which I have frequently and earnestly urged upon the Boards of Guardians of this Metropolis, and I am happy to say in many instances with success.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*

Poor Law Inspector.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

APPENDIX.

LAMBETH WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 4th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,100 inmates, and to-day there were 968 inmates, of whom 725 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 193 were able-bodied, and 50 were children.

There are 16 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 290 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are 8 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 186 beds; these 24 rooms will accommodate 476 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 530 feet; the maximum being 879 feet, and the minimum 315 feet. The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 48; the maximum being 68, and the minimum 37.

A table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day-rooms for the sick; there are no bath-rooms in the sick wards for women; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; there are no sufficient lavatories for the sick wards, but there are sufficient wash-hand basins and towels; there are no padded rooms for lunacy cases. Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing-yards for the women (of whom there were to-day 476) contain 1,484 superficial yards; the principal yard is also the drying yard of the wash-house; and the wash-house, the female vagrant ward, and the female imbecile ward abut upon it, while the dead-house is in its close proximity.

The airing-yards for the men (of whom there were to-day 442) contain 1,120 superficial yards.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 300*l.* per annum, the guardians finding the drugs; there is a dispenser who is also employed as a nurse for sick men; there is one paid nurse for the male imbeciles; there is one paid nurse for the female imbeciles, and there were 84 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse this week; there is one paid nurse, with a paid assistant for the sick women, and there is one pauper nurse with assistant pauper nurse in each sick ward; there are no paid night nurses, but there are pauper night nurses.

The medical officer has usually about 600 cases on his books, and sees professionally from 70 to 100 cases daily.

This workhouse meets, in one instance only, the requirements considered necessary by the eminent medical men to whose report I have previously alluded, for the medical officer has no pecuniary interest whatever in the medicines supplied, nor is he charged with the duty of dispensing them.

Six of the pauper nurses entrusted to administer medicine cannot read the labels on the medicine bottles.

The wards for female imbeciles are dark and gloomy, and are badly ventilated, and the area for exercise is wholly insufficient; the drains of the house are frequently in a defective state; the dead-house is immediately under the flooring of a sick ward for females, and the medical officer says, "the smell is sometimes terribly offensive; it is most atrocious;" the dispenser says, "it is impossible for me to do the duties which devolve upon me." The medical officer also says, "I have no time for recreation, for I spend two-thirds of each day in the workhouse; the infirmaries are insufficient, and generally full. I can obtain any quantity of stimulants, and any food I choose to order for my patients."

I am unable to suggest any practical arrangements which would secure the satisfactory treatment of the sick poor in this workhouse, for, if the requirements which the progress of medical science were complied with here, the sick wards would accommodate only 159 patients, each of whom would have 1,060 cubical feet of air, and 95 superficial feet for each bedstead, and one day-room for the patients of every two sick rooms.

I cannot recommend this arrangement in the face of the medical officer's assertion that the 479 beds in the infirmaries of the workhouse are insufficient for the sick poor of this parish.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Lambeth.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	REMARKS.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*			
1	Men's dormitory -	–	1	– –	104 5	26 0	10 0	27,148	90	
2	- ditto - -	–	1	– –	104 5	26 3	10 10	29,693	90	
3	Gallery; married couples.	–	1	– –	10½ feet square.	–	–	–	32	16 rooms, to contain 2 each.
4	Male insane ward, in two divisions, Nos. 1 and 2.	–	–	1 25	59 7	19 10	11 6	13,589	25	No. 1, 11 beds. No. 2, 14 „
5	Male convalescent ward	–	–	1 26	59 9	19 9	11 8	13,767	24	
6	Male infirm ward -	–	–	1 30	46 6	28 2	11 0	14,407	29	
7	Male bad leg ward -	–	–	1 24	59 8	20 0	15 3	18,198	24	
8	Male sick ward -	–	–	1 26	47 3	27 10	10 9	14,138	26	
8½	Male bedridden ward	–	–	1 31	47 0	28 0	13 0	17,108	30	
9	Oakum room - -	–	–	– –	37 4	19 6	11 5	8,311	—	
10	Male foul ward -	–	–	1 10	29 7	15 6	11 6	5,273	10	
11	Men's fever „ - -	–	–	1 14	32 0	29 7	13 0	12,306	14	In ordinary cases 14, in fever „ 10.
12	A. B. men's ward -	1	–	– –	29 8	15 0	11 6	5,117	—	
13	A. B. „ dormitory	–	1	– –	31 9	29 6	15 0	14,048	26	
14	Men's sitting hall -	1	–	– –	35 7	33 7	13 0	15,541	—	
15	Men's dormitory -	–	1	– –	36 7	34 4	13 0	16,328	42	
16	Men's infirm ward -	–	–	1 –	36 9	34 4	15 3	19,241	27	
16½	Flock room - -	1	–	– –	26 2	19 10	10 0	5,190	—	
17	Women's day room -	1	–	– –	32 0	24 3	8 8	6,725	—	
18	Women's infirm ward	–	–	1 –	32 0	24 6	8 7	6,729	14	
19	Women's foul „ -	–	–	1 15	32 0	24 3	8 8	6,725	14	
20	A. B. women's „ -	1	–	– –	32 0	24 2	8 6	6,573	—	
21	Needle room - -	1	–	– –	32 0	24 0	8 6	6,528	—	
22	Women's infirm ward	–	–	1 16	32 10	23 9	8 9	6,823	14	
23	Ditto - - -	–	–	1 15	32 0	24 0	8 10	6,784	14	
24	Ditto - - -	–	–	1 11	26 9	20 0	13 0	6,956	11	
25 } 25 }	4 rooms used as refractory women's wards, by day only.	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	—	
26	Lying-in ward - -	–	–	1 11	35 0	19 8	10 9	7,400	11	
27	Nursery - - -	–	–	1 –	34 9	20 10	10 6	7,602	14	14 adults only, 20 „ & children, 24 all children.
28	Women's convalescent ward, and occasionally as nursery.	–	–	1 10 double and 1 single.	36 0	21 3	8 8	6,630	14	14 adults only, 20 „ & children, 24 all children.
29	Women's bad leg ward	–	–	1 17	36 0	20 9	8 8	6,474	13	
30	Women's infirm „	–	–	1 16	36 0	21 0	8 0	6,048	12	
31	Ditto - - -	–	–	1 17	36 0	21 5	8 0	6,168	12	
32	Women's bedridden ward	–	–	1 15	35 8	20 0	7 0	4,993	10	
33	Ditto - - -	–	–	1 16	36 0	20 0	7 0	5,040	10	
34	Women's casual ward	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	Certified for 30 beds.
35	Women's foul „	–	–	1 –	30 0	17 6	9 9	5,119	10	
36	Women's insane „	–	–	1 –	30 5	17 9	9 9	5,262	11	
37	Ditto - - -	–	–	1 33	66 6	29 9	10 3	20,278	32	
38	Women's bad leg ward	–	–	1 33	54 0	28 0	11 6	17,388	33	
39	Women's sick „	–	–	1 31	54 0	28 0	17 0	25,704	31	
40	Women's dormitory -	–	1	– –	30 0	17 8	8 9	4,637	14	
41	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	17 7	10 0	8 10	1,553	4	
42	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	15 6	14 6	8 8	1,947	6	
43	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	50 10	30 9	9 5	14,719	49	
44	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	29 11	17 8	10 0	5,285	16	
45	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	30 9	17 7	9 11	5,361	18	
46	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	15 5	14 8	9 10	2,223	7	
47	Ditto - - -	–	1	– –	50 7	31 1	8 9	13,752	46	
48	Women's probation ward	–	1	– –	12 6	13 0	10 9	1,747	6	
49	Men's „ „	–	1	– –	14 9	11 1	11 2	1,825	6	
50	Men's casual ward -	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	Certified for 31 beds.
							TOTAL - - -		941	

I have inspected all the wards of the workhouse, and am of opinion that, according to the instructions of the Poor Law Board, the number of inmates certified for each ward in the above list may be properly placed therein.

5 March 1866. *Henry H. Butler*, M. O.

I certify that the above is a correct exposition of the number of beds for each ward, as pronounced by the Medical Officer.

George Day, Master.

ST. SAVIOUR'S WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 5th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 562; and to-day there were 400 inmates, of whom 318 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm; 46 were able-bodied, and 36 were children.

There are nine rooms inhabited by sick men and women (one of them is inhabited by female imbeciles by night only) containing 176 beds, occupied (with the exception of the one alluded to above) by day and by night. These nine rooms will accommodate 176 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 594 feet, the maximum being 1,026 feet, and the minimum 298 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 50, the maximum being 78, and the minimum 31.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The infirmary is a detached building; there is a day-room for convalescent men, and there was one room empty, capable of containing 23 beds, if each bed occupied a space equal to that allotted to the other beds in this infirmary.

There are no airing yards for the sick; there is no separate kitchen for the sick wards; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals. The male imbeciles are distributed about the workhouse; there were five such cases here to-day.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 100 *l.* per annum; and he finds the drugs, which cost him 53 *l.* a year; there is one paid nurse in the infirmary, and there are pauper nurses in each ward; there is no dispenser; the medical officer attends daily; he can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

There is a small house next to the detached infirmary, called the "cottage," used for infectious cases; the rooms are small and ill-ventilated, and are unfit for the purposes to which they are dedicated.

This workhouse does not meet the requirements of medical science, nor am I able to suggest any arrangements which would in the least enable it to do so.

The medical officer sees professionally about 70 cases daily in the workhouse, and spends about two hours there.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, 5 April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.
					Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*		
	Female imbeciles -	–	–	–	40 5	16 0	9 5	6,089	
	Female dormitory -	–	–	–	36 0	18 3	9 6	6,241	
5	- - - -	–	–	–	22 0	22 4	12 2	5,978	
7	- - - -	–	–	–	21 9	21 9	13 3	6,267	
9	- - - -	–	–	–	46 0	22 4	11 3	11,557	
17	- - - -	–	–	–	56 0	23 0	11 2	14,511	
19	- - - -	–	–	–	56 0	22 9	11 2	14,226	
32	- - - -	–	–	–	46 7	22 2	13 0	13,424	
26	- - - -	–	–	–	21 4	18 6	13 0	5,131	
20	- - - -	–	–	–	22 10	20 9	13 0	6,159	
24	- - - -	–	–	–	56 0	22 10	13 0	16,623	
22	- - - -	–	–	–	56 0	22 10	13 0	16,623	
12	- - - -	–	–	–	31 0	22 6	12 3	8,545	
							TOTAL - - -	131,374 *Cubic ft.*	

AIRING YARDS.

	Area.
Men's Yard - - - - - - - - - -	327
Women's Yard - - - - - - - - -	571
TOTAL - - -	898 *Sup. yards.*

BERMONDSEY WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 5th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this Workhouse is fixed for 900 inmates, and to-day these were 535 inmates, of whom 341 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 126 were able-bodied, and 68 were children.

There are five rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 73 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are 11 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 211 beds, but of these latter rooms one, containing 73 beds, is used by night only; these 16 rooms will accommodate 284 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 464 feet; the maximum being 709 feet, and the minimum 235 feet.

The average superficial feet is 50, the maximum being 71, and the minimum 25.

A table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The wards for men, numbered two and three on the table, are on the ground floor, and are very defective both as regards light and ventilation; the pauper nurse in Number 2 could not read.

There are no day rooms for the sick, and the lavatories are insufficient; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals, but if there were a case of scarlet fever the medical officer says he should mix it with the other sick cases; the position of the dead-house, and of the men's urinals, and water-closets, is very objectionable; many of the wards in the sick wards are badly ventilated.

The airing yards, for both the men and women, are very deficient, being far too confined; for there are only 1,318 superficial yards for the whole of the inmates. The imbeciles of both sexes, of whom there were 18 in the workhouse to-day, are distributed about the house.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 80 *l.* per annum, and he finds the drugs, which cost 25 *l.* a year; but the guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine. There is no paid nurse, but the pauper nurses and pauper assistant nurses in each sick ward.

The medical officer has about 100 cases to attend to daily, and specially about 40; he has no dispenser; he can obtain any amount of stimulants and food which he may require for his patients.

The site of this workhouse is bad, and the cellar floors, being below the level of the Thames, are sometimes flooded one foot deep, but the medical officer says, "it is surprising how little deposit is left when the flood subsides."

This workhouse does not meet the requirements of medical science, nor is it possible to render it capable of doing so.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Bermondsey, 5th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.
					Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*		
2	Male, sick and infirm	–	–	–	22 9	23 0	10 6	5,494	
3	Ditto	–	–	–	28 9	23 0	10 6	6,943	
23	Male Infirmary	–	–	–	46 0	20 9	8 0	7,636	
23	Male small room adjoining	–	–	–	19 6	9 6	8 0	1,482	
23	Male nurse's room	–	–	–	13 9	9 0	8 0	990	
24		–	–	–	15 10	20 0	8 0	2,533	
20	Female Infirmary	–	–	–	30 9	19 6	8 0	9,165	
20	Ditto	–	–	–	28 0	19 6	8 0		
22	Ditto	–	–	–	25 6	22 3	10 0	5,673	
5	Ditto	–	–	–	10 6	14 3	9 5	1,408	
5	Ditto	–	–	–	19 6	16 4	9 5	3,000	
31	Ditto	–	–	–	41 3	19 10	9 0	7,363	
30	Ditto	–	–	–	53 0	25 0	10 0	13,250	
9	Male Infirmary	–	–	–	20 0	15 7	9 2	2,857	
10	Ditto	–	–	–	46 0	20 0	9 5	11,845	
10		–	–	–	26 0	13 0	9 5		
11	Male Infirmary	–	–	–	21 0	15 10	9 0	2,993	
12	Ditto	–	–	–	44 0	20 9	9 0	25,709	
12		–	–	–	34 4	14 0	9 0		
12		–	–	–	70 6	20 9	9 0		
12*a*		–	–	–	25 0	21 3	10 0	5,313	
13		–	–	–	31 9	25 0	10 2	8,070	
36		–	–	–	55 9	28 6	9 9	15,492	
							TOTAL	137,216	*Cub. ft.*

AIRING YARDS.

	Area.
Men's yard	470
Women's yard	503
Boys' yard	163
Girls' „	182
TOTAL	1,318 *Sup. yds.*

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 6th April, 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 624 inmates; and to-day there were 396 inmates, of whom 368 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 13 were able-bodied, and 15 were children.

There are nine rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 123 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are three rooms, similarly occupied by sick men, containing 40 beds; these 12 rooms will accommodate 170 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 508, the maximum being 656 feet and the minimum 434 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 52, the maximum being 77 and the minimum 40.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick; the water-closet and bath-room departments are very defective; there is no separate kitchen for the sick; the water supply is deficient; the ventilation is bad; the medical officer says: "there is not a decent ward in the whole house."

The yards, called the airing yards, are merely small courts, and are unfit for exercising yards.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 80*l.* per annum: he finds the drugs, the guardians finding cod-liver oil and quinine; fever and small-pox cases go to hospitals.

There are no paid nurses, but it is supposed that one will shortly be appointed; there are no special night nurses, but there are pauper nurses in each sick ward; there is no dispenser. The medical officer thinks that the drugs cost him 10*l.* a-year, but he says, "If the guardians found all the drugs it would be good for me; and, to speak honestly, for the paupers."

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants and food which he may require for his patients.

This workhouse does not meet the requirements of medical science.

The medical officer sees professionally about 125 cases daily in the workhouse, and spends about an hour and a half there.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, 6th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.
					Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*		
2	Male sick ward	–	–	–	44 9	18 6	10 0	8,758	
2	Ditto	–	–	–	24 0	10 0	2 0		
9	Ditto	–	–	–	35 10	19 0	10 0	7,288	
9	Ditto	–	–	–	24 10	10 0	2 0		
8	Ditto	–	–	–	32 9	18 0	10 0	6,075	
8	Ditto	–	–	–	10 0	9 0	2 0		
4	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	–	37 0	19 6	10 0	7,215	
4	Ditto sick ward	–	–	–	37 8	19 3	11 0	8,296	
4	–	–	–	–	16 0	10 0	2 0		
	Female foul ward	–	–	–	17 3	18 8	9 2	2,952	
	Nursery	–	–	–	19 0	16 0	10 0	3,040	
1	Female sick ward	–	–	–	45 3	19 9	10 2	9,566	
1	Ditto	–	–	–	24 0	10 0	2 0		
2	Ditto	–	–	–	45 0	18 6	11 0	9,158	
6	Ditto	–	–	–	34 0	19 0	11 0	7,106	
7	Ditto	–	–	–	40 3	18 6	12 2	9,060	
11	Ditto (convalescent)	–	–	–	37 8	18 9	11 1	7,827	
						TOTAL		86,341	*Cub. ft.*

SAINT OLAVE'S WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 6th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 537 inmates, and to-day there were 276 inmates, of whom 202 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 49 were able-bodied, and 25 were children.

There are seven rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 59 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are five rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 38 beds; these 12 rooms will accommodate 97 persons; the average cubical space for each patient, is 611 feet; the maximum being 1,234 feet, and the minimum 513 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 58; the maximum being 136, and the minimum 48.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick, nor any separate kitchen for them; the sick wards are insufficient, being always nearly full, and sometimes over full. Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals; the imbeciles are distributed amongst the inmates of the house, and there were 13 of them here to-day.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 120 *l.* a year, the guardians finding the drugs; there is no dispenser. The medical officer resides in the workhouse, but he is also medical officer for the out-door paupers for the whole union; to-day, there were nearly a 1,000 paupers on the books, irrespectively of the children at the district schools.

There are usually 57 cases or thereabout to attend to in the infirmary, besides the old and infirm, of whom there are about 100 in the workhouse; out of the workhouse there are usually from 80 to 120 cases to attend to.

There are no paid nurses in the infirmaries, but there are pauper nurses in each sick ward; they are entrusted to administer stimulants and medicines; two of them could not read the labels on the bottles.

This workhouse does not meet the requirements of medical science.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which he might require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, 6th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied			Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.
		By Day only.	By Night only.	By Day and Night.					
					Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*		
6	Male, aged and infirm -	–	–	–	23 0	18 3	11 0	4,617	
58	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	21 6	18 3	11 0	4,316	
	Male sick ward - -	–	–	–	42 6	17 6	11 0	8,181	
	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	–	20 3	18 4	11 0	4,084	
	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	61 0	17 4	11 0	11,630	
70	Women's sick ward and nursery.	–	–	–	31 9	18 0	11 0	6,286	
71	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	31 6	18 0	11 0	6,237	
	Women's itch ward -	–	–	–	10 0	12 6	11 0	1,375	
	Women's venereal ward	–	–	–	9 0	12 6	11 0	1,238	
82	Basement male ward -	–	–	–	21 9	17 9	9 2	3,538	
82*a*	Basement male itch ward	–	–	–	22 9	17 9	9 2	3,701	
	Helpless women's ward	–	–	–	18 10	20 4	10 1	4,104	
							TOTAL - -	59,307	*Cub. ft.*

AIRING YARDS.

	Area.
Men's yard - - - - - - - - - -	367
Men's infirmary yard - - - - - - - -	216
Men's vagrant yard - - - - - - - - -	83
Women's yard - - - - - - - - - -	247
Women's infirmary yard - - - - - - - -	146
Women's aged and infirm yard - - - - - - -	184
Drying yards - - - - - - - - - -	427
Girls' school yard - - - - - - - - -	184
TOTAL - -	1,854 *Sup. yds.*

GREENWICH WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 9th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,044 inmates; and to-day there were 910 inmates, of whom 787 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 13 were able-bodied, and 110 were children.

There are 23 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 306 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are 13 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 152 beds; the 36 rooms will accommodate 458 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 462 feet; the maximum being 685 feet and the minimum 360 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 45, the maximum being 68, and the minimum 33.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick, but there are day rooms for the imbeciles; the bath-rooms are insufficient, and the lavatories are insufficient; fever, small-pox, and syphilis, up to 20 cases, are sent to hospitals.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, who finds the drugs and a dispenser. The medical officer spends six hours daily here; the guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine.

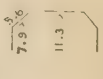
There are two paid nurses for the female imbeciles, and one paid nurse for the male imbeciles; there were 126 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse to-day; the guardians have just appointed two paid nurses for the sick, but they have not yet arrived; there are no paid night nurses.

There are no infectious wards; there are pauper nurses in each ward; the ventilation of most of the sick wards in this workhouse is defective; the water supply is defective.

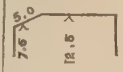
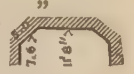
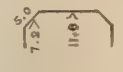
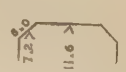
This workhouse does not in any instance meet the requirements of medical science, but, as the guardians possess a large space of ground at the back of the workhouse, they could, if they thought fit, build sufficient infirmaries; I must remark, however that the site is low; and I have been informed that the drainage is below the level of the Thames.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Greenwich, 9th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night Only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
13	Imbecile women -	–	–	11	28 9	18 3	13 0	6,820	–	525	
12	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	18 10	18 3	13 0	4,468	–	344	
15	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	21	54 6	16 0	10 0	9,283	–	928	Flat.
					6 3	9 0	10 0				
	Imbecile strong room	–	–	–	10 10	5 6	10 0	595	–	59	,,
3	Imbecile day room -	–	–	–	36 4	16 0	10 0	5,813	–	581	,,
9	Imbecile bed room -	–	–	19	48 6	16 5	9 3	7,365	–	796	,,
8	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	28 0	16 6	9 3	4,274	–	462	,,
6	Imbecile day room -	–	–	–	34 0	16 6	9 3	5,189	–	561	,,
39	Lying-in-ward - -	–	–	10	25 10	16 6	9 3	3,943	–	426	,,
37	Lying in day room -	–	–	–	19 6	16 6	9 3	2,976	–	322	,,
1	Bed room, imbecile women - -	–	–	8	26 0	15 9	10 0	4,095	–	410	,,
1*a*	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	18 6	17 6	10 0	3,238	–	324	,,
23	Women infirm -	–	–	18	46 9	16 6	9 2	7,511	–	819	,,
					8 0	6 0	9 2				
20	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	18	49 0	16 6	9 2	7,851	–	857	,,
					8 0	6 0	9 2				
39	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	19	47 9	18 2	7 9	8,840	–	868	
					47 9	12 8	3 6				
19	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	17	45 9	18 0	7 9	8,383	–	824	
					45 9	12 6	3 6				
30	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	19	48 9	16 5	7 8	9,182	–	848	
					48 9	11 0	4 7				
					8 0	6 0	12 3				

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Greenwich—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. No. of Beds.	Length. Ft.	Length. in.	Breadth. Ft.	Breadth. in.	Height. Ft.	Height. in.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
27	Women, infirm -	–	–	18	46	9	16	6	7	8				
					46	9	11	0	4	7	8,858	–	820	
					8	0	6	0	12	3				
26	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	34	0	16	6	7	8				
					34	0	11	0	4	7	6,015	–	561	
62	Infirm men - -	–	–	19	46	9	16	4	7	6				
					46	9	11	4	4	11	8,872	–	812	
					8	0	6	0	12	5				
59	Ditto - - -	–	–	19	45	9	16	4	7	6				
					45	9	11	4	4	11	8,750	–	896	Ditto.
					8	0	6	0	12	5				
43	Male imbeciles' bed room.	–	–	11	29	0	16	0	10	1	5,039	–	500	Flat.
					5	6	6	6	10	1				
43*a*	Male bed room -	–	–	9	6	6	5	6	10	1				
					16	0	22	0	10	1	6,168	–	612	,,
					16	0	14	0	10	1				
43	Male day room -	–	–	–	38	6	16	0	10	1	6,211	–	616	,,
91	Male bed room -	–	–	13	29	0	18	0	12	9	6,656	–	522	
,,	Male day room -	–	–	–	19	3	18	0	12	9	4,417	–	347	
69	Women's infirmary -	–	–	13	34	0	17	0	9	10	5,684	–	578	Flat.
71	Ditto - - -	–	–	6	18	10	17	0	9	10	3,148	–	320	,,
72	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	34	0	17	0	9	10	5,684	–	578	,,
73	Ditto - - -	–	–	6	18	0	17	0	9	10	3,009	–	306	,,
74	Nursery - - -	–	–	11	30	0	17	0	9	10	5,015	–	510	,,
75	Women's sick ward -	–	–	12	29	6	17	0	7	6				
					29	6	12	0	4	2	5,236	–	501	
76	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	17	10	17	0	7	6				
					17	10	12	0	4	2	3,165	–	303	Ditto.
77	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	34	0	17	0	7	6				
					34	0	12	0	4	2	6,035	–	578	Ditto.
78	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	15	37	10	17	0	7	6				
					37	10	12	0	4	6	6,863	–	643	
80	Imbecile women -	–	–	12	23	6	17	0	10	0	3,995	–	400	Ditto.
80*a*	Day room - -	–	–	–	18	0	17	0	9	9	2,983	–	306	Flat.
81	Men's infirmary -	–	–	13	34	0	17	0	9	10	5,684	–	578	,,
83	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	18	9	17	0	9	10	3,134	–	319	,,
84	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	34	0	17	0	9	10	5,684	–	578	,,
85	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	18	0	17	2	9	10	3,039	–	309	,,
86	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	29	9	17	2	9	10	5,021	–	511	,,
87	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	29	10	17	2	7	2				
					29	10	12	2	4	4	5,242	–	512	
88	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	17	10	16	10	10	0	3,002	–	300	
89	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	34	0	17	2	7	2				
					34	0	12	2	4	4	5,975	–	583	
								TOTAL - -			248,410	*Cub. ft*	24,353	*Sup. ft.*

SAINT MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 10th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,800 inmates; and to-day there were 1,703 inmates, of whom 1,518 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 41 were able-bodied, and 144 were children.

There are 22 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 255 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are 18 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 330 beds; these 40 rooms will accommodate 585 persons. The average cubical space for each patient is 617 feet, the maximum being 915 feet, and the minimum 206 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 50, the maximum being 65, and the minimum being 18.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick; the bath rooms in the sick wards are insufficient; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; the lavatories for the sick wards are insufficient, but there are sufficient washhand basins and towels; fever and smallpox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing grounds for the sick and infirm women and men, and for the idiotic women, are sufficient, and they contain 1,732 superficial yards.

The wards dedicated to imbecile men are gloomy and dull.

The infirmaries are detached from the body of the house; the drainage is good, and the water supply is sufficient; in some instances the infirm wards are defectively ventilated.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 950*l.*; he has to find the drugs, an assistant medical officer, who is resident in the workhouse, and a dispenser; the drugs cost him 300*l.* per annum; he pays his assistant 100*l.* per annum (the guardians providing board and lodging), and he pays his dispenser 90*l.* per annum, so that the medical officer's salary is, in fact, 460*l.* per annum.

The medical officer spends six hours a day in the workhouse.

There are 17 paid nurses for the sick, two of them being night nurses, one a midwife, and two of them being superintendents of imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse, of whom there were to-day 92; and there are also pauper nurses in each ward, both by day and by night.

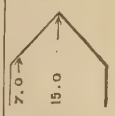
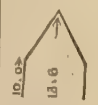
The site of the workhouse is good, and it is in that instance only that it meets fully the requirements which medical science demands.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of either stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Marylebone.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
1	Females, Dorcas ward	–	–	8	27 10	18 0	12 6	6,263	–	501	Flat.
2	- ditto - - -	–	–	6	20 0	18 0	12 6	4,500	–	360	,,
3	- ditto - - -	–	–	3	16 8	11 9	12 6	2,448	–	196	,,
	Females, strong room	–	–	–	5 9	6 9	12 6	485	–	39	,,
1	Females, imbeciles -	–	–	11	28 9	19 9	12 3	6,955	–	568	,,
	Females, day room -	–	–	–	47 6	21 9	12 3	12,655	–	1,033	,,
2	Females, imbeciles' bed room.	–	–	21	44 0	18 8	12 6	10,267	–	821	,,
	Females, Victoria ward	–	–	21	52 0	22 0	13 9	15,730	–	1,144	,,
	Females ditto (*a*) -	–	–	8	20 0	18 0	14 0	5,040	–	360	,,
	Females, Middlesex ward.	–	–	11	25 0	21 6	14 0	7,525	–	538	,,
	Females, Princess ward	–	–	18	44 0	18 8	14 0	11,498	–	821	,,
	Females, Mary ward	–	–	17	39 0	19 9	14 0	10,783	–	770	,,
	Females, London ward	–	–	15	38 9	21 9	14 0	11,798	–	843	,,
1	Lying-in ward -	–	–	8	23 3	22 6	14 0	7,323	–	523	,,
2	Ditto convalescent	–	–	12	30 0	22 6	14 0	9,450	–	675	,,
	Males, Llanover ward	–	–	9	28 0	18 3	14 0	7,154	–	511	,,
	Males, Norwich ward	–	–	7	20 0	18 0	14 0	5,040	–	360	,,
	Ditto ditto (*a*) -	–	–	10	26 0	18 0	14 0	1,552	–	468	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Marylebone—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
	Males, Bell ward -	–	–	9	27 9	18 0	14 0	6,993	–	500	Flat.
	Males, Mayo ward -	–	–	12	36 0	18 0	14 0	9,072	–	648	,,
	Males, Shaftesbury ward.	–	–	9	27 6	18 6	14 0	7,123	–	509	,,
	Males, Stuart ward -	–	–	10	27 6	18 6	14 0	7,123	–	509	,,
	Children, Cambridge ward.	–	–	15	36 0	18 6	11 0	7,326	–	666	
	Children, Oxford ward	–	–	15	36 0	18 6	11 0	7,326	–	666	ditto.
	Males, imbeciles, St. Luke's, ward.	–	–	10	36 0	18 0	12 3	7,938	–	648	Flat.
	Males, sick and infirm, Prince's ward.	–	–	10	27 6	18 0	12 6	6,187	–	495	,,
	Males, Albert ward -	–	–	8	27 6	18 0	12 6	6,187	–	495	,,
	Boys, Alfred ward -	–	–	15	36 0	18 0	12 6	8,100	–	648	,,
	Male, sick, St. George's ward.	–	–	11	27 6	18 0	12 6	6,187	–	495	,,
4 (*b*)	Male, chronic cases and infirm.	–	–	44	107 0	26 0	10 10	30,138	–	2,782	,,
5 (*b*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	46	107 0	26 0	9 11	27,588	–	2,782	,,
27 (*a*)	Females, aged and infirm.	–	–	21	52 4 6 0	19 10 4 0	14 0 14 0	14,869	–	1,062	,,
28 (*a*)	Females, chronic cases and infirm.	–	–	17	41 0	25 10	9 0	9,532	–	1,059	,,
	Females, ditto, room adjoining.	–	–	4	14 0	9 7	9 0	1,208	–	134	,,
18 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	17	39 3	18 6	9 9	7,079	–	726	,,
21 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	28	66 3	19 9	14 0	18,317	–	1,308	,,
19 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	30 0	19 6	14 0	8,190	–	585	,,
20 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	37 6	20 0	14 0	10,500	–	750	,,
6 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto - (Irish ward).	–	–	38	46 0	14 6	11 9	7,837	–	667	
4 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	47 0	14 0	10 9	7,073	–	658	Flat.
3 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	47 0	14 0	10 9	7,073	–	658	,,
,,	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	26 0	14 0	10 9	3,913	–	364	,,
	TOTAL NUMBER of BEDS - - -			585		TOTAL - - -		374,345	*Cub. ft.*	30,345	*Sup. ft. of Floor*

AIRING GROUNDS on North side of Buildings.

	Area in Sup. yards.
Men's and Women's yard (sick and infirm) - - - - - - -	555
Children's yard - - - - - - - - - - - -	314
Idiotic Women's yard - - - - - - - - - - - -	863
TOTAL - - -	1,732 *Sup. yds.*

ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 11th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 950 inmates; and to-day there were 663 inmates, of whom 487 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 34 were able-bodied, and 142 were children.

There are 10 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 115 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are five rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 57 beds; the 15 rooms will accommodate 172 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 602 feet; the maximum being 822 feet, and the minimum 413.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 49, the maximum being 62, and the minimum 41.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day-rooms for the sick; the bath-rooms in the new sick wards are insufficient; there are no bath-rooms in the "old infirmaries;" there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; the lavatories in the "old infirmaries" are insufficient; there are no separate wards for sick children.

The drainage is good, and there is a sufficient supply of water; the ventilation of the sick wards is not good; that of the "old infirmaries" is bad.

The old infirmaries are very defective in internal arrangement, and the rooms are very dimly lighted and cheerless, and the space allotted to the patients was far too narrow.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing yards of this workhouse are far too small; that for the male imbeciles and the men is a small court-yard, and is altogether wholly insufficient.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 250 *l.*, and an assistant medical officer with a salary of 100 *l.*, and these two officers not only attend to the poor in the workhouse, but also to all the out-door sick poor belonging to these parishes for the above salaries. To-day there were 837 persons receiving out-door relief, of whom 240 were adults, not able-bodied, 166 were able-bodied adults, and 431 were children under 16 years of age.

The guardians find the drugs, for which they pay about 140 *l.* per annum.

There are usually 230 patients to be visited daily.

There is a midwife and a dispenser who are resident on the premises. There are two paid nurses; there are pauper nurses in each ward, and there are three pauper night nurses.

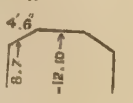
The medical officers can obtain any amount of stimulants or food they want for their patients.

The requirements of medical science are not met by the infirmaries of this workhouse; nor is it in the power of the guardians so to re-arrange their infirmaries as to comply with those requirements.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Ocupied: By Day only.	Ocupied: By Night only.	Ocupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
45	Women, sick and infirm.	–	–	14	42 9	20 3	14 0	11,509	–	779	Flat.
					— 12 2	7 2	7 0				
43	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	18	43 8	21 0	14 6	13,295	–	917	,,
44	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	31 9	21 0	14 6	9,668	–	667	,,
42	Men, sick and infirm	–	–	14	31 9	21 0	13 9	9,168	–	667	,,
41	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	15	43 8	21 0	13 9	12,040	–	836	,,
					— 12 6	6 6	7 0				
46	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	21 6	20 3	14 0	6,095	–	435	,,
47	New ward - -	–	–	–	23 6	20 0	8 9	4,113	–	470	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parishes of St Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Old Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
55	Men, sick and infirm	–	–	10	27 0 — 5 0	16 9 2 6	9 10 9 10	4,324	–	440	Flat.
54	Ditto, itch ward -	–	–	9	24 6 — 7 6	19 0 7 3	9 10 9 10	4,043	–	411	,,
52	Women's itch ward -	–	–	9	24 6 — 7 0	19 6 7 0	9 0 9 0	3,861	–	429	,,
50	Ditto - sick and infirm.	–	–	9	24 9 — 7 0	19 8 7 0	11 6 11 6	5,034	–	438	,,
53	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	29 0	17 10	9 7	4,956	–	517	,,
1	Lying-in ward - -	–	–	6	19 0 + 19 0	16 0 11 6	8 7 4 3	3,538	–	304	
2	Ditto, convalescent -	–	–	6	31 6 — 6 6	13 0 5 6	8 3 8 3	3,083	–	374	Flat.
37	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	14	33 6	19 8	9 1	5,984	–	659	,,
26	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	34 0 — 4 7	18 9 2 0	11 0 11 0	6,912	–	628	,,
		TOTAL - -		172	Beds.	TOTAL - - -		107,623	*Cub. ft.*	8,971	*Sup. ft.*

THE STRAND WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 12th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed at 600 inmates; and to-day there were 541 inmates, of whom 476 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 39 were able-bodied, and 26 were children.

There are 15 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 217 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are 10 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 115 beds. These 25 rooms will accommodate 332 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 480 feet; the maximum being 817 feet, and the minimum 340.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 48, the maximum being 66, and the minimum 35.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick; there are no bath rooms in the sick wards; there is no separate kitchen in the sick wards; the lavatories are insufficient; the hot water supply in the sick wards is insufficient; there are secluded rooms for lunacy cases; fever and small-pox cases are sent to the hospitals; the men's imbecile wards are faulty and badly located; the children's infectious wards and the women's infectious wards are insufficient and are badly ventilated; the airing yards of this establishment are wholly insufficient.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 105 *l.*, the guardians finding the drugs up to a cost of 30 *l.*; the medical officer pays the cost of drugs above that amount, and he says, "I am sometimes painfully economical in this respect;" there is no dispenser, and the medical officer pays his dispenser, who is also his assistant, 52 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

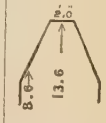
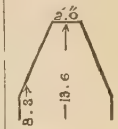
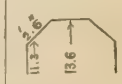
The medical officer spends four hours here daily, and sees professionally from 70 to 80 persons daily.

There are two paid nurses; there are no paid night nurses, but there are pauper nurses in each ward by day, and pauper night nurses are specially appointed when required.

This workhouse does not in any instance meet the requirements which medical science has pronounced to be necessary.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of either stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Strand Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
10	Men's sick ward (convalescent patients).	–	–	20	57 6	18 0	10 6	10,868	–	1,035	Flat.
14	Men's sick ward (aged and infirm).	–	–	8	18 10	18 3	7 11	2,721	–	344	,,
17	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	21	57 6	18 3	7 10	8,220	–	1,049	,,
19	Men's sick ward -	–	–	20	57 10 + 57 10	18 9 10 5	8 6 5 0	12,227	–	1,084	
20	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	18	41 9 + 41 9	28 6 22 6	9 0 4 3	14,700	–	1,190	
21	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	7	19 3	18 9	8 4	3,007	–	361	Flat.
22	Women's sick ward -	–	–	20	57 6 + 57 6	18 9 10 5	8 3 5 3	12,038	–	1,078	
23	Lying-in ward - -	–	–	6	19 0	18 0	8 0	2,736	–	342	Flat.
24	Nursery - - -	–	–	21	57 6	18 0	7 10	8,107	–	1,035	,,
16	Women, imbeciles -	–	–	8	28 0	18 6	7 9	3,240	–	418	,,
15	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	11	27 10	23 4	7 9	5,033	–	649	,,
25	Women (convalescents)	–	–	8	18 10	18 0	10 0	3,390	–	339	,,
26	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	13	27 10	23 6	10 0	6,540	–	654	,,
27	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	24	57 4	18 0	9 8	9,976	–	1,032	,,
28	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	23	57 4	18 0	10 6	10,836	–	1,032	,,
	Women (cage ward) -	–	–	7	24 10 – 13 0	16 0 6 4	7 9 7 9	2,441	–	315	,,
1 (*a*)	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	33	73 9	16 10	11 10	14,690	–	1,241	,,
2 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	18	44 0	17 3	10 1	7,653	–	759	,,
3 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	32 0	17 3	10 1	5,566	–	552	,,
	Men's infectious ward	–	–	7	21 10	15 0	9 5	3,083	–	328	
	Men's insane ward -	–	–	7	19 4 + 6 0	14 3 3 3	11 0 11 0	3,245	–	295	Flat.
	Men's insane ward (over).	–	–	8	19 4 + 19 4	14 3 11 9	11 3 2 3	3,610	–	276	
	Children's infectious ward.	–	–	6	16 6 + 6 9	12 8 5 9	11 0 11 0	2,725	–	248	Flat.
	Children's infectious ward (over).	–	–	6	16 6 + 6 9	12 8 5 9	10 9 10 9	2,663	–	248	,,
						TOTAL - - -		159,315	*Cub. ft.*	15,904	*Sup. ft.*

SAINT MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 12th April 1866.)

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 533 inmates, and to-day there were 418 inmates, of whom 356 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 43 were able-bodied, and 19 were children.

There are five rooms, inhabited by sick women, containing 61 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are two rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 26 beds; these seven rooms will accommodate 87 persons; the average cubical space for each person is 602, the maximum being 1,188, and the minimum 473.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 61 feet, the maximum being 138 and the minimum being 52.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick; there are no bath rooms in the sick wards; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; the lavatories are insufficient, but there are basins and towels in each ward; there are no infectious wards, but fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing yards for women (of whom there were to-day 246), are insufficient.

The airing yards for the men (of whom there were to-day 162), are also insufficient.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 150 *l.* per annum, the medical officer finding the drugs, which cost him 25 *l.* per annum; there is no dispenser; there is one paid nurse, and there is one pauper nurse, with assistant pauper nurses, in each sick ward; there are no paid night nurses, but there is one pauper night nurse to each sick ward.

The medical officer has usually about 60 cases to attend to daily, and spends rather more than two hours in the workhouse each day; the guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine.

The imbeciles (of whom there were 14 in the workhouse to-day) are distributed about the house.

This workhouse does not meet, in any instance, the requirements considered necessary by medical men.

The site of this workhouse is an old church-yard; the ventilation of the various wards is defective, and the water-closet arrangements are bad.

In my opinion no arrangements can be made in this workhouse which would secure the satisfactory treatment of the sick poor in this workhouse.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accomodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
B.	Women's sick ward -	–	–	2	22 9	12 2	8 7	2,376	–	277	Flat.
C.	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	15	39 9 — 3 8	21 0 2 0	8 7 8 7	7,101	–	827	„
D.	Men's sick ward -	–	–	11	29 10	21 0	8 7	5,377	–	627	„
H.	Ditto - (surgical cases).	–	–	15	45 4	18 3	10 11	9,031	–	827	„
K.	Women's sick ward - (surgical cases).	–	–	16	44 9 + 8 0	18 3 1 6	10 11 10 11	9,046	–	829	„
17	Ditto aged and infirm.	–	–	14	51 3 + 4 0	18 3 1 6	10 9 10 9	10,118	–	941	„
21	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	52 9 — 10 0	18 6 1 6	9 9 9 9	9,368	–	961	„
	TOTAL - - -			87	Beds.	TOTAL - -		52,417	*Cub. Ft.*	5,289	*Sup. Ft.*

HOLBORN WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 13th April 1866.)

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 710 inmates, and to-day there were 458 inmates, of whom 298 are temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 26 were able-bodied, and 134 were children.

There are nine rooms inhabited by sick women and children (there being one separate room for children, containing 10 beds), containing 135 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 64 beds. These 13 rooms will accommodate 199 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 495 feet, the maximum being 616 feet, and the minimum 261 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 55, the maximum being 73 and the minimum 33 feet.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The wards for the male and female imbeciles are very defective in every respect, that for the males being the worst.

There are no day rooms for the sick; there is no separate kitchen for the sick wards.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing yards, with the exception of the yard for children, are far too limited.

There are no infectious wards.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 125*l.*, and, with the exception of cod-liver oil and quinine, he finds the drugs, which cost him about 25*l.* a-year. There is no dispenser; he sees professionally about 90 cases every day, and is in the house for about three hours daily.

There is one paid nurse; there are no paid night nurses; there are pauper nurses in each ward, and pauper night nurses are appointed when required. There are no paid nurses for the imbeciles, of whom there were 15 in the house to-day.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants and food he requires for his patients.

The workhouse does not meet the requirements demanded by medical science in any one instance, nor have the guardians any means of meeting those requirements.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Holborn Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
7	Men's sick ward - (General cases.)	–	–	17	67 0 — 9 9	17 8 4 9	8 9 8 9	9,952	–	1,138	Flat.
7(*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	40 6	22 9	8 9	8,062	–	921	,,
8	Children's sick ward -	–	–	10	29 3	17 9	8 9	4,542	–	519	,,
9	Men, sick and infirm	–	–	23	65 9	17 8	8 9	10,164	–	1,162	,,
35	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	18	46 6	17 0	9 11	7,839	–	791	,,
30	Women (bedridden) -	–	–	20	48 9	25 6	9 11	12,326	–	1,243	,,
31	Women (aged and infirm.)	–	–	20	48 9	25 6	9 11	12,326	–	1,243	,,
34	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	16	46 6	17 0	9 11	7,839	–	791	,,
33	Women, sick ward -	–	–	17	46 6	17 0	7 10	6,192	–	791	,,
32	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	17	48 9	25 6	7 10	9,737	–	1,243	,,
	Imbeciles:										
22	Women's day-room -	–	–	11	19 3	18 8	8 0	2,875	–	359	,,
22(*a*)	Women's bedroom -	–	–	6	15 6	19 9	9 6	2,908	–	306	,,
1	Men's insane ward -	–	–	10	21 5	20 9	8 4	3,703	–	444	,,
						TOTAL - - -		98,465	*Cub. ft.*	10,951	*Sup. ft.*

SAINT JAMES, CLERKENWELL, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 17th April 1866.)

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 460; and to-day there were 522 inmates, of whom 463 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 28 were able-bodied women, and 31 were children.

There are eight rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 146 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 75 beds; these 12 rooms will accommodate 221 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 426 feet, the maximum being 803 feet, and the minimum 288 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 49, the maximum being 100, and the minimum 36.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

This workhouse is the worst in London; the ventilation of the whole house is defective, and its internal arrangements are bad.

The airing yards contain together 370 square yards, giving 183 square yards to the men and 187 to the women; and there were to-day 167 men in the house and 324 women; these yards are entirely surrounded by high walls.

There were 35 idiots in the workhouse this day.

There are no day rooms for the sick; the bath rooms are insufficient; the lavatories are insufficient; there is no separate kitchen for the sick wards.

Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 130*l.* a-year, and, with the exception of cod liver oil and quinine, he finds the drugs, which cost 30*l.* a-year; there is no dispenser; the medical officer has generally about 260 cases on his books, and he spends two hours daily there. There is a midwife here; there are two paid nurses, one for the sick, one man to look after the imbeciles, whose salary is 8*l.* and two suits of clothes, and one female for the female imbeciles, whose salary is 2*s.* a-week. There are pauper nurses in each of the sick wards.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants and food for his patients.

This workhouse does not in any respect meet the requirements of medical science, nor can the buildings or internal arrangements be altered so as to meet them.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Clerkenwell.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
				Double / Single							
24	Men's insane ward	–	–	– / 15	36 3	14 9	9 6	5,079	–	535	Flat.
19	Men's surgery ward	–	–	– / 29	34 8	30 2	8 0	8,366	–	1,046	,,
19*a*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– / 10	49 3 +16 0	7 10 4 10	8 6 8 6	3,936	–	463	,,
6	Lying-in ward	–	–	– / 7	34 10	20 2	8 0	5,620	–	703	,,
8	Female insane ward	–	–	– / 23	63 6	18 0	8 5	9,620	–	1,143	,,
9	Female aged and infirm.	–	–	– / 19	72 6	18 0	8 6	11,093	–	1,305	,,
5	Ditto - ditto	–	–	12 / 8	72 6	18 0	8 3	10,766	–	1,305	,,
31	Female sick and infirm.	–	–	4 / 18	70 6 — 7 0	17 9 4 6	8 3 8 3	10,064	–	1,220	,,
33	Women's sick ward	–	–	– / 25	70 6	17 9	9 6	11,888	–	1,251	,,
34	Women's surgery ward	–	–	1 / 5	20 0	17 3	9 9	3,364	–	345	,,
35	Men's sick ward	–	–	– / 21	70 6 —11 0	17 0 7 0	9 8 8 0	10,970	–	1,122	,,
3	Women's foul ward	–	–	– / 7	19 7	17 7	10 0	3,443	–	344	,,
	TOTAL	–	–	– / 187	Single beds.	TOTAL		94,209	*Cub. ft.*	10,782	*Sup. ft.*
	TOTAL			17	Double beds.						

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate - - - - - - - 426
Average number of superficial feet to each bed - - - - - - - 52

AIRING YARDS.

	Sq. yds.
Men's yard	183
Women's yard	187
TOTAL	370 square yards.

SHOREDITCH WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 19th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this Workhouse is fixed for 1,200 inmates, and to-day there were 773 inmates; of whom 692 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 53 were able-bodied, and 28 were children.

There are 16 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 247 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are 15 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 239 beds; these 31 rooms will accommodate 486 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 505 feet; the maximum being 742 feet, and the minimum 411 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 43; the maximum being 64, and the minimum 34.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day-rooms for the sick; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; there are day-rooms for the male and female imbeciles; there are no infectious wards; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 126 *l.* per annum, the guardians finding the drugs; there is no dispenser; the medical officer spends about four hours a day here; there is no paid midwife; there are 12 paid nurses, one for the receiving ward, two for female imbeciles, two for male imbeciles, two for sick women, and three for the aged and infirm inmates; there are pauper nurses in every ward; there were 134 imbeciles or idiots here this day; there are no paid night nurses.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 19th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
4	Nursery	–	–	–	24 9	15 10	11 0	4,310	–	392	Flat.
1	Lying-in-ward	–	–	13	42 6	19 7	11 7	9,640	–	832	,,
2	Women's sick ward	–	–	25	55 0	19 7	11 6	12,386	–	1,077	,,
3	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 5	19 7	11 6	12,480	–	1,085	,,
4	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	54 2	19 9	11 6	12,302	–	1,070	,,
5	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 4	20 2	11 6	12,832	–	1,116	,,
6	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 5	20 3	11 6	12,905	–	1,122	,,
7	Ditto, sick and infirm	–	–	25	55 4	20 3	11 9	13,165	–	1,121	,,
8	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 4	20 3	11 9	13,165	–	1,121	,,
8	Men's sick ward	–	–	25	55 3	20 2	11 9	13,091	–	1,114	,,
7	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 3	20 3	11 9	13,145	–	1,118	,,
6	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	54 3	20 3	11 9	12,907	–	1,099	,,
5	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	54 3	20 3	11 9	12,907	–	1,099	,,
4	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 3	19 9	11 6	12,547	–	1,091	,,
3	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 4	19 9	11 6	12,567	–	1,093	,,
1	Ditto - ditto	–	–	25	55 4	19 9	11 6	12,567	–	1,093	,,
3	Male imbeciles' day room.	–	–	–	17 2	19 6	12 0	4,017	–	335	,,
2	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	20 0	17 0	12 0	4,080	–	340	,,
1	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	24 10	17 0	12 0	5,066	–	422	,,
6	Male imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	9	20 3	17 0	12 0	4,131	–	344	,,

Measurements taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 19th April 1866—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
5	Male epileptic patients	–	–	8	20 3	17 0	12 0	4,131	–	344	Flat.
4	Male imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	11	24 10	17 0	12 0	5,066	–	422	,,
a	Ditto (room unnumbered).	–	–	3	9 0	17 2	12 0	1,854	–	155	,,
b	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	9 0	17 2	12 0	1,854	–	155	,,
9	Male imbeciles - -	–	–	9	20 2	17 0	12 0	4,114	–	343	,,
8	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	8	20 2	17 2	12 0	4,154	–	346	,,
7	Ditto ditto - -	–	–	12	24 10	17 0	12 0	5,066	–	422	,,
9	Female imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	4	9 0	17 0	12 0	1,836	–	153	,,
8	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	9 0	17 0	12 0	1,836	–	153	,,
7	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	20 2	17 0	12 0	4,114	–	343	,,
11	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	15 0	17 0	12 0	3,060	–	255	,,
10	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	20 2	17 0	12 0	4,114	–	343	,,
4	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	19 10	17 2	12 0	4,086	–	341	,,
5	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	20 2	17 2	12 0	4,154	–	346	,,
6	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	15 3	17 2	12 0	3,141	–	262	,,
1	Female imbeciles' day room.	–	–	–	19 0	17 2	12 0	3,914	–	326	,,
2	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	19 0	17 2	12 0	3,914	–	326	,,
3	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	15 0	17 2	12 0	3,090	–	258	,,
	TOTAL - - -			486	Beds.	TOTAL - - -		245,317	*Cub. ft.*	20,978	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet for each inmate - - - - - - 505
Average number of superficial feet for each bed - - - - - 43

WHITECHAPEL WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 20th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is not yet fixed, but to-day there were 691 inmates; of whom 562 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 64 were able-bodied, and 65 were children.

There are 17 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 277 beds; 32 of these beds are occupied by night only, and 245 are occupied by day and by night; and there are 19 rooms occupied by day and by night by sick men, containing 205 beds; these 36 rooms will accommodate 482 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 550 feet; the maximum being 710 feet, and the minimum 371 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 46; the maximum being 60, and the minimum 32.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day-rooms for the sick, but there are day-rooms for the imbeciles; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards: there are no wards for sick children; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

There were 78 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse to-day, and the airing yard for imbecile women contains 83 superficial yards; and that for imbecile men contains 177 superficial yards.

The able-bodied women's yard, which is also used by the other female paupers, contains 622 superficial yards, and the yard for the men contains 555 superficial yards; the yards for the imbeciles are very gloomy; being surrounded on all sides by lofty buildings.

There are two medical officers; one for the sick males, and the other for the sick females; and each of them has a salary of 125 *l.* per annum, but each of them has an out-door district, the salary for which is 75 *l.* for the district, and 50 *l.* for the workhouse; the guardians find the drugs and a dispenser; each of the medical officers spends from one hour to one hour and a-half daily in the workhouse.

There is one paid nurse for the sick; one paid nurse for female imbeciles; one paid nurse for male imbeciles, and one paid nurse for the receiving wards; there is no midwife, and there is no paid night nurse; there are pauper nurses in each sick ward.

The medical officers can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which they may require for their patients.

Some of the sick wards were not well ventilated.

Each of the medical officers see professionally in the workhouse about 40 cases daily.

The atmosphere in the neighbourhood of this workhouse is vitiated by the trade of bone boiling in the vicinity.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Whitechapel Union, 20th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
69	Women's sick ward	–	–	16	42 8	16 7	11 6	8,136	–	708	Brick arch.
66	Ditto ditto	–	–	17	42 8	16 7	11 10	8,372	–	708	Flat.
65	Ditto ditto	–	–	17	42 8	16 7	11 10	8,372	–	708	,,
63	Ditto ditto	–	–	15	42 8	16 7	12 10	9,080	–	708	,,
64	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	13	42 8	16 7	12 10	9,080	–	708	,,
61	Female imbeciles	–	–	12	26 0	16 5	12 10	5,478	–	427	,,
62	Ditto ditto	–	–	12	26 0	16 5	12 10	5,478	–	427	,,
	Day room, adjoining	–	–	–	16 0	16 4	12 10	3,354	–	261	,,
18	Women's sick ward (chronic cases).	–	–	12	31 0	16 2	12 10	6,432	–	501	,,
43	Women's itch ward	–	–	5	12 0	16 8	11 6	2,309	–	200	Brick arches.
40	Women, aged and infirm.	–	–	24	37 0	33 0	11 6	14,042	–	1,221	,,
39	Ditto ditto	–	–	24	37 0	33 0	11 6	14,042	–	1,221	,,
42	Women (night only)	–	–	16	32 0	16 3	11 6	5,980	–	520	,,
41	Women's sick ward	–	–	14	32 0	16 3	11 6	5,980	–	520	,,
44	Women (night only)	–	–	16	31 3	16 3	11 6	5,840	–	508	,,
45	Ditto ditto	–	–	16	31 3	16 3	11 6	5,840	–	508	,,
46	Women's sick ward	–	–	24	37 0	33 0	11 6	14,042	–	1,221	,,
47	Ditto ditto	–	–	24	37 0	33 0	11 6	14,042	–	1,221	,,
82	Men's sick ward	–	–	10	32 6	16 4	13 0	6,901	–	520	Flat.
83	Ditto ditto (empty)	–	–	10	32 6	16 4	13 0	6,901	–	520	,,
84	Men, sick ward	–	–	15	45 10	16 4	13 0	9,731	–	749	,,
85	Ditto ditto	–	–	14	47 2	16 4	13 0	9,744	–	725	,,
					— 9 0	5 0	6 0				
81	Men, sick and infirm	–	–	14	47 2	16 4	12 0	8,974	–	725	,,
					— 9 0	5 0	6 0				
80	Ditto ditto	–	–	15	46 0	16 6	12 0	9,108	–	759	,,
79	Ditto ditto (empty)	–	–	10	32 6	16 6	12 0	6,435	–	536	,,
78	Ditto ditto	–	–	10	32 6	16 6	12 0	6,435	–	536	,,
77	Ditto ditto	–	–	15	46 0	16 6	11 3	8,539	–	759	Brick arches.
74	Ditto ditto (empty)	–	–	10	32 9	16 6	11 3	6,079	–	540	,,
75	Ditto ditto (empty)	–	–	10	32 9	16 6	11 3	6,079	–	540	,,
76	Men's aged sick	–	–	14	47 2	16 6	11 3	8,485	–	733	,,
					— 9 0	5 0	6 0				,,
	Male Imbeciles:										
	Male day room	–	–	–	24 0	18 0	12 10	5,544	–	432	Flat.
3	Male bedroom	–	–	12	24 0	18 0	12 10	5,544	–	432	,,
6	Men's foul ward	–	–	10	24 2	18 0	11 10	5,148	–	435	,,
5	Ditto ditto	–	–	3	10 0	18 0	11 10	2,130	–	180	,,
4	Ditto ditto	–	–	10	24 2	18 0	11 10	5,148	–	435	,,
9	Men's itch ward	–	–	10	24 2	18 0	10 9	4,676	–	435	,,
8	Ditto ditto (empty)	–	–	3	10 0	18 0	10 9	1,935	–	180	,,
7	Men's sick ward	–	–	10	24 2	18 0	10 9	4,676	–	435	,,
	TOTAL	–	–	482	Beds.		TOTAL	265,204	*Cub. ft.*	22,209	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate - - - - - - - - 550

Average number of superficial feet to each bed - - - - - - - - 46

AIRING YARDS.	*Area.*
Imbecile women's yard	83 square yards.
Able-bodied women's yards	622 ,,
Able-bodied men's yard	555 ,,
Male imbeciles' yard	177 ,,
Dead-house yard	134 ,,
Laundry yard	285 ,,
TOTAL	1,856 square yards.

MILE END OLD TOWN WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 21st April 1866.)

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 647 inmates, and to-day there were 463 inmates; of whom 423 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 13 were able-bodied women, and 27 were children.

There are 14 rooms inhabited by sick women and children, containing 113 beds occupied by day and by night; and there are eight rooms similarly occupied by sick men and boys, containing 67 beds. These 22 rooms will accommodate 180 persons. The average cubical space for each patient is 512 feet; the maximum being 892 feet, and the minimum 225 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 41; the maximum being 62, and the minimum 24.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The workhouse school is a detached building, within the workhouse premises, and will hold 309 children. There is a detached infirmary for the adult sick, a detached set of wards for male and female imbeciles, and a detached infirmary for children. Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

There are two medical officers here, and each of them has an out-door district as well, and each has a salary of 200 *l.* per annum, the guardians finding the drugs and a dispenser. The medical officers visit the workhouse daily, and one of them sees, professionally, 140 women and children, and he prescribes for between 50 and 60 of them.

There is one paid nurse for the adult infirmaries, and one for the children's infirmaries; there is one paid nurse for the male imbeciles, and one for the female imbeciles; there are no night nurses; there are pauper nurses in each ward.

The medical officers can obtain any amount of stimulants and food which they may require for their patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Mile End Old Town, 21st April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	GENERAL INFIRMARY:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
	Women's itch ward -	–	–	4	16 0	12 0	10 9	2,064	–	192	Flat.
16	Women's Convalescent ward.	–	–	15	36 10 +11 8	15 8 5 9	10 8 10 8	6,870	–	644	„
19	Women's foul ward -	–	–	4	25 6	9 0	10 8	2,448	–	230	„
18	Women's sick ward -	–	–	11	33 8	18 4	13 0	6,724	–	617	
14	Women's fever ward	–	–	4	16 8	10 2	10 8	1,807	–	169	Flat.
12	Women's sick ward -	–	–	16	37 3 +11 8	16 8 5 9	10 8 10 8	7,338	–	688	„
12 *a*	Empty - - -	–	–	4	16 6	12 5	10 8	2,185	–	205	„
11	Men's itch ward -	–	–	4	16 0	12 0	10 8	2,048	–	192	„
10	Men's sick ward -	–	–	14	36 10 +11 10	16 0 5 9	10 8 10 8	7,012	–	657	„
7	Ditto, ditto - -	–	–	12	33 6	18 2	13 0	7,912	–	609	
1	Ditto, ditto - -	–	–	4	16 9	10 0	10 8	1,787	–	168	Flat.
3	Ditto, ditto - -	–	–	16	37 3 +11 10	16 5 5 9	10 8 10 8	7,248	–	680	„
3 *a*	Ditto, ditto - -	–	–	5	16 5	12 6	10 8	2,189	–	205	„
	TOTAL - - -	–	–	113	Beds.		TOTAL - -	57,632	*Cub. Ft.*	5,256	*Sup. Ft.*

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Mile End Old Town—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	CHILDREN'S INFIRMARY:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
11	Receiving ward	–	–	6	16 10	14 0	10 6	2,475	–	236	Flat.
7	Itch ward	–	–	6	12 0	12 0	10 6	1,512	–	144	,,
6	Girls' sick ward	–	–	3	12 0	12 0	10 6	1,512	–	144	,,
5	Ditto, ditto	–	–	6	17 4	14 2	10 6	2,578	–	246	,,
4	Ditto, ditto	–	–	6	16 0	14 0	10 6	2,352	–	224	,,
3	Boys' sick ward	–	–	6	16 3	14 0	10 6	2,389	–	228	,,
2	Ditto, ditto	–	–	6	16 3	14 0	10 6	2,389	–	228	,,
	TOTAL	–	–	39	Beds.		TOTAL	15,207	*Cub. Ft.*	1,450	*Sup. Ft.*
	IN MAIN BUILDING:										
4	Women, infirm and bedridden.	–	–	22	52 8 +52 8	18 8 15 8	14 4 3 6	14,030	–	983	3'0" 11.4 14.10
8	Women, lying-in ward	–	–	6	20 0 +20 0	18 9 15 9	11 4 3 6	5,353	–	375	ditto.
	TOTAL	–	–	28	Beds.		TOTAL	19,383	*Cub. Ft.*	1,358	*Sup. Ft.*

SUMMARY.

General Infirmary	–	–	113	–	–	–	57,632	–	5,256	
Children's Infirmary	–	–	39	–	–	–	15,207	–	1,450	
Sick wards in Main Building.	–	–	28	–	–	–	19,383	–	1,358	
TOTAL	–	–	180	Beds.		TOTAL	92,222	*Cub. Ft.*	8,064	*Sup. Ft.*

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate:
- In General Infirmary - 510 cubic feet.
- In Children's Infirmary - 390 ,,
- In Main Building - 692 ,,

Average number of superficial feet to each bed:
- In General Infirmary - 46½ superficial feet.
- In Children's Infirmary - 37 ,,
- In Main Building - 48½ ,,

CITY OF LONDON WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 24th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,010 inmates; and to-day there were 829 inmates, of whom 724 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 71 were able-bodied, and 34 were children.

There are 17 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 167 beds occupied by day and by night, and there are five rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 59 beds; these 22 rooms will accommodate 226 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 584 feet; the maximum being 821 feet, and the minimum 418.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 47; the maximum being 62, and the minimum 41.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is a detached infirmary, detached wards for female imbeciles, and detached wards for male imbeciles; there are no separate kitchens for either of these wards; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

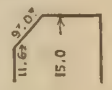
There is one medical officer with a salary of 275 *l.* per annum; the guardians finding the drugs, which cost 120 *l.* a-year; there is no dispenser; there is one paid nurse in the infirmary; there are two paid nurses for female imbeciles; there is one paid nurse for male imbeciles; there are two paid nurses in the workhouse for the aged and infirm; there are no paid night nurses; there are pauper nurses in every ward, and they are entrusted to administer stimulants to the sick in the infirmaries.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

There were 104 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse to-day.

The medical officer prescribes for about 75 patients daily, but visits the whole of the sick wards daily, and has upwards of 400 cases on his books.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the City of London Union, 24th April 1866.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
14	Men's sick ward -	–	–	14	35 9	17 6	12 4	7,715	–	626	Flat.
18	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	10	24 0	17 7	12 4	5,205	–	422	,,
16	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	14	36 2	18 3	12 0	7,920	–	660	,,
17	Men's sick ward (wet cases).	–	–	6	20 0	18 3	12 0	4,380	–	365	,,
7	Womens' sick ward -	–	–	10	24 9	18 4	12 0	5,445	–	454	,,
6	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	10	24 9	18 4	12 0	5,445	–	454	,,
5	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	6	20 3	18 4	12 0	4,450	–	371	,,
4	Womens' sick and infirm.	–	–	14	36 2	18 4	12 0	7,956	–	663	,,
8	Women's paralytic cases.	–	–	14	36 2	18 4	13 6	8,951	–	663	
9	Women's sick ward -	–	–	6	20 3	18 3	13 6	4,928	–	365	ditto
10	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	10	24 9 +20 3	18 3 13 9	11 6 3 6	6,168	–	452	
11	Women's aged sick -	–	–	10	24 9 +20 3	18 3 13 9	11 6 3 6	6,168	–	452	ditto.
12	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	6	20 0	18 3	13 6	4,928	–	365	
13	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	14	36 2	18 3	13 6	8,910	–	660	ditto.
2	Women's sick ward -	–	–	14	35 7	17 6	12 4	7,680	–	623	Flat.
1	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	6	19 9	17 6	12 4	4,260	–	346	,,
3	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	8	24 0	17 7	12 4	5,205	–	422	,,
2	Female imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	10	27 7	15 6	11 6	4,917	–	428	,,
1	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	10	27 4 −11 10	15 10 1 9	11 6 11 6	4,739	–	412	,,
	Female imbeciles' dayroom.	–	–	–	27 4	20 10	11 6	6,522	–	567	,,
4	Female imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	10	27 8	15 6	12 0	5,146	–	429	,,
3	Ditto - ditto - -	–	–	9	27 7	15 9	12 0	5,213	–	434	,,
	Female imbeciles' dayroom.	–	–	–	27 5	20 11	12 0	6,881	–	573	,,
	Male imbeciles' bedroom.	–	–	15	37 3	16 10	10 0	6,271	–	627	,,
	TOTAL - - -	–	–	226	Beds.		TOTAL - - -	132,002	*Cub. ft.*	10,693	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet of space to each inmate. - - - - - - - 584

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - - - 47⅓

STEPNEY WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 25th April 1866).

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 858 inmates, and to-day there were 739; of whom 515 were temporarily disabled, or aged and infirm, 59 were able-bodied, and 165 were children.

There are 19 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 207 beds, occupied by day and by night, with the exception of two rooms containing 24 beds for female imbeciles, which are occupied by night only; and there are 12 similarly occupied by sick men, containing 139 beds, with the exception of one room containing 16 beds, which is occupied by night only; these 31 rooms will accommodate 346 persons. The average cubical space for each patient is 528 feet, the maximum being 696 feet, and the minimum 354 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 43, the maximum being 59, and the minimum 31.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

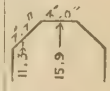
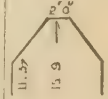
There are no day-rooms for the sick; there are no separate kitchens for the sick wards; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals; these infirmaries are too small, and the ventilation is not quite sufficient; they are detached from the main building.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 120 *l.*, and he also attends the sick children at the Limehouse Schools, and has a salary of 60 *l* a-year for doing so; the guardians find the drugs, and a dispenser.

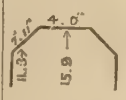
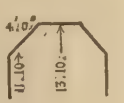
There is one paid nurse for sick men and male imbeciles. There is one paid nurse for sick women and female imbeciles; there is one paid night nurse; there are pauper nurses in all the wards. There were 48 imbeciles or idiots in the workhouse to-day; the pauper nurses are entrusted with stimulants and medicine.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants and food which he may require for his patients. The medical officer sees, professionally, 150 patients daily at the workhouse, and prescribes for 111. The guardians require the whole of his time to be dedicated to his duties in the workhouse and the schools.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Stepney Union at Bromley.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Double.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Single.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
						Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
59	Empty - - -	–	–	–	7	24 0	15 0	11 6	4,140	–	360	Flat.
63	Male imbeciles' day room.	–	–	–	–	30 7	18 6	11 6	6,507	–	566	,,
68	Male imbecile bed room.	–	–	–	12	30 7	18 6	11 6	6,507	–	566	,,
12	Men's sick ward -	–	–	–	12	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	,,
15	Male imbeciles' bed room (night only).	–	–	–	16	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	,,
20	Men's foul ward -	–	–	–	10	24 0	19 9	11 6	5,451	–	474	,,
9	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	12	27 0 +20 0	19 2 11 7	11 3 4 6	6,864	–	518	
8	Men's sick ward -	–	–	–	11	24 0 +24 0	19 9 10 11	11 3 4 6	6,512	–	474	
49	Female imbeciles bed room (night only).	–	–	–	8	24 0	15 0	11 6	4,140	–	360	Flat.
39	Female imbeciles day room.	–	–	–	–	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	,,
45	Female imbeciles bed room.	–	–	–	13	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	,,
29	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	12	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Stepney Union at Bromley—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Double.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Single.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
						Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
34	Female imbeciles bed room (night only).	–	–	–	16	30 7	18 7	11 6	6,536	–	568	Flat.
2	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	14	27 1	19 2	11 3	6,882	–	519	
						+20 0	11 7	4 6				
3	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	12	24 0	19 9	11 3	6,219	–	474	
						+17 0	11 7	4 6				
5	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	13	30 7	21 3	11 3	9,055	–	650	
						+30 7	12 8	4 6				
26	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	10	24 0	19 9	11 6	5,451	–	474	Flat.
25	Women's foul ward -	–	–	–	13	30 7	21 3	11 6	7,474	–	650	„
24	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	5	19 0	13 0	11 6	2,841	–	247	„
22	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	5	19 0	13 0	11 6	2,841	–	247	„
110	Men sick and bed-ridden.	–	–	–	10	25 7	18 1	11 10	6,196	–	463	
						+25 7	14 1	2 0				
87	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	11	25 7	18 1	11 10	6,196	–	463	- ditto.
						+25 7	14 1	2 0				
108	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	11	25 7	18 3	11 10	6,254	–	467	- ditto.
						+25 7	14 3	2 0				
107	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	10	23 9	18 3	11 10	5,806	–	433	- ditto.
						+23 9	14 3	2 0				
106	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	17	24 10	23 2	11 0	6,328	–	575	Flat.
104	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	–	5	23 6	12 0	11 6	3,243	–	282	„
102	Women's sick ward -	–	–	–	11	24 10	23 0	11 0	6,283	–	571	„
101	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	11	23 7	23 0	11 0	5,967	–	542	„
100	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	9	23 8	18 1	11 10	5,731	–	428	
						+23 8	14 1	2 0				
99	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	11	25 9	18 1	11 10	6,235	–	466	- ditto.
						+25 9	14 1	2 0				
88	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	10	25 5	18 1	11 10	6,154	–	460	- ditto.
						+25 5	14 1	2 0				
90	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	3	25 7	18 1	11 10	6,196	–	463	- ditto.
						+25 7	14 1	2 0				
93	Children's bed room (night only).	–	–	4	6	26 0	17 9	10 9	4,961	–	462	Flat.
	TOTAL - - -			–	326	Single beds.		TOTAL - -	182,607	*Cub. ft.*	14,928	*Sup. feet.*
	TOTAL - - -			10	–	Double beds.						

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate - - - - - - - - 528

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - 44½

POPLAR WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 26th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed at 584 inmates, and to-day there were 478 inmates, of whom 380 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 54 were able-bodied, and 44 were children.

There are 13 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 112 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are eight rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 78 beds; these 21 rooms will accommodate 190 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 569 feet; the maximum being 982 feet, and the minimum 323 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 49; the maximum being 85, and the minimum 28.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

Independently of the infirmaries in the workhouse, there is a detached hospital in North-street, Poplar, for fever and small-pox cases; these latter premises contain two separate buildings; one called the "Old Fever Wards," and the other called the "New Fever Wards;" there is one paid nurse for these fever wards, assisted by paupers, who are sent to her from the workhouse, and the paid nurse said, "There is a great work sometimes with them to get them to come; and sometimes they won't stop, and sometimes they will." The New Fever Hospital is tolerably good, but the Old Hospital is altogether unfit for the purposes to which it is dedicated; it has more the appearance of an old and inferior farm-house than of anything else.

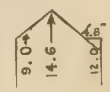
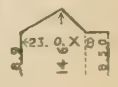
In the workhouse there are no day rooms for the infirmaries, nor is there a separate kitchen; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals.

The airing yards are far too small.

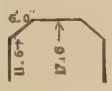
There is one medical officer with a salary of 50*l.*; the guardians find the drugs, but there is no dispenser; the medical officer attends both at the workhouse and at the fever hospital in North-street.

For the workhouse infirmaries there is one paid nurse, but there are pauper nurses and pauper assistant nurses in each sick ward, and they are entrusted with medicines and stimulants for the sick.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Poplar Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
8	Male sick ward -	–	–	12	33 9	17 1	11 4	6,534	–	577	Flat.
2	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	33 9	16 10	11 9	6,912	–	568	
					+33 9	4 8	1 6				
3	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	22 10	23 10	11 9	6,394	–	544	
4	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	16 0	23 10	11 9	4,481	–	381	- ditto
46	Women's sick ward	–	–	21	33 4	23 0	11 8	11,145	–	1,033	
					+33 4	8 0	8 3				
47	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	26 0	23 6	11 8	7,979	–	714	- ditto.
					+13 9	7 6	8 3				
48	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	23 2	11 9	11 6	3,130	–	272	Flat.
49	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	30 4	13 9	11 6	4,796	–	417	„
50	Women's (sick and infirm.)	–	–	14	25 7	23 6	11 6	6,914	–	601	„
40	Women's convalescent ward.	–	–	6	30 7	16 9	11 6	5,891	–	512	„
40 (*a*)	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	21 10	18 0	11 6	4,520	–	393	„
				129				68,696		6,012	

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Poplar Union—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	North-street Old Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
–	Women's fever ward	–	–	6	24 2	11 7	12 3	3,429	–	280	
–	Men's fever ward	–	–	9	22 4	23 1	11 6	8,218	–	516	
					+22 4	17 1	6 0				
–	Women's small-pox ward.	–	–	3	14 4	10 10	8 0	1,242	–	155	Flat.
–	Women's foul ward	–	–	3	15 7	10 10	7 6	1,266	–	169	
–	Ditto - ditto	–	–	4	22 7	10 0	7 6	1,694	–	226	- ditto.
				154				84,545		7,358	
	New Infirmary, North-street:										
–	Men's foul ward	–	–	9	25 0	20 0	11 0	5,500	–	500	Flat.
–	Men's small-pox ward	–	–	5	20 0	11 9	11 0	2,585	–	235	„
–	Ditto - ditto	–	–	10	24 7	20 0	12 9	6,269	–	492	
–	Children's sick nursery	–	–	8	25 4	0 0	12 9	6,460	–	507	- ditto.
–	Children's small nursery	–	–	4	12 2	20 0	11 3	2,738	–	243	Flat.
				36				23,552	–	1,977	
	TOTAL			190	Beds.		TOTAL	108,097	*Cub. ft.*	9,335	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate in main building - - - - 533 cubic feet.
„ „ „ „ North-street Infirmary - - 646 „

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed in main building - - 46½ superficial feet.
„ „ „ „ „ North-street Infirmary 54½ „

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, PETTY FRANCE WORKHOUSE.

Date of Visit, 27th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 157 inmates, and to-day there were 171 inmates, of whom 126 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 19 were able-bodied, and 26 were children.

There are six rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 57 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are eight rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 35 beds; these 14 rooms will accommodate 92 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 509 feet, the maximum being 643 feet, and the minimum 386 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 47; the maximum being 57, and the minimum 35.

ST. MARGARET and ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, PETTY FRANCE WORKHOUSE—*cont^d.*

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day rooms for the sick; there is no separate kitchen for the sick; fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals; the ventilation of the wards is bad.

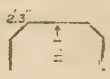
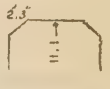
There are no airing yards, but there are two small courts, which cannot be used as exercising grounds.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 100*l.* a year; he finds the drugs, with the exception of cod-liver oil and quinine; there is no dispenser. There is a paid nurse for the lying-in ward; there is a paid nurse for the female infirmaries, and one for the male infirmaries, and there are pauper nurses in each sick ward; there are no paid night nurses.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or food for his patients.

This workhouse does not meet the requirements of medical science.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Double.	Number of Beds: Single.	Length. *Ft. in.*	Breadth. *Ft. in.*	Height. *Ft. in.*	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
77 & 78	Women's sick ward	–	–	–	13	19 6	15 3	11 0	7,714	–	701	
						+21 10	18 6	11 0				
79	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	3	10 0	15 3	11 0	1,678	–	153	Flat
89	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	–	12	19 6	15 3	11 0	7,714	–	701	
						+21 10	18 6	11 0				
65	Women's dormitory (convalescent.)	–	–	9	2	19 6	15 3	11 0	7,714	–	701	Brick arches.
						+21 10	18 6	11 0				
16	Men's sick ward	–	–	–	5	19 6	12 6	10 9	2,713	–	252	,,
						+5 9	1 6	10 9				
12	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	5	19 6	12 6	10 9	2,713	–	252	,,
						+5 9	1 6	10 9				
21	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	6	19 6	12 6	11 0	3,011	–	274	Flat.
						+10 0	3 0	11 0				
20	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	2	13 6	8 6	11 0	1,262	–	115	,,
18	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	2	13 6	8 6	11 0	1,262	–	115	,,
17	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	6	19 6	12 6	11 0	3,011	–	274	,,
						+10 0	3 0	11 0				
11	Women's itch ward	–	–	–	5	14 10	14 0	10 0	2,077	–	208	,,
19	Men's itch ward	–	–	–	5	14 10	14 0	10 0	2,077	–	208	,,
9	Women's insane ward (not used.)	–	–	–	4	15 0	13 3	10 9	1,938	–	180	Brick arches.
						−7 0	1 9	10 9				
						−5 0	1 3	10 9				
12	Men's insane ward (not used.)	–	–	–	4	15 0	13 3	10 9	1,938	–	180	Ditto.
						−7 0	1 9	10 9				
						−5 0	1 3	10 9				
	TOTAL			–	74	Single beds.		TOTALS	46,822	*Cub. ft.*	4,314	*Sup. ft.*
	TOTAL			9	–	Double beds.						

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate - - - - - - - - 509

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - 52

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 28th April 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 700 inmates, and to-day there were 664 inmates, of whom 581 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 42 were able-bodied women, and 41 were children.

There are eight rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 79 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 37 beds. These 12 rooms will accommodate 116 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 600 feet, the maximum being 895 feet, and the minimum 314 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 55, the maximum being 81 and the minimum 35.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no day-rooms for the sick; the hot water supply in these wards is insufficient. There are no separate kitchens for the sick wards. The men's sick wards are defective as regards both light and ventilation; the receiving ward for men is underground, and it is partitioned so as to have itch cases in one compartment, and venereal cases in another. Fever and small-pox cases are sent to hospitals. This ward is very defective.

There is one medical officer here, with a salary of 350*l.* per annum; he finds all the drugs, which cost him 60*l.* a year; he sees professionally and prescribes for 100 patients daily, and he spends two hours and a-half in the workhouse daily.

The receiving wards for women are quite as objectionable as the receiving wards for men. There is one paid nurse, and there are pauper nurses in all the wards.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. James, Westminster.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Double.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Single.	Length. *Ft. in.*	Breadth. *Ft. in.*	Height. *Ft. in.*	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
9	Women's sick ward	–	–	–	9	40 8	10 7	11 9	5,057	–	430	Flat.
10	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	13	40 8	16 7	11 9	7,924	–	674	„
11	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	15	40 8	17 5	11 9	8,322	–	708	„
18	Ditto - ditto	–	–	1	13	40 8	17 9	11 9	8,482	–	722	„
31	Men's sick ward	–	–	–	14	56 3 – 10 6	18 6 1 0	10 9 10 9	11,074	–	1,030	„
32	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	17	53 8	25 0	10 6	14,088	–	1,342	„
42	Men's insane ward	–	–	–	3	24 0	10 2	11 0	2,684	–	244	„
42 A.	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	3	20 4	10 2	11 0	2,274	–	207	„
	Women's insane ward day-room.	–	–	–	–	15 0	8 9	12 1	1,586	–	131	„
	Women's insane ward bed-room.	–	–	–	4	16 0	9 9	12 1	1,885	–	156	„
	Women's itch ward	–	–	3	1	26 2	9 4	9 0	2,198	–	244	„
	Ditto - ditto	–	–	–	3	13 4	9 8	9 0	1,160	–	129	„
	Women's receiving ward.	–	–	6	1	30 3	16 2	9 0	4,401	–	489	„
	TOTAL	–	–	–	96	Single beds.		TOTALS	69,549	*Cub. ft.*	6,375	*Sup. ft.*
	TOTAL	–	–	10	–	Double beds.						

Average Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate - - - - - - 599

Average Number of Superficial Feet to each Bed - - - - - - 60

Superficial Area of Men's Yard in Square Yards - - - - - - 523

KENSINGTON WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 9th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 453 inmates; and to-day there were 432 inmates, of whom 284 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 66 were able-bodied, and 82 were children.

There are 13 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 156 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are six rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 70 beds; these 19 rooms will accommodate 226 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 530 feet; the maximum being 637 feet, and the minimum 431 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 45, the maximum being 63, and the minimum 38.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

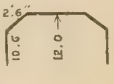
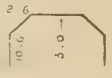
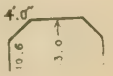
There is one medical officer, with a salary of 160 *l.* per annum; this officer has also an out-district, for which he has a salary of 80 *l.* per annum; he has neither an assistant nor a dispenser; he finds all the drugs. He has on an average 280 cases on his books in the workhouse, and he spends three hours daily there. There is no separate ward for sick children; there are no day-rooms for the sick; there is no separate kitchen for the infirmary; there are no bath-rooms and no hot-water taps; there is an insufficiency of wash-hand basins.

There is only one paid nurse for the whole house, but there are pauper nurses in each ward; cases of fever and small-pox are sent to hospitals.

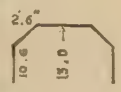
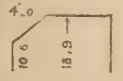
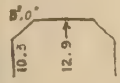
The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or diet which he may require for the sick.

These infirmaries do not meet the requirements of medical science, but as the guardians possess a considerable quantity of spare ground round the workhouse, they could build sufficient infirmaries.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Kensington.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night Only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
–	Nursery	–	–	13	30 8 +30 8	16 0 13 6	12 6 1 6	5,773	–	491	
	Infirmary:										
–	Lying-in ward	–	–	6	17 0	18 0	12 0	3,672	–	306	Flat.
	Lying-in ward (convalescent).	–	–	8	22 9 +22 9	16 9 14 3	10 6 2 6	4,812	–	381	
–	Women's foul ward	–	–	3	12 3	12 3	9 0	1,351	–	150	Flat
–	Imbecile women	–	–	22	50 3	20 0	12 0	12,060	–	1,005	„
1	Women's sick ward (convalescent).	–	–	11	29 6 +29 6	17 0 14 6	10 6 2 6	6,335	–	502	
2	Women's sick ward	–	–	21	51 6 +51 6	20 0 16 0	10 6 2 6	12,875	–	1,030	

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Kensington—*continued*.

No of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
3	Women's sick ward -	–	–	10	29 8	17 0	10 6	6,371	–	504	
					+29 8	14 6	2 6				
4	Men's convalescent ward (night only).	–	–	15	39 0	15 4	11 10	7,076	–	598	Flat.
–	Men's convalescent ward (day room).	–	–	–	23 9	15 4	11 10	4,309	–	364	,,
5	Men's sick ward -	–	–	12	33 9	16 1	9 10	5,338	–	543	,,
6	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	33 10	15 5	9 11	5,173	–	522	,,
7	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	39 2	15 6	10 6	8,093	–	607	
					+ 39 2	13 6	3 3				
8	Men's imbecile ward	–	–	5	23 6	13 4	9 0	2,820	–	313	Flat.
9	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	30 6	16 2	10 3	6,058	–	493	
					+30 6	13 2	2 6				
10	Women's itch ward -	–	–	8	20 0	17 4	13 0	4,507	–	347	
11	Women's aged and infirm ward.	–	–	14	35 0	17 2	12 0	7,210	–	601	Flat.
12	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	35 0	17 2	12 0	7,210	–	601	,,
13	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	34 0	16 10	11 0	6,296	–	572	,,
14	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	35 5	17 5	11 0	6,785	–	617	,,
	TOTAL - - -			226	Beds.		TOTAL - -	119,815	*Cub. ft.*	10,183	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet to each inmate - - - - - - - - - - - - 530

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - - - - - - 45

ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, WORKHOUSE, KENSINGTON.

(Date of Visit, 10th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 750 inmates; and to-day there were 639 inmates, of whom 342 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 153 were able-bodied, and 144 were children.

There are 11 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 156 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are 10 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 98 beds; these 21 rooms will accommodate 254 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 503 feet, the maximum being 825 feet, and the minimum 242 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 47, the maximum being 74, and the minimum 23.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 160 *l.* per annum; but he has also an out-district, the salary of which is included in the 160 *l.* The guardians find cod-liver oil, quinine and bark; the medical officer finds the other drugs, which cost him about 20 *l.* a-year; he has no dispenser; he spends three hours daily in the workhouse. There are three paid nurses, and there are pauper nurses in each ward.

The hot-water supply is insufficient; the drainage is not good; the ventilation is bad; there are no foul wards; and all the wards are defective and insufficient. Cases of fever and small-pox are sent to hospitals.

The medical officer can obtain all the stimulants and diet which he requires for his patients.

These infirmaries do not meet the requirements of medical science; but, as the guardians possess spare ground, sufficient infirmaries might be built on it.

The medical officer sees daily about 100 patients in the workhouse, and spends about 2½ hours there; he has, however, about 280 cases on his books.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, situate at Kensington.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				Number of Beds.							
	Infirmary:			Double. Single.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
1	Men's sick ward	–	–	– 3	18 2	12 0	11 0	2,398	–	218	Brick arched.
2	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 9	29 0	13 9	11 0	4,766	–	433	„
					+11 6	3 0	11 0				
3	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 3	18 1	12 2	11 3	2,475	–	220	Flat.
4	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 9	29 0	13 9	11 3	4,874	–	433	„
					+11 6	3 0	11 3				
5	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	– 3	15 2	11 2	11 0	1,863	–	169	Brick arched.
6	Children's sick ward	–	–	2 –	15 2	11 0	10 2	1,696	–	167	Flat.
7	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 9	29 8	16 0	10 0	4,747	–	475	„
8	Women's sick ward	–	–	– 3	18 1	12 2	11 3	2,475	–	220	„
9	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 9	29 2	13 10	11 3	4,927	–	438	„
					+11 6	3 0	11 3				
10	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 3	18 0	12 0	11 0	2,376	–	216	Brick arched.
11	Ditto - ditto	–	–	– 9	29 2	13 10	11 0	4,818	–	438	„
					+11 6	3 0	11 0				

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Double.	Occupied: By Day and Night. Number of Beds: Single.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Main Building:					*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
	Small room for married couples.	–	–	1	–	11 5 + 2 0	7 8 3 6	10 9 10 9	1,016	–	95	Brick arches.
57	Women's sick ward -	–	–	5	1	16 0	15 6	10 9	2,666	–	248	„
68	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	–	23	62 0	17 0	10 9	11,331	–	1,054	„
69	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	20	53 0	17 0	10 9	9,686	–	901	„
72	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	25	52 0 + 17 0	21 4 12 9	10 9 10 9	14,255	–	1,326	„
78	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	29	52 0 + 17 0	21 4 12 9	9 6 9 6	12,598	–	1,326	Flat.
75	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	20	53 7	16 9	10 9	9,648	–	898	„
50	Men's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	–	16	43 7	17 0	10 7	7,841	–	741	„
51	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	15	40 9	17 0	10 0	6,928	–	693	„
47	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	15	40 9	17 0	10 9	7,447	–	693	Brick arches.
46	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	–	16	43 6	17 0	10 9	7,950	–	740	„
	TOTAL - - -			–	240	Single beds.		TOTAL -	127,765	*Cub. ft.*	12,047	*Sup. ft.*
	TOTAL - - -			7	–	Double beds.						

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate in infirmary - - - 585

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate in main building - - 476

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed in infirmary - - 55

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed in main building - 47

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, MOUNT STREET, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 10th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse has not been fixed; but to-day there were 272 inmates, of whom 232 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 32 were able-bodied, and eight were children.

There are five rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 43 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are nine rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 66 beds; these 14 rooms will accommodate 109 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 776 feet, the maximum being 1,033 feet, and the minimum 594 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 71, the maximum being 102, and the minimum 57.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are two medical officers for this house, who visit it alternately; both of them have out-districts, and each has a salary of 105 *l.* a year. They find the drugs, but the guardians find cod liver oil and quinine. They spend two hours a day in the workhouse; there are paid nurses, and there are pauper nurses in each ward. There was one case of small-pox in the house, warded alone. There are no day rooms for the sick, and the airing yards are far too confined. The wards in these infirmaries very nearly meet the requirements of medical science, so far as regards space.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
8	Men's sick ward -	–	–	12	44 10	17 9	10 6	8,356	–	796	Flat.
9	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	27 0	17 0	10 6	4,820	–	459	,,
10	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	27 0	16 9	10 6	4,749	–	452	,,
11	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	27 10	16 9	10 6	4,895	–	466	,,
12	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	28 3	17 2	10 6	5,092	–	485	,,
13	Ditto - - -	–	–	13	44 8 — 4 7	21 6 5 7	10 6 10 6	9,815	–	935	,,
16	Women's convalescent ward.	–	–	6	27 0	19 5	8 9	4,587	–	524	,,
17	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	6	27 0	19 10	8 9	4,686	–	536	,,
18	Women's sick ward	–	–	7	26 5	19 6	13 0	6,697	–	515	,,
19	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	26 3	19 6	13 0	6,654	–	512	,,
20	Ditto - - -	–	–	16	58 7	16 6	13 0	12,670	–	967	,,
				97				73,021		6,647	
	Men's itch ward -	–	–	6	39 4	15 7	9 9	5,976	–	613	
	Men's receiving ward	–	–	2	15 6	10 9	9 0	1,500	–	167	
	Men's insane ward -	–	–	4	20 0 +16 0	17 0 13 0	10 10 2 2	4,134	–	340	
				12				11,610		1,120	
	TOTAL - - -			109	Beds.		TOTAL - -	84,631	*Cub ft.*	7,767	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - - - -	753
In Outhouses containing Itch Ward, &c. - - - - - - - -	967

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - - - -	68½
In Outhouses - - - - - - - - - - - - -	93

HACKNEY UNION WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 11th May 1866.)

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 619 inmates; and to-day there were 572 inmates, of whom 361 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 11 were able-bodied, and 200 were children.

There are 15 rooms, inhabited by sick women, containing 122 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are eight rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 71 beds; these 23 rooms will accommodate 193 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 473 feet, the maximum being 789 feet, and the minimum 276 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 49; the maximum being 95, and the minimum 33.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are separate wards for sick children; small-pox and fever cases are sent to hospitals; there is one superintendent nurse, and she has a paid assistant; and there are pauper nurses in each ward, and they are paid gratuities of about a shilling a week each.

There is a separate kitchen for the sick wards, where beef tea is made, chops are cooked, and gruel prepared; there are no paid night nurses. The bath rooms are insufficient.

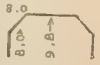
There is one medical officer, who has a salary of 130 *l.* per annum; he has an assistant, who is his authorised substitute; he finds the drugs, with the exception of cod liver oil and quinine. The medical officer spends about an hour and a-half daily in the workhouse.

The infirmaries of this workhouse are insufficient, and the ventilation throughout is insufficient; but, as the guardians possess sufficient land, good infirmaries might be built upon it.

Measurements taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. John, Hackney.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
10	Men's sick ward -	–	–	10	27 10 +27 10	16 9 13 9	7 3 2 0	4,145	–	466	
9	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	38 0 +38 0	16 9 13 9	7 3 2 0	5,660	–	637	Ditto.
8	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	37 6	16 9	9 0	5,653	–	628	Flat.
7	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	23 4 — 4 4 + 6 6	16 9 2 9 4 0	9 0 7 0 9 0	3,668	–	405	Ditto.
6	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	22 6	16 9	9 0	3,392	–	377	,,
5	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	46 0	16 9	9 0	6,935	–	771	,,
44	Women's infirm ward	–	–	6	25 9	13 6	9 9	3,3[illegible]9	–	348	,,
43	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	6	16 4	15 0	9 8	2,368	–	245	,,
65	Ditto - - -	–	–	19	50 6	17 3	10 3	8,929	–	871	

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. John, Hackney—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night. No. of Beds.	Length. *Ft. in.*	Breadth. *Ft. in.*	Height. *Ft. in.*	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
78	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	7	23 0 + 23 0	16 0 13 0	8 0 1 8	3,442	–	368	
78(*a*)	- - - -	–	–	8	23 0 + 23 0	16 0 13 0	8 0 1 8	3,442	–	368	Ditto.
72	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	2	12 0	9 10	10 0	1,180	–	118	Flat.
79	Women's convalescent ward.	–	–	7	22 8	16 0	10 0	3,627	–	363	„
80	Women's sick ward -	–	–	8	22 8	16 0	9 10	3,566	–	363	„
69	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	22 8	16 0	9 10	3,566	–	363	„
74	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	22 8	16 0	9 11	3,596	–	363	„
62	Women's bed-ridden ward.	–	–	20	46 6	18 0	10 0	8,370	–	837	„
	Women's foul ward -	–	–	4	14 8 + 7 6	11 6 4 3	10 6 10 6	2,106	–	201	„
	Women's itch ward -	–	–	6	26 2	13 2	10 7	3,646	–	345	„
				172				80,680		8,437	
	Children's sick ward	–	–	7	19 9	17 6	11 0	3,802	–	346	
	Ditto - - -	–	–	7	19 9	17 6	11 0	3,802	–	346	Ditto.
	Men's foul ward -	–	–	2	16 0	11 10	8 4	1,578	–	189	Flat.
	Men's itch ward -	–	–	5	14 0	11 10	8 4	1,381	–	166	„
				21				10,563		1,047	
	TOTAL - - -			193	Beds.		TOTAL - - -	91,243	*Cub. ft.*	9,484	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - - -	469
In Out Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - -	503

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - - -	49
In Out Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - -	50

EAST LONDON UNION WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 14th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 841 inmates; and to-day there were 653 inmates, of whom 490 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 135 were able-bodied, and 28 were children.

There are 14 rooms, inhabited by sick women, containing 146 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are seven rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 61 beds; these 21 rooms will accommodate 207 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 529 feet; the maximum being 969 feet, and the minimum 436 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 43; the maximum being 78, and the minimum 31.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 125 *l.* per annum, and he finds the drugs, which cost him about 45 *l.* a year, with the exception of cod liver oil, which is supplied by the guardians; he has about 128 cases of sickness on his books, and spends about two hours and a-half daily in the workhouse.

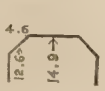
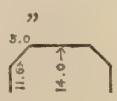
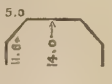
There is a superintendent paid nurse, with a paid assistant; there is no paid nurse in the body of the workhouse; there are pauper nurses in each ward; there are no day rooms in the infirmaries, and the bath rooms and hot water supply are insufficient; there are no separate wards for sick children; there is no separate kitchen in the sick wards; cases of fever and small-pox are sent to hospitals.

The medical officer can obtain any quantity of stimulants or food which he may require for his patients.

The infirmaries of this workhouse are insufficient, and are badly ventilated throughout; but as the guardians possess sufficient unoccupied ground, they might build proper infirmaries.

The medical officer sees, professionally, about 50 cases in the workhouse daily.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the East London Union, situate at Hackney.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:			No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
11	Women's convalescent ward.	–	–	8	20 0	17 6	11 9	4,113	–	350	Flat.
12	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	10	6 9 + 22 3 + 22 3	12 6 16 0 11 6	11 6 12 6 2 3	5,996	–	440	
9	Women's sick ward	–	–	7	20 0	17 6	11 6	4,025	–	350	Flat.
10	Ditto	–	–	12	29 6	17 6	11 6	5,937	–	516	,,
7	Ditto	–	–	7	20 0 + 20 0	17 6 12 6	11 6 2 6	4,650	–	350	
8	Ditto	–	–	12	29 6 + 29 6	17 6 12 6	11 6 2 6	6,859	–	516	Ditto.
8(*a*)	Women's fever ward	–	–	2	10 4	7 6	12 6	969	–	78	
4	Men's sick ward	–	–	7	20 2 + 20 2	17 6 12 6	11 6 2 6	4,689	–	353	
5	Ditto	–	–	12	29 6 + 29 6	17 6 12 6	11 6 2 6	6,859	–	516	Ditto.
5(*a*)	Men's fever ward	–	–	1	10 4	7 6	12 6	969	–	78	,,
2	Men's sick ward	–	–	7	20 2	17 6	11 6	4,058	–	353	Flat.
3	Ditto	–	–	12	29 6	17 6	11 6	5,937	–	516	,,
13	Men's foul ward	–	–	14	29 6	17 6	11 10	6,109	–	516	,,
1	Men's convalescent ward.	–	–	8	20 0	17 6	11 10	4,142	–	350	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the East London Union, situate at Hackney—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Main Building:			No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
37	Women's sick ward -	–	–	18	24 6	23 0	11 6	6,480	–	564	Flat.
47	Women's foul ward -	–	–	12	24 6 + 19 6	23 0 20 6	11 9 2 6	7,621	–	564	
48	Women's sick ward -	–	–	10	24 6 + 19 6	18 3 15 9	11 9 2 6	6,022	–	447	Ditto.
25	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	12	26 2	17 9	12 4	5,728	–	464	Flat.
26	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	26 0	18 0	12 4	5,772	–	468	„
30	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	24 6	17 9	12 4	5,363	–	435	„
24	Ditto - - -	–	–	14	32 10	17 9	12 4	7,188	–	583	„
		TOTAL - -		207	Beds.		TOTAL - -	109,486	*Cub. ft.*	8,808	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate.

To each inmate in Infirmary - - - - - - - - - - -	549 *Cub. ft.*
Ditto - main building - - - - - - - - - -	502 „

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed.

Floor space to each bed in Infirmary - - - - - - - - -	44½ *Sup. ft.*
Ditto - - - main building - - - - - - - -	40 „

SAINT MARY, ISLINGTON, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 15th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 477 inmates, and to-day there were 455 inmates, of whom 400 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 27 were able-bodied, and 28 were children.

There are 13 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 112 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 45 beds; these 17 rooms will accommodate 157 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 519 feet, the maximum being 712 feet, and the minimum 427 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 52, the maximum being 69, and the minimum 38.

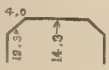
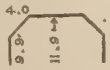
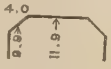
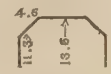
A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 160 *l.* per annum, the guardians finding all the drugs and a dispenser; he spends two hours and a half a day in the workhouse; he sees about 200 patients daily, and prescribes for 100 sick cases daily. There are no paid nurses here; the hot-water supply and the bath-rooms are insufficient. Many of the sick wards of this workhouse are of a comfortable character; but there are others that are extremely defective.

The guardians have purchased some land on which they are about to build a new workhouse.

The medical officer here is the only workhouse medical officer in the metropolis who considers that the services of pauper nurses are equal to those of paid nurses; he is also the only medical officer (with the exception of one other) who considers 500 cubic feet sufficient for each sick pauper in a workhouse.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Main Building:			No of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
8	Women's sick ward -	–	–	13	37 9	21 0	8 6	6,738	–	793	Flat.
7	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	29 9	17 7	7 10	4,098	–	523	,,
6	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 6	17 8	8 0	4,311	–	539	,,
4	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 5	17 7	8 3	4,225	–	512	,,
					+ 6 6	3 6	8 3				
5	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 3	17 6	8 3	4,367	–	529	,,
	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	5	20 5	11 6	10 3	2,407	–	235	,,
	Women's lying-in convalescent ward.	–	–	7	25 2	20 5	10 3	4,983	–	486	,,
					— 8 6	3 3	10 3				
	Women's sick ward convalescent.	–	–	9	29 10	17 6	9 1	4,742	–	522	,,
2	Women's sick ward -	–	–	10	25 6	17 6	9 3	4,405	–	476	,,
					+ 8 0	3 9	9 3				
3	Men's sick ward -	–	–	10	30 5	17 7	9 3	4,947	–	535	,,
1	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 5	17 7	9 3	4,947	–	535	,,
				104				50,170		5,685	
	Detached Buildings:										
24	Women's sick ward -	–	–	17	38 10	18 0	12 3	9,650	–	699	
					+38 10	14 0	2 0				
26	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	10 0	18 10	9 9	2,133	–	188	
					+10 0	14 10	2 0				
27	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	2	12 2	10 2	10 0	1,237	–	124	Flat.
25	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	5	10 0	18 10	9 9	2,133	–	188	
					+10 0	14 10	2 0				
29	Men's sick ward -	–	–	9	26 6	19 3	9 9	6,025	–	510	
					+21 9	9 8	5 0				
23	Men's sick (convalescent).	–	–	16	41 8	18 9	11 3	10,125	–	781	
					+41 8	14 3	2 3				
	In Detached Buildings - -			53	Beds.			31,303	*Cub. ft.*	2,490	*Sup. ft.*
	In Main Buildings - - -			104	,,			50,170	,,	5,685	,,
	TOTAL - - -			157	Beds.		TOTAL - -	81,473	*Cub. ft.*	8,175	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - -	482 *Cub. ft.*
In Detached Buildings - - - - - - - - - -	591 ,,

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed.

In Main Building - - - - - - - - - - -	54½ *Sup. ft.*
In Detached Buildings - - - - - - - - - -	47 ,,

SAINT LUKE, CHELSEA, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 16th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 664 inmates; and to-day there were 453 inmates, of whom 394 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm; 17 were able-bodied, and 42 were children.

There are seven rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 101 beds occupied by day and by night, and there are seven rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 90 beds; these 14 rooms will accommodate 191 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 543 feet; the maximum being 2,260 feet, and the minimum 338 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 54; the maximum being 251 feet, and the minimum 30 feet.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

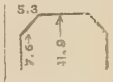
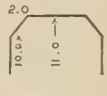
The bath-rooms are insufficient, and so also is the hot-water supply; there are no day-rooms for the sick; there is no nursery for sick children; there is no separate kitchen for the sick wards.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and he finds all the drugs, which cost him about 20*l.* a year; there is no dispenser; he sees professionally upwards of 100 patients daily in the workhouse; the ventilation of the sick wards is defective. The medical officer spends about three hours daily in the workhouse.

The airing yards are far too small, but there are no means of enlarging them; nor are there any means in my opinion by which this workhouse can be made to meet the requirements of medical science.

The medical officer can obtain all stimulants and food which he requires for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
12	Men's sick ward -	–	–	18	46 0	19 2	11 0	9,698	–	882	Flat.
13	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	12	35 6	16 2	11 10	6,791	–	574	,,
14	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	18	46 0	19 2	8 10	7,788	–	882	,,
73(*a*)	Women's sick ward -	–	–	15	36 10	21 4	9 1	7,137	–	786	,,
73	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	11	24 1	21 2	9 1	4,630	–	510	,,
41	Women's labour ward	–	–	1	20 6	12 3	9 0	2,260	–	251	,,
70(*a*)	Women's lying-in-ward.	–	–	11	28 8	21 3	9 0	5,483	–	609	,,
50	Women's sick ward -	–	–	24	61 7 +61 7	21 8 16 5	7 6 4 3	14,304	–	1,334	
68	Women's infirm ward	–	–	32	57 6 +57 6 +27 10 +27 10	21 2 15 11 20 0 14 9	7 6 4 3 7 6 4 3	18,938	–	1,774	
17	Men's sick ward -	–	–	8	35 2	16 2	9 3	5,259	–	569	Flat.
100	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	15	28 0	28 0	9 7	7,513	–	784	,,
103	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	28 3 +28 3	23 3 21 3	10 0 1 0	7,168	–	657	
27	Men's itch ward -	–	–	6	18 0	11 9	9 7	2,027	–	212	Flat.
80	Women's itch ward -	–	–	7	27 10 – 5 6	16 0 7 6	11 1 7 3	4,637	–	404	,,
		TOTAL - - -		191	Beds.		TOTAL - -	103,033	*Cub. ft.*	10,228	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate -	543 *Cub. ft.*
Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed -	54 *Sup. ft.*

SAINT GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, WORKHOUSE, CHELSEA.

(Date of Visit, 16th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is not fixed, but to-day, there were 316 inmates, of whom 158 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 42 were able-bodied, and 116 were children.

There are eight rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 61 beds, occupied by day and by night; and these eight rooms will accommodate 61 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 829 feet; the maximum being 991 feet, and the minimum 667 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 70; the maximum being 85, and the minimum 58 feet.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

These wards appear to me very nearly to meet the requirements of medical science, and their internal arrangements are also very complete.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and he finds the drugs, which cost him 30*l.* a year. There are usually about 50 sick cases here, and the medical officer's assistant is here for from an hour-and-a-half to two hours every day, and the medical officer himself half-an-hour.

There is one paid and efficient nurse.

The medical officer can obtain all stimulants and food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, situate at Brompton.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night — No. of Beds.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
					Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
24	Women's sick ward	–	–	7	22 5	22 4	12 4	5,928	–	481	Flat.
					+ 5 0	4 0	12 4				
25	Ditto	–	–	9	30 2	22 9	13 0	8,922	–	686	„
15	Ditto	–	–	13	33 9	22 6	11 5	8,670	–	759	„
16	Ditto	–	–	5	22 6	18 9	11 5	4,493	–	379	„
					+11 6	3 9	7 6				
17	Ditto	–	–	6	19 0	18 8	11 5	4,049	–	355	„
18	Ditto	–	–	6	22 4	22 4	11 5	5,466	–	479	„
					— 5 0	4 0	11 5				
19	Ditto	–	–	8	30 0	22 7	11 5	7,735	–	678	„
13	Ditto	–	–	7	32 0	13 9	11 3	5,302	–	471	„
					+15 0	2 1	11 3				
	TOTAL			61	Beds.		TOTAL	50,565	*Cub. ft.*	4,288	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate	829 *Cub. ft.*
Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed	70 *Sup. ft.*

FULHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 17th May 1866).

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 537 inmates; and to-day there were 312 inmates, of whom 217 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 7 were able-bodied, and 87 were children.

There are 13 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 93 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are 7 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 43 beds; these 20 rooms will accommodate 136 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 610 feet; the maximum being 1,419 feet, and the minimum 354 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 54; the maximum being 123, and the minimum 33.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are no paid nurses here, but one, just appointed, is expected to arrive soon. At present there are pauper nurses in every ward. The infirmaries are badly ventilated. There is one day room; there are no bath rooms, and the hot water supply is insufficient. There are no night nurses; there are no sufficient lavatories. Fever and small pox cases are sent to hospitals, but to-day there were two cases of small pox warded in a very defective wooden building on the workhouse ground. There is no infirmary for children. The rooms in the body of the house, inhabited by the infirm and bed-ridden, are not well ventilated. There is no kitchen for the infirmaries.

There are some new infectious wards, but they are not yet occupied; their construction, however, is unlikely to produce perfect ventilation; there is no water closet in these wards, nor a bath room, and yet there are 20 beds to be placed here.

There is one medical officer here with a salary of 50*l.* a year, and the guardians find the drugs; he has about 145 cases on his books, 30 of whom are placed there for the purpose of obtaining extra diet.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Fulham Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose, to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
213	Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
212	Men's sick ward -	–	–	1	11 9	10 6	11 6	1,419	–	123	Flat.
209	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	28 0	16 8	11 0	5,133	–	467	,,
224	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	24 0	16 8	11 0	4,400	–	400	,,
	Women's sick ward -	–	–	9	27 9	16 8	11 2	5,165	–	463	,,
223	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	24 3	16 8	11 1	4,480	–	404	,,
220	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	27 9	16 8	11 0	5,088	–	463	,,
		TOTAL - -		44	Beds.		TOTAL - -	25,685	*Cub. ft.*	2,320	*Sup. ft.*
	New Infection Wards (not yet occupied.)										
1	Men's ward - - -	–	–	3	16 0	12 0	10 10	2,080	–	192	Flat.
2	Ditto - - -	–	–	3	16 0 +14 0	12 0 12 0	9 0 1 10	2,036	–	192	
3	Ditto - - -	–	–	4	16 0 +14 0 — 4 9 — 4 0	16 10 16 10 5 3 2 6	9 0 1 10 10 10 9 0	2,496	–	234	- ditto.
		TOTAL - -		10	- -		TOTAL - -	6,612	–	618	
	Women's wards (similar to men's) -	–	–	10	- -	- -	- -	6,612	–	618	
		TOTAL - -		20	Beds.		TOTAL - -	13,224	*Cub. ft.*	1,236	*Sup. ft.*
	Women's foul ward -	–	–	6	12 2	16 0	10 11	2,125	–	195	Flat.
	Ditto - - -	–	–	2	16 1 +16 1 —10 0	16 0 13 6 3 6	9 0 1 10 10 10	2,335	–	222	
		TOTAL - -		8	Beds.		TOTAL - -	4,460	*Cub. ft.*	417	*Sup. ft.*

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Fulham Union—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Main Building:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
149	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	15	42 2 +22 0 — 6 3	16 7 6 3 3 0	11 10 11 10 11 10	9,680	–	818	Flat.
151	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	47 5	16 6	11 9	9,193	–	782	,,
144	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	5	20 9 — 5 3 — 3 6	14 4 2 7 1 9	11 1 11 1 11 1	3,078	–	278	,,
145	Women's labour ward	–	–	1	15 6	6 1	11 1	1,045	–	94	,,
121	Ditto, infirm ward -	–	–	12	34 6 + 7 10	16 5 5 0	11 6 11 6	6,964	–	606	,,
135	en 's infirm ward -	–	–	16	42 4 +22 0 — 6 3	16 6 6 4 3 0	11 9 11 9 11 9	9,624	–	819	,,
		TOTAL - -		64	Beds.		TOTAL - -	39,584	*Cub ft.*	3,397	*Sup. ft.*

SUMMARY.

Infirmary - - -	–	–	44	- -	–	–	25,685	–	2,320	–
New infection wards -	–	–	20	- -	–	–	13,224	–	1,236	–
Women's foul wards -	–	–	8	- -	–	–	4,460	–	417	–
Main building - -	–	–	64	- -	–	–	39,584	–	3,397	–
TOTAL - - -			136	Beds.	TOTAL - -		82,953	*Cub. ft.*	7,370	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air space to each Inmate: *Cub. ft.*

In infirmary	584
In new infection wards	661
In women's foul wards	557
In main building	618

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor-space to each Bed: *Sup. ft.*

In infirmary	53
In new infection wards	62
In women's foul wards	52
In main building	53

ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE.

Date of Visit, 18th May 1866.

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 340 inmates, and to-day there were 194 inmates, of whom 140 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 35 were able-bodied, and 19 were children.

There are six rooms inhabited by sick women containing 66 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 45 beds; these 10 rooms will accommodate 111 persons, the average cubical space for each patient is 603 feet, the maximum being 904 feet, and the minimum 383 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 50, the maximum being 83, and the minimum 36.

A table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The new infirmaries here contain 52 beds, giving 718 cubic feet, and 54 superficial feet to each patient, and there is a paid nurse for the four wards with pauper nurses for each ward

ward. The bath rooms and water closets are sufficient, but their position is very defective, and so are the rooms dedicated to the use of the nurse; the airing yards are insufficient and dull, but these are defects which the guardians might easily remedy, as they have plenty of ground.

The old infirmary, which is annexed to the workhouse, and contains 59 beds, has six wards in it, which are all defective, both as regards light, ventilation, water closet and lavatory accommodation, and airing yards. There is a paid nurse here, and pauper nurses in each ward.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 35 *l.* a year; he finds the drugs, which cost him 20 *l.* a year, the guardians finding cod liver oil; he visits the workhouse about four times a week, and prescribes for about 18 patients at each visit; this officer has also an out district with a salary of 65 *l.* per annum, and he keeps a paid assistant.

All stimulants and food can be obtained by the medical officer from the guardians for the sick.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	New Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
1	Women's sick ward -	–	–	12	31 3	22 9	13 0	9,242	–	711	Flat.
2	Ditto - - -	–	–	14	31 3 +31 3	22 9 17 9	11 6 2 6	9,562	–	711	
1	Men's sick ward -	–	–	14	30 10 +30 10	22 9 17 9	11 6 2 6	9,435	–	701	,,
2	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	30 10	22 9	13 0	9,119	–	701	
		TOTAL - -		52	Beds.		TOTAL - -	37,358	*Cub. ft.*	2,824	*Sup. ft.*
	Old Infirmary:										
17	Men's sick ward -	–	–	6	30 1 — 3 10	17 0 3 9	10 11 10 11	5,426	–	497	Flat.
18	Ditto - - -	–	–	13	30 1 —12 0	17 0 3 2	10 6 10 6	4,971	–	473	,,
56	Women's sick ward -	–	–	8	22 6 —10 0	17 0 3 3	10 6 10 6	3,675	–	350	,,
58	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	30 0 —10 0	17 2 3 3	10 6 10 6	5,066	–	483	,,
54	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	30 0 — 7 0 — 3 6	17 2 3 0 3 0	10 9 10 9 6 9	5,240	–	484	,,
53	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	30 0 — 9 0	17 2 3 2	10 7 10 7	5,149	–	487	,,
				59				29,527		2,774	
		TOTAL - -		111	Beds.		TOTAL - -	66,885	*Cub. ft.*	5,598	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate:	*Cub. ft.*
In new infirmary - - - - - - - - -	718
In old infirmary - - - - - - - - -	500
General average - - - - - - - - -	602

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed:	*Sup. ft.*
In new infirmary - - - - - - - - -	54
In old infirmary - - - - - - - - -	47
General average - - - - - - - - -	50½

ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 18th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 828 inmates; and to-day there were 799 inmates, of whom 731 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 31 were able-bodied, and 37 were children.

There are 18 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 250 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 103 beds; these 22 rooms will accommodate 353 persons: the average cubical space for each patient is 575 feet, the maximum being 891 feet, and the minimum 346 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 47, the maximum being 65, and the minimum 36.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

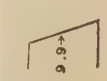
There is one medical officer here whose salary was, up to Lady-day last, 45*l.* per annum; his salary is now 100*l.* a year, and the guardians find all the drugs; he sees, professionally, about 170 patients daily in the workhouse, and prescribes for about 50; and he spends about four hours daily in the house.

There are pauper nurses in every sick ward. The sick wards in the new infirmaries are good; those in the old infirmaries are, in every respect, bad. The airing yards are deficient; and there are no day-rooms for the sick.

None of these wards can be said to meet, in every respect, the requirements of medical science; but it must be remembered that I have already stated that the wards in the new infirmaries are good.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants and food which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. George-in-the-East.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Old Building:		*Double.*	*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
40	Men's sick ward -	–	–	24	47 3	18 8	9 6	8,379	–	882	Flat. Naked joists.
45	Ditto - - -	–	–	19	48 6	17 4	11 3	9,458	–	841	
		TOTAL - -		43			TOTAL - -	17,837	*Cub. ft.*	1,723	*Sup. ft.*
	Principal Building:										
47	Men's sick ward -	–	–	28	46 4	32 0	13 0	19,275	–	1,483	Flat.
48	Ditto - - -	–	–	32	46 4	32 0	13 0	19,275	–	1,483	,,
		TOTAL - -		60			TOTAL - -	38,550	*Cub. ft.*	2,966	*Sup. ft.*
	Detached Shed:										
1	Women's venereal ward	–	–	6	17 9	12 0	9 9	2,077	–	213	
2	Ditto - - -	–	–	6	17 9	12 0	9 9	2,077	–	213	Ditto.
		TOTAL - -		12			TOTAL - -	4,154	*Cub. ft.*	426	*Sup. ft.*
	Imbecile Infirmary:										
17	Children's ward -	–	2	4	17 5	19 3	11 9	3,939	–	335	Flat.
19	Ditto - - -	–	–	9	18 4 / 9 0	19 3 / 3 0	13 0 / 7 0	4,399	–	326	
20	Women's sick ward -	–	–	11	23 0	19 2	13 0	5,731	–	441	ditto.
21	Ditto and children (containing 10 adults and 10 children).	–	–	10	23 0	19 2	13 0	5,731	–	441	ditto.
	TOTAL - -		2	34	Beds.		TOTAL - -	19,800	*Cub. ft.*	1,543	*Sup. ft.*

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. George-in-the-East—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied – By Day only.	Occupied – By Night only.	Occupied – By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Front, or Stone Building:		*Double.*	*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
1	Women's sick ward	–	–	15	36 0	21 0	11 10	8,946	–	756	Flat.
4	Ditto	–	–	16	43 0	21 0	11 10	10,686	–	903	,,
3	Ditto	–	–	20	46 6	20 10	11 10	11,464	–	969	,,
8	Ditto	–	1	15	36 0	20 10	11 10	8,875	–	750	,,
7	Ditto	–	–	20	46 6	20 10	11 10	11,464	–	969	,,
5	Ditto	–	–	19	46 6	20 10	11 10	11,464	–	969	,,
6	Ditto	–	–	17	42 6	21 0	11 10	10,561	–	893	,,
12	Ditto	–	–	16	35 9	20 9	13 9	10,204	–	742	
11	Ditto	–	–	22	46 6	21 0	13 9	13,427	–	977	ditto.
10	Ditto	–	–	18	42 6	21 0	13 9	12,272	–	893	ditto.
9	Women's convalescent ward.	–	2	10	27 10	20 10	13 9	7,973	–	580	ditto.
	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	6	18 8	20 10	13 9	5,347	–	389	ditto.
	TOTAL	–	3	194	Beds.	TOTAL		122,683	*Cub. ft.*	9,790	*Sup. ft.*

SUMMARY.

			Beds.				*Cub. ft.*		*Sup. ft.*	
Old building	–	–	43	–	–	–	17,837	–	1,723	
Principal building	–	–	60	–	–	–	38,550	–	2,966	
Detached shed	–	–	12	–	–	–	4,154	–	426	
Imbecile infirmary	–	2	34	–	–	–	19,800	–	1,543	
Front, or stone building	–	3	194	–	–	–	122,683	–	9,790	
TOTAL	–	–	343	Beds.	TOTAL		203,024	*Cub. ft.*	16,448	*Sup. ft.*
		5	Double beds.							

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate:	*Cub. ft.*
In old building	414
In principal building	642
In detached shed	346
In imbecile infirmary	521
In front, or stone building	613
General average	575

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed:	*Sup. ft.*
In old building	40
In principal building	49
In detached shed	35
In imbecile infirmary	43
In front, or stone building	49
General average	47

PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 21st May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 642 inmates; and to-day there were 388 inmates; of whom 221 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 42 were able-bodied, and 125 were children.

There are eight rooms inhabited by sick women and children, containing 81 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are eight rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 91 beds; these 16 rooms will accommodate 172 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 600 feet; the maximum being 1,140 feet and the minimum 233 feet.

 The

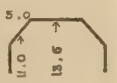
The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 54; the maximum being 114 and the minimum 23.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are two paid nurses here, one being a male nurse for the men's side, and there are pauper nurses in each ward; there are no night nurses; there are bath-rooms, and a sufficient supply of hot and cold water; the water-closet accommodation is sufficient; washhand basins are insufficient; there are no day-rooms for the sick; there is no separate kitchen for the infirmaries; there is one medical officer, with a salary of 80*l.* per annum; the guardians find the drugs; there are usually about 135 cases upon the medical officer's books, and he spends about two hours and a half in the workhouse daily, seeing professionally from 30 to 40 patients, and prescribing for 20. Cases of itch are treated in the receiving wards; the medical officer can obtain all stimulants and food which he may require for his patients.

The infirmaries are too small, but this defect might be remedied by raising the building one story; the guardians possess a large area of spare ground, and would have no difficulty in rendering the present infirmary adequate to the requirements of medical science.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Paddington.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
51	Women's sick ward	–	–	15	40 0	20 0	10 0	8,000	–	800	Flat.
78	Ditto	–	–	12	32 7 +10 6	20 0 6 6	10 0 10 0	7,199	–	720	,,
78(*a*)	Ditto	–	–	2	13 6	10 0	10 0	1,350	–	135	,,
78(*b*)	Ditto	–	–	2	11 8	7 8	11 1	991	–	89	,,
54	Ditto	–	–	16	40 5 +40 5	20 0 15 0	11 0 2 6	10,407	–	808	
77	Ditto	–	–	14	48 6 +48 6	20 0 15 0	11 0 2 6	12,489	–	970	ditto.
53	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	6	30 0	16 5	9 7	4,720	–	493	Flat.
74	Women's ditto (spare room.)	–	–	4	17 6	14 8	9 9	2,503	–	257	,,
49	Men's sick ward	–	–	15	40 5 +40 5	20 0 15 0	11 0 2 6	10,407	–	808	
75	Ditto	–	–	17	48 6 +48 6	20 0 15 0	11 0 2 6	12,489	–	970	ditto.
76	Ditto	–	–	14	32 7 +10 6	20 0 6 6	10 0 10 0	7,199	–	720	Flat.
50	Ditto	–	–	13	40 0	20 0	10 0	8,000	–	808	,,
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 6 children.)	–	–	6	16 5	17 0	10 0	2,791	–	279	,,
	Children's sick ward (containing 6 women and 4 children.)	–	–	6	16 5	17 0	10 0	2,791	–	279	,,
	Main Building:										
18	Boys' sick ward	–	–	15	39 4 – 7 0	16 9 6 7	10 0 10 0	6,128	–	613	,,
17	Ditto	–	–	5	36 0	15 10	10 0	5,700	–	570	,,
	TOTAL			162	Beds.		TOTAL	103,164	*Cub. ft.*	9,319	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate - - - - *Cub. ft.* 609

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - *Sup. ft.* 58

SAINT PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 22d May 1866).

The limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,920 inmates; and to-day there were 1,860 inmates; of whom 1,402 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 296 were able-bodied, and 162 were children.

There are 18 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 304 beds occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 81 beds; these 22 rooms will accommodate 385 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 617 feet; the maximum being 829 feet and the minimum 337 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 50, the maximum being 66 and the minimum 27.

A table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one resident medical officer here, with a salary of 160 *l.* per annum; and a resident medical assistant, with a salary of 85 *l.* per annum; the guardians find board and lodging for both these officers, the guardians find all the drugs and a dispenser; the medical officers dedicate all their time to the sick in the workhouse, and treat upon an average nearly 300 patients daily, and prescribe for about 250. There are six paid nurses in the infirmaries, and there is also a paid nurse for the lying-in wards; and there are also four paid nurses for aged and infirm men's and women's wards; and there are four paid nurses for the male and female imbecile wards.

The ventilation of the infirmaries requires improvement; and the men's foul ward is, in many respects, an objectionable ward; and the women's foul ward is also an objectionable ward; neither of these wards is sufficiently lighted or ventilated.

There are no day-rooms for the sick; and the airing-yards are insufficient; the water supply is not always sufficient.

Sufficient stimulants and food can be at all times obtained for the sick.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Pancras.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:		*Double.*	*No of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
2	Women's sick ward (special cases).	–	–	5	16 7	10 5	11 5	1,972	–	173	Flat.
3	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	26 3 19 6	21 6 5 0	11 4 3 6	6,738	–	564	,,
11	Men's sick ward -	–	–	31	74 4	21 11	12 5	20,228	–	1,629	,,
7	Ditto - - -	–	–	12	25 10 + 20 0	21 11 5 0	11 1 3 6	6,625	–	566	,,
6	Ditto - - -	–	–	29	64 9	21 11	11 5	16,201	–	1,419	,,
5	Men's itch ward -	–	–	9	18 3	21 11	12 0	4,800	–	400	,,
16	Women's sick ward -	–	–	32	74 2	22 10	12 5	21,027	–	1,693	,,
15	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	24 5	22 0	12 5	6,670	–	537	,,
27	Women's and children's sick ward (18 children and 9 adults).	–	–	14	29 3 + 13 4 — 4 0	22 10 11 9 3 6	14 3 14 3 10 0	11,610	–	810	
24	Women's sick ward -	–	–	31	74 4	22 10	14 3	24,185	–	1,697	
25	Women's and children's sick ward (11 children and 2 adults).	–	7	–	35 0 + 8 0	11 4 7 7	11 2 11 2	5,107	–	457	—

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Pancras—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary—*contd.*		*Double.*	*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
29	Women's sick ward -	–	–	16	29 9 12 10 — 4 0	22 10 11 8 3 6	14 3 14 3 9 6	11,680	–	815	
	Temporary infirmary -	–	–	31	58 4	30 0	12 0	21,000	–	1,750	Flat.
	Principal Building:										
135	Lying-in ward - -	–	–	12	42 4	17 2	12 3	8,902	–	727	,,
137	Convalescent ward -	–	–	9	34 10	17 0	12 5	7,353	–	592	,,
141	Ditto - - -	–	8	–	25 6	17 0	12 5	5,383	–	434	,,
187	Women's infirm ward	–	–	14	32 4	21 9	12 3	8,615	–	703	,,
182	Women's imbecile ward	–	–	22	60 0	17 0	12 3	12,495	–	1,020	,,
153	Women's imbecile ward (11 patients).	–	5	5	26 3	21 8	12 6	7,109	–	569	,,
282	Ditto - - -	–	–	25	66 3	20 0	11 10	15,679	–	1,325	,,
282(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	6	20 9	11 2	11 9	2,723	–	232	,,
283	Women's epileptic ward	–	–	20	29 3 + 17 6	28 3 9 3	11 9 11 9	11,611	–	988	,,
	TOTAL - - -		–	345	Beds.	TOTAL - - -		237,713	*Cub. ft.*	19,100	*Sup. ft.*
	TOTAL - - -		20	Double beds.							

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate: *Cub. ft.*

In infirmary - - - - - - - - - - 642
In main building - - - - - - - - - 574

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed: *Sup. ft.*

In infirmary - - - - - - - - - - 52
In main building - - - - - - - - - 52

BETHNAL GREEN WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 23d May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 1,371 inmates; and to-day there were 1,175 inmates; of whom 880 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm; 43 were able-bodied, and 252 were children.

There are 29 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 332 beds, occupied by night and by day, and there are 17 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 195 beds; these 46 rooms will accommodate 527 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 513 feet; the maximum being 1,183 feet and the minimum 377 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 45, the maximum being 108 and the minimum 32.

A table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

The sick wards in the body of the house are badly ventilated, and those in the infirmaries are insufficiently ventilated; the water-closets and lavatories are also insufficient; there are no day-rooms for the sick, and the airing-yards are far too confined; the lying-in wards, which are on the ground floor, are gloomy and defective, both as regards light, ventilation, and arrangement.

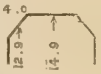
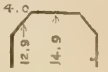
There are four paid nurses here, and there are pauper nurses in every ward; there are no paid night nurses.

There is one medical officer, and he prescribes, professionally, for about 100 sick cases in the workhouse daily, and spends about two hours and a half there daily; he finds all the drugs, and also finds his own assistant and dispenser; he has usually about 450 cases on his books, of whom about 50 are put on for extra diet only.

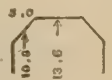
I know of no practical means by which the wards of this house could be made to meet the requirements of medical science.

The medical officer can obtain any amount of stimulants or diet which he may require for his patients.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
1	Children's sick ward (six children and two adults).	–	–	16	35 9	18 0	10 10	6,971	–	644	Flat.
2	Children's sick ward (eight children and two adults).	–	–	16	35 9 +35 9	18 0 14 0	12 9 2 0	9,206	–	644	
3	Boy's sick ward (6 boys and two women).	–	–	16	35 9	18 0	10 10	6,971	–	644	Flat.
5	Women's sick ward -	–	–	16	36 6	18 6	10 10	7,315	–	675	,,
7	Children's sick ward (nine children and three adults).	–	–	16	34 4	18 3	10 10	6,788	–	627	,,
8	Women's sick ward -	–	–	14	34 3 +34 3	18 6 14 6	12 9 2 0	9,072	–	634	
6	Ditto - - -	–	–	16	36 6 +36 6	18 7 14 7	12 9 2 0	9,713	–	678	- ditto.
4	Ditto - - -	–	–	16	35 10 +35 10	18 0 14 0	12 9 2 0	9,227	–	645	- ditto.
		TOTAL - - -		126	Beds.		TOTAL - - -	65,263	–	5,191	
	Body of the House:										
10	Lying-in ward (labour ward).	–	–	2	11 2	11 9	10 10	1,421	–	131	Flat.
10*a*	Lying-in ward (labour ward).	–	–	2	10 0	10 10	10 10	1,174	–	108	,,
10*b*	Lying-in ward (convalescent ward).	–	–	4	17 4	13 0	10 10	2,441	–	225	,,
10*c*	Lying-in ward (convalescent ward).	–	–	3	18 7	17 4	10 10	3,490	–	322	,,
11	Women's sick ward -	–	–	18	49 0 — 6 0	17 4 3 0	10 10 10 10	9,006	–	831	,,
12	Ditto - - -	–	–	16	45 8 + 6 0	17 3 1 6	10 11 10 11	8,698	–	797	,,
9	Women's insane ward	–	–	5	23 3	12 0	10 10	3,023	–	279	,,
9*a*	Ditto - - -	–	–	5	18 2	13 2	10 10	2,591	–	239	,,
13	Women's sick ward -	–	–	14	30 2	18 0	10 9	5,837	–	543	,,
14	Ditto - - -	–	–	4	18 3	11 7	10 9	2,273	–	211	,,
14*a*	Ditto - - -	–	–	14	30 4 — 6 0 — 6 0	18 2 1 6 1 6	10 10 10 10 8 6	5,796	–	533	,,
15	Ditto - - -	–	–	4	15 0 — 5 3	12 0 1 3	12 0 12 0	2,088	–	174	,,
15*a*	Ditto - - -	–	–	4	15 0 — 5 3	11 9 1 3	12 0 12 0	2,031	–	169	,,
15*b*	Ditto - - -	–	–	4	15 0 — 5 3	12 0 1 3	12 0 12 0	2,088	–	174	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic feet.	Number it will Accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
30	Women's sick ward -	–	–	12	21 2 + 21 2	18 3 13 3	10 0 3 6	4,844	–	386	
43	Ditto - - -	–	–	17	41 6 + 41 6	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	9,452	–	754	Ditto.
42	Ditto - - -	–	–	29	53 3 + 53 3	18 1 13 1	10 0 3 6	12,068	–	963	Ditto.
31	Ditto - - -	–	–	20	42 6 + 42 6	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	9,679	–	772	Ditto.
33	Ditto - - -	–	–	13	30 0 + 30 0	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	6,833	–	545	Ditto.
34	Ditto - - -	–	–	13	31 5 + 31 5	18 2 13 2	10 0 3 6	7,155	–	571	
34(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	3	23 0	10 9	10 9	2,658	–	247	Flat.
23	Men's sick ward -	–	–	16	32 0	17 8	10 8	6,030	–	565	,,
23(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	3	12 0	11 0	10 8	1,408	–	132	,,
24	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	29 2 — 6 0	17 9 1 6	10 8 10 8	5,426	–	509	,,
25	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	43 0 — 6 0	17 8 3 0	10 8 10 8	7,911	–	742	,,
22	Ditto - - -	–	–	18	49 3 — 6 0	17 8 3 0	10 8 10 8	9,088	–	852	,,
21	Ditto - - -	–	–	17	45 9 — 6 0	17 9 3 0	10 8 10 8	8,470	–	794	,,
26	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	39 10	17 8	10 8	7,506	–	704	,,
20	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	32 9 — 6 0	18 3 3 0	10 9 10 9	6,232	–	580	,,
20(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	3	23 3	10 8	10 9	2,666	–	248	,,
19	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	30 3	18 2	10 9	5,908	–	550	,,
17	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	42 6	18 2	10 9	8,300	–	772	,,
29	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	43 9 — 6 0	18 0 3 0	10 9 10 9	8,272	–	770	,,
5	Ditto - - -	–	–	14	40 0	17 2	10 10	7,439	–	687	,,
6	Ditto - - -	–	–	15	43 0 — 6 0	17 3 3 0	10 11 10 11	7,901	–	724	,,
7	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	29 0 — 6 0	17 3 1 6	10 11 10 11	5,363	–	491	,,
8	Men's Insane Ward -	–	–	1	10 10	10 0	10 11	1,183	–	108	,,
8(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	2	12 0	11 0	10 11	1,441	–	132	,,
		TOTAL - -		401	Beds.		TOTAL - -	205,190	*Cub. ft.*	18,334	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate: *Cub. ft.*

In infirmary - - - - - - - - - -	518
In body of the house - - - - - - - - -	512

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed: *Sup. ft.*

In infirmary - - - - - - - - - - -	41
In body of the house - - - - - - - - -	45

CAMBERWELL WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 24th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 512 inmates, and to-day there were 399 inmates; of whom 351 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 10 were able-bodied, and 38 were children.

There are nine rooms, inhabited by sick women, containing 99 beds, occupied by night and by day; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 48 beds; these 13 rooms will accommodate 147 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 581 feet, the maximum being 986 feet, and the minimum 491 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 51, the maximum being 89, and the minimum 45.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There are about 250 cases on the books of the medical officer, of whom about a hundred are there for the sake of obtaining extra diet. The medical officer's salary is 130*l.* per annum, and he finds the drugs, with the exception of cod-liver oil and quinine; he spends about two hours and a-half daily in the workhouse, and prescribes for about 35 patients daily.

There is a considerable amount of unusual comfort in the wards of this workhouse, for there is a breadth of drugget which runs across the floor of each room; the beds of the patients are divided by dimity curtains, and there are other extras about the wards which are rare in other workhouses, such as dominoes and draughts for the convalescents, and several illustrated papers; in some of the wards, however, the ventilation is defective, and the water-closet accommodation is defective, and the bath-rooms and lavatories are insufficient. The wards for imbeciles are fitted up with great attention to the peculiar wants of this class; and their airing yards, or gardens, are also constructed to amuse and please them.

Measurements taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Main Building:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
19	Women's sick ward -	–	–	17	29 6	30 7	10 11	9849	–	902	Flat.
23	Men's sick ward -	–	–	12	30 0	18 9	11 0	6,123	–	557	"
					— 5 0	1 2	11 0				
24	Men's (sick and infirm).	–	–	12	30 2	18 9	11 0	6,157	–	560	"
					— 5 0	1 2	11 0				
21	Ditto - - -	–	–	–	29 8	18 9	11 0	6,020	–	547	"
					— 2 0	2 3	11 0				
					— 6 0	0 9	11 0				
20	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	25 5	18 9	11 2	5,322	–	477	"
16	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	10	25 10	19 3	11 0	5,470	–	497	"
17	Ditto - - -	–	–	11	29 7	19 5	11 0	6,195	–	563	"
					— 7 6	1 6	11 0				
13	Ditto - - -	–	–	10	29 6	18 9	11 0	5,979	–	544	"
					— 8 3	1 2	11 0				
14	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	9	29 7	18 9	11 0	5,999	–	545	"
					— 8 0	1 2	11 0				
14(*a*)	Women's labour ward	–	–	2	9 9	18 9	11 0	1,972	–	179	"
					— 4 9	0 9	11 0				
7	Women's sick ward -	–	–	12	29 7	18 5	11 0	5,887	–	535	"
					— 8 3	1 2	11 0				
	Imbecile Wards:										
30	Male imbecile wards -	–	–	14	48 0	16 5	10 2	8,011	–	788	"
31	Female imbecile wards	–	–	20	49 10	20 0	13 6	13,455	–	997	
31(*a*)	Ditto - - -	–	–	8	18 6	20 0	13 6	4,995	–	370	Ditto
		TOTAL - -		147	Beds.	TOTAL - -		91,434	*Cub. ft.*	8,061	*Sup. ft.*

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate: *Cub. ft.*

In main building - - - - - - - - - - 619

In imbecile infirmary - - - - - - - - - - 630

Average Number of Superfical Feet of Floor Space to each Bed: *Sup. ft.*

In main building - - - - - - - - - - 56

In imbecile infirmary - - - - - - - - - - 51

SAINT LUKE'S WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 26th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 705 inmates, and to-day there were 585 inmates; of whom 494 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 38 were able-bodied, and 53 were children.

There are 8 rooms inhabited by sick women and children, containing 86 beds, occupied by night and by day; and there is one room similarly occupied by sick men, containing 33 beds; these 9 rooms will accommodate 119 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 552 feet; the maximum being 929 feet, and the minimum 318 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 51; the maximum being 109, and the minimum 28.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one paid nurse for the sick men and women, and there are two paid nurses for the male and female imbeciles; there are pauper nurses in every room.

There is one medical officer with a salary of 150*l.* a-year; he sees, professionally, about 100 patients daily, and spends about four hours in the house.

The water-closet accommodation, the lavatories, and baths, are all defective in these wards; the ward used as the "itch ward" is not fit for the purpose to which it is dedicated; and the lying-in ward and the children's nurseries are defectively ventilated; there are no day-rooms for the sick, and the airing yards are too limited.

The medical officer can obtain all stimulants and food which may be necessary for his patients.

Measurements taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
			No. of Beds.		*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
			Double.	Single.							
16	Women's sick ward	–	–	33	74 9	24 0	11 0	19,680	–	1,782	Flat.
					+13 6	1 6	11 0				
					—6 9	1 4	11 0				
					—5 0	4 9	7 6				
16 *a*	Ditto	–	–	11	28 5	16 7	11 3	6,110	–	471	
					+22 10	8 4	4 3				
15	Men's sick ward	–	–	33	74 9	24 0	11 0	19,680	–	1,782	Flat.
					+13 6	1 6	11 0				
					—6 9	1 4	11 0				
					—5 0	4 9	7 6				
17	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	9	28 9	18 0	10 0	5,229	–	523	„
					+7 3	0 9	10 0				
17 *a*	Women's labour ward	–	–	1	13 3	8 3	8 6	929	–	109	
18	Children's nursery (containing 8 children and 3 adults).	–	–	11	28 9	18 0	10 0	5,229	–	523	Flat.
					+7 3	0 9	10 0				
19	Children's nursery (containing 9 children and 2 adults).	–	–	10	28 9	18 0	10 0	5,229	–	523	„
					+7 3	0 9	10 0				
22	Women's itch ward	–	2	5	23 2	11 0	11 3	2,867	–	255	„
22 *a*	Ditto	–	1	–	10 6	6 2	11 3	728	–	65	„
	TOTAL	–	–	113	Beds.	TOTAL		65,681	*cub. ft.*	6,033	*sup. ft.*
	TOTAL		3	Double beds.							

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate - - - 552 *cub. ft.*
Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - 52 *sup. ft.*

WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 29th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 676 inmates, and to-day there were 523 inmates; of whom 431 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 17 were able-bodied, and 75 were children.

There are 16 rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 133 beds, occupied by day and by night, and there are 12 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 96 beds. These 28 rooms will accommodate 229 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 523 feet; the maximum being 890 feet, and the minimum 384 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 45; the maximum being 66, and the minimum 41 feet.

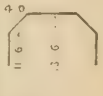
A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one medical officer here with a salary of 100 *l.* per annum, and the guardians find all the drugs; he sees about 164 patients daily, and is about an hour and a quarter at this workhouse.

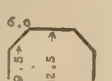
There are two paid nurses here, and pauper nurses in every ward; there are no day-rooms for the sick, and although hot and cold water taps are to be found on each floor of the infirmary, the supply of water is insufficient. There are no night nurses; there is no separate kitchen for the infirmaries; and those sick wards which are in the old infirmary are of an inferior character to those in the new infirmaries, and the ventilation is imperfect.

The guardians possess a large area of unoccupied ground, and could therefore construct infirmaries which would meet the requirements of medical science.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	INFIRMARY:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft in.*				
100	Men's sick ward -	–	–	8	19 10 — 7 0 — 4 0	20 8 1 2 4 0	11 6 11 6 7 6	4,500	–	386	Flat.
101	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	20 0	10 2	11 6	2,338	–	203	,,
102	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	20 0	10 2	11 6	2,338	–	203	,,
103	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	5	15 3 — 5 6 — 4 3	16 2 3 3 3 3	11 6 11 6 7 2	2,531	–	215	,,
104	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	19	41 0 — 7 0 — 4 0	20 8 1 7 4 0	11 6 11 6 7 6	9,497	–	820	,,
105	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	5	15 3 — 5 6 — 4 3	16 2 3 3 3 3	16 0 16 0 7 2	3,560	–	215	
106	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	20 4 +20 4 — 7 0 — 4 0	20 8 16 8 1 3 4 0	11 6 2 0 13 6 7 6	5,272	–	395	
107	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	20 4 +20 4 — 7 0	20 8 16 8 0 4	11 6 2 0 13 6	5,479	–	418	ditto.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
				No of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*					
118	Women's sick ward -	–	–	9	- - same size as		*No.* 106	5,272	–	395	
119	Women's lying-in convalescent ward.	–	–	10	„	„	„ 107	5,479	–	418	
117	Women's labour ward	–	–	4	„	„	„ 105	5,560	–	215	
116	Women's sick ward -	–	–	19	„	„	„ 104	9,497	–	820	
114	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	5	„	„	„ 103	2,531	–	215	
113	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	„	„	„ 102	2,338	–	203	
112	Women's itch ward -	–	–	4	„	„	„ 101	2,338	–	203	
111	Women's sick ward -	–	–	8	„	„	„ 100	4,500	–	386	
				127	Beds.			71,030	*Cub. ft.*	5,710	*Sup. ft.*
	Old Infirmary:						*Ft. in.*				
75	Men's infirm ward -	–	–	9	26 0	14 0	9 6	3,458	–	364	Flat.
74	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 0	16 0	10 0	3,200	–	320	
76	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 0 +20 0	16 0 12 0	9 9 2 0	3,600	–	320	
78	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	26 2 +26 2	14 2 10 10	9 0 1 8	3,809	–	371	
94	Women's infirm ward	–	–	7	- - same size as		*No.* 76	3,600	–	320	„
94 *a*	Ditto - ditto - (small room adjoining)	–	–	2	13 7	9 8	8 9	1,149	–	131	Flat.
95	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	9	- - same size as -		*No.* 78	3,809	–	371	
93	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	„	„	„ 75	3,458	–	364	
92	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	„	„	„ 74	3,200	–	320	
				65	Beds.			29,283	*Cub. ft.*	2,881	*Sup. ft.*
	Main Building:										
15	Women's infirm ward	–	–	11	27 8	22 6	9 8	6,018	–	623	Flat.
16	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	26 4	22 6	9 11	5,876	–	593	„
26	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	27 8 +27 8	23 4 17 4	9 5 3 0	7,518	–	646	
				37				19,412		1,862	
	Old Infirmary - - - -			65	–	–	–	29,283	–	2,881	
	New Infirmary - - - -			127	–	–	–	71,030	–	5,710	
	TOTAL - - -			229	Beds.		TOTAL - -	119,725	*Cub ft.*	10,453	*Sup. ft.*

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate in new infirmary - -	559	*Cub. ft.*
„ „ „ „ in old infirmary - -	450	„
„ „ „ „ in main building - -	524	„
General Average - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	523	„

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed in new infirmary -	45	*Sup. ft.*
„ „ „ „ in old infirmary -	44	„
„ „ „ „ in main building -	50	„
General average - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	46	„

SAINT MARY, NEWINGTON, WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 28th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 694 inmates, and to-day there were 488 inmates; of whom 402 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 40 were able-bodied, and 46 were children.

There are 14 rooms inhabited by sick women containing 95 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are six rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 45 beds. These 20 rooms will accommodate 140 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 532 feet; the maximum being 806 feet, and the minimum 365 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 46; the maximum being 77, and the minimum 33 feet.

A table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one paid nurse for the sick, and one paid male superintendent for imbeciles; and there are pauper nurses in every ward. There are no day-rooms for the sick nor airing yards; there is one bath-room, but there is no hot water supply; there are no lavatories, nor any separate kitchen for the infirmaries; the water-closet accommodation is insufficient; there are no sick wards for children. There is a detached building here in which there were six cases of small-pox; this building is wholly unfit for the purpose to which it is dedicated. There are detached itch wards for men and women, both of which are very defective.

There are no paid night nurses. The whole of these wards are insufficiently ventilated; and, as the medical officer said to me, "At night the stink in our wards is overpowering." Some of the beds in these infirmaries were of the following dimensions: two were 4 ft. 8 in. long, and 3 ft. 1 in. in breadth; another was 4 ft. 4 in. long, by 3 ft. 9 in. broad; another was 4 ft. 7 in. long, by 2 ft. 10 in. broad.

There is one medical officer here with a salary of 105 *l.* per annum, the guardians finding all drugs; he sees, professionally, about 200 cases daily, and prescribes for about 30; he spends about three hours daily in the workhouse.

The guardians possess sufficient unoccupied ground on which they might erect proper infirmaries for this workhouse.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
	Women's lying-in ward.	–	–	5	20 2 —5 6	16 2 1 2	11 7 11 7	3,702	–	320	Flat.
3	Women's convalescent ward.	–	–	8	20 0	16 0	11 7	3,707	–	320	,,
15	Women's sick ward -	–	1 double.	3	13 0 —5 6	13 0 1 2	11 7 11 7	1,883	–	163	,,
4	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 2 —6 6	16 1 1 2	11 6 11 6	3,643	–	317	,,
5	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	22 6	16 0	11 6	4,140	–	360	,,
6	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	20 0	16 1	11 6	3,699	–	322	,,
9	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	4	13 0 —5 6	13 0 1 2	11 3 11 3	1,829	–	163	,,
7	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	13	37 2 +16 0 —5 6	16 0 0 9 2 2	11 4 11 4 11 4	6,741	–	595	,,

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary—*cont^d.*			*No. of Beds.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
8	- - - -	–	–	7	20 0	16 1	11 4	3,646	–	322	Flat.
10	Men's sick ward -	–	–	12	37 2 +16 0 —5 6	16 0 0 9 2 2	11 5 11 5 11 5	6,790	–	595	,,
11	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 2	16 0	11 5	3,684	–	323	,,
12	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 0	16 0	11 6	3,680	–	320	,,
13	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	22 6	16 0	11 6	4,140	–	360	,,
14	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	7	20 0	16 0	11 6	3,680	–	320	,,
	End of Main Building:										
1	Female foul ward -	–	–	2	13 0 —4 3	8 1 1 3	10 2 10 2	1,017	–	100	,,
2	Ditto - ditto -	–	2 double.	3	21 0 —5 3	12 3 1 1	10 2 10 2	2,557	–	252	,
	Detached Building:										
20	Male foul ward -	–	–	4	19 3	16 0	10 6	3,224	–	307	,,
	Female fever ward -	–	–	9	23 4 +17 10 —9 9	16 7 8 4 3 3	10 3 6 0 7 0	4,636	–	356	
	Detached Building:										
	Women's itch ward -	–	–	4	23 8	11 8	11 4	3,128	–	276	
	Main Building:										
22	Women's imbecile ward.	–	–	8	22 9	17 2	12 6	4,882	–	391	Flat.
	TOTAL - - -			134	Beds.	TOTAL - -		74,408	*Cub. ft.*	6,482	*Sup. ft.*
				3	Double Beds.						

Average number of cubic feet of air space to each inmate - - - - - - - - - - 531 Cubic feet.

Average number of superficial feet of floor space to each bed - - - - - - - - - - 47 Superficial feet.

HAMPSTEAD WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 30th May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 260 inmates, and to-day there were 128 inmates; of whom 92 were temporarily disabled, or old and infirm, 13 were able-bodied, and 23 were children.

There are six rooms inhabited by sick women, containing 33 beds, occupied by day and by night; and there are four rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 23 beds; these 10 rooms will accommodate 56 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 626 feet, the maximum being 900 feet, and the minimum 497 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 62, the maximum being 89, and the minimum 50 feet.

A Table is annexed giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

There is one medical officer here, with a salary of 40*l.* per annum; he is also medical officer of a district, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and he finds the drugs; he has about 70 sick people on his workhouse medical books; he sees, professionally, about 36 patients daily; he can obtain all necessary stimulants and food for his patients; there is one paid nurse here; the supply of hot and cold water is sufficient; there is a bath room; and the water-closet accommodation is sufficient; but these closets are not sufficiently ventilated, and, generally speaking, the sick wards are not well ventilated. There are two detached wards, each containing three beds, and are called the men's and women's infectious wards; these rooms are badly lighted and badly ventilated; they are, in fact, altogether unfit for the purposes to which they are dedicated. There are no day-rooms for the sick.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the Parish of Hampstead.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	In Principal Building:			No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
8	Women's sick ward	–	–	8	28 5	17 8	9 11	4,978	–	502	Flat.
7	Ditto	–	–	8	28 5	17 10	9 11	5,025	–	507	,,
6	Ditto	–	–	8	28 5	17 10	10 0	5,067	–	507	,,
	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	4	22 4	9 11	10 0	2,215	–	221	,,
5	Children's sick ward	–	–	2	11 3	9 11	10 0	1,116	–	112	,,
1	Men's sick ward	–	–	8	28 5	17 9	10 1	5,086	–	504	,,
2	Ditto	–	–	9	29 0	15 5	10 0	4,470	–	447	,,
3	Ditto	–	–	3	16 9	9 11	10 1	1,675	–	166	,,
				50	Beds.			29,632	*Cub. ft.*	2966	*Sup. ft.*
	In Detached Building:										
12	Women's infectious ward	–	–	3	24 11	10 8	10 2	2,702	–	266	Flat.
10	Men's infectious ward	–	–	3	24 11	10 8	10 2	2,702	–	266	,,
				6				5,404		532	
	Brought down			50				29,632		2,966	
	TOTAL			56	Beds.			35,036	*Cub. ft.*	3,498	*Sup. ft.*

Average No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate:

In principal building	592 *Cub. ft.*
In detached building	900 ,,
General average	625 ,,

Average No. of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed:

In principal building	59 *Sup. ft.*
In detached building	88 ,,
General average	62 ,,

WEST LONDON UNION WORKHOUSE.

(Date of Visit, 31 May 1866.)

THE limit of accommodation in this workhouse is fixed for 800, and to-day there were 486 inmates, of whom 416 were temporarily disabled or old and infirm, 13 were able-bodied, and 57 were children.

There are 22 rooms inhabited by sick women and children, containing 140 beds, occupied by day and by night; there are 10 rooms similarly occupied by sick men, containing 55 beds; these 32 rooms will accommodate 195 persons; the average cubical space for each patient is 639 feet; the maximum being 994 feet, and the minimum 433 feet.

The average superficial feet occupied by each bed is 49; the maximum being 77, and the minimum 24.

A Table is annexed, giving the details of the measurements of each sick ward.

This is a new workhouse, and has been occupied about a year, and already the infirmaries prove to be far too small, so that many of the sick and bedridden are distributed about the body of the house; the sick wards are badly constructed, both as regards the means of ventilating and lighting.

There is a small set of detached contagious wards, which are also badly constructed; there are no day-rooms for the convalescent, and there is a small kitchen for the use of the sick inmates.

The guardians have lately appointed one paid nurse, and there are pauper nurses in every ward.

There is one medical officer, with a salary of 110*l.*, and he finds the drugs, which cost him 45 *l.* per annum; there is no dispenser.

The duties of the medical officer have for some time past been done by a qualified deputy, who sees, professionally, about 152 patients daily, and prescribes for about 55 daily; and he spends about four hours daily in the workhouse.

The workhouse stands on ground belonging to the guardians, a great deal of which is unoccupied by buildings; and upon which, therefore, they could, if they thought fit, build sufficient sick wards for the poor.

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the West London Union, at Upper Holloway.

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Infirmary:			No. of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
23	Women's sick ward	–	–	5	19 10	13 11	13 0	3,588	–	276	Flat.
22	Ditto - ditto	–	–	3	14 0	11 0	13 0	2,002	–	154	,,
25	Ditto - ditto	–	–	2	10 5	13 7	13 0	1,839	–	141	,,
26	Ditto - ditto	–	–	3	11 0	13 7	13 0	1,859	–	143	,,
					— 5 6	1 2	13 0				
19	Ditto - ditto	–	–	6	18 10	15 6	13 0	3,658	–	281	,,
					— 5 9	1 10	13 0				
18	Women's lying-in ward	–	–	4	19 6	13 10	13 0	3,507	–	270	,,
17	Women's labour ,,	–	–	2	14 0	10 10	13 0	1,973	–	152	,,
2	Men's sick ward	–	–	3	13 10	11 0	13 0	1,978	–	152	,,
2*a*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	5	19 9	14 2	13 0	3,637	–	280	,,
2*b*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	4	13 2	15 6	13 0	2,653	–	204	,,
2*c*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	2	10 8	13 8	13 0	1,843	–	142	,,
					— 4 0	1 0	13 0				
29	Ditto - ditto	–	–	5	19 0	15 6	13 0	3,699	–	285	,,
					— 5 0	2 0	13 0				
29*a*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	4	14 0	15 6	13 0	2,821	–	217	,,
29*b*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	2	14 0	10 11	13 0	1,987	–	153	,,
	Back Infirmary (for Infectious Cases):										
26	Children's sick ward	–	3 double.	2	22 6	11 10	13 0	3,461	–	266	,,
26*a*	Ditto - ditto	–	–	3	13 0	12 0	13 0	2,028	–	156	,,
26*b*	Nurse's room (used as sick ward).	–	–	1	9 0	8 0	13 0	936	–	72	,,
27	Women and children's sick ward.	–	–	4	22 6	11 10	13 0	3,461	–	266	,,
27*a*	Women's sick ward	–	–	3	13 0	12 0	13 0	2,028	–	156	,,
	TOTAL		3	13	Beds.	TOTAL		11,914	*Cub. ft.*	916	*Sup. ft.*

MEASUREMENTS taken at the Workhouse of the West London Union, at Upper Holloway—*continued.*

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmate, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied: By Day only.	Occupied: By Night only.	Occupied: By Day and Night.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will accommodate, in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.	Area of Floor in Superficial Feet.	Form of Ceiling.
	Principal Building:			No of Beds.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
22	Men's sick and infirm ward.	–	–	11	30 0	17 0	13 0	6,630	–	510	
23	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	8	23 6	17 0	13 0	5,194	–	400	
25	Ditto - ditto -	–	double.	11	30 0	17 0	13 0	6,630	–	510	
15	Women's sick and infirm ward.	–	9	1	30 0	21 4	13 0	8,320	–	640	
14	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	16 10	17 0	13 0	3,720	–	286	
13	Ditto - ditto -	–	1	7	22 4	17 0	13 0	4,936	–	380	
12	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 0	17 0	13 0	6,630	–	510	
16	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 0	17 0	13 0	6,630	–	510	
18	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	20 6	17 0	13 0	4,531	–	349	
19	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	14	30 0	21 4	13 0	8,320	–	640	
11	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	10	30 0	17 0	13 0	6,630	–	510	
11*a*	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	17 2	16 9	13 0	3,738	–	288	
9	Ditto - ditto -	–	–	6	16 11	16 9	13 0	3,684	–	283	
	TOTAL - -	10		106	Beds.	TOTAL - -		75,593	*Cub. ft.*	5,816	*Sup. ft.*

SUMMARY.

–	Infirmary - -	–	– double.	50	–	–	–	37,044	–	2,850	
–	Back Infirmary -	–	3	13	–	–	–	11,914	–	916	
–	Principal Building -	–	10	106	–	–	–	75,593	–	5,816	
	TOTAL - - -	–		169	Beds.	TOTAL - -		124,551	*Cub. ft.*	9,582	*Sup. ft.*
			13	Double Beds.							

Average Number of Cubic Feet of Air Space to each Inmate:

In Infirmary - - - - - - - - - - - 740 Cubic Feet.
In Back Infirmary - - - - - - - - - - 627 „
In Principal Building - - - - - - - - - 600 „

General Average - - - - - - 639 Cubic Feet.

Average Number of Superficial Feet of Floor Space to each Bed:

In Infirmary - - - - - - - - - - - 57 Superficial Feet.
In Back Infirmary - - - - - - - - - 57 „
In Principal Building - - - - - - - - 50 „

General Average - - - - - - 53 Superficial Feet.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES (INFIRMARY WARDS).

COPY of REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, on the INFIRMARY WARDS of the several METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES, and their existing Arrangements.

(Mr. Childers.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *July* 1866.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

387.

Under 8 *oz.*

WORKHOUSES (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1866;—*for*,

A COPY "of a CIRCULAR issued by the Poor Law Board to the Metropolitan Guardians, calling upon them to appoint TRAINED NURSES to attend the SICK in the WORKHOUSES of the METROPOLIS, dated May 1865."

Poor Law Board,
2 August 1866.

HENRY FLEMING,
Secretary.

LETTER addressed by the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Unions and Parishes in the Metropolitan District.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
5 May 1865.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board deem it advisable to direct the attention of the guardians to the state of their infirmary or sick wards, in regard to the nurses and attendants upon the sick.

The General Consolidated Order, where it is in force, and the General Regulations which regulate the government of the workhouses in places where that Order is not in force, provide for the appointment of a nurse as a paid officer of the workhouse. They also provide for the appointment of such assistants to the nurse, to be likewise paid for their services, as the guardians may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the office.

The Orders have prescribed the following as those duties:—

Art. 213. The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse:—

No. 1. To attend upon the sick in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.

No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.

No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in the sick ward.

It is obvious that these duties require, in any workhouse where there are many sick patients, great care and attention on the part of the nurse. The office is one of very serious responsibility and labour, and requires to be filled by a person of experience in the treatment of the sick, of great respectability of character, and of diligent and decorous habits. Such person cannot discharge the duties of the office singly, but must have the assistance of others of both sexes; and there is scarcely less need of the same qualities in the persons who are to be the assistants than of those required for the chief officer.

Hence it is necessary that the nurses should be adequately remunerated, and that they should be appointed after a strict investigation of their qualifications for the office. But the Board consider it of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurse should also be paid officers. By appointing paid assistants the guardians will have an opportunity of selecting persons whose qualifications

for the office can be properly ascertained, and they will also be able to hold such officers responsible for negligence or misconduct, as in the case of the superior officers of the workhouse.

Where pauper inmates are directed to act as assistant nurses there is no stimulus to exertion, no test of capacity, and no responsibility for negligence.

The Board therefore recommend that the guardians will, as far as possible, discontinue the practice of appointing pauper inmates of the workhouse to act as assistant nurses in the infirmary or sick ward.

It is alleged that there may be some difficulty in finding an adequate supply of competent persons for these offices in the workhouses. Upon this point the Board have no definite information; but this will be readily tested if the Boards of guardians are prepared to make offers of fair and remunerative wages or salaries to those who will be willing to engage.

The Board have to make one further observation, that where the arrangements of the workhouse will permit, it is very desirable that special accommodation should be provided for the nurse and the paid assistants, so that they may be always ready to attend upon the patients, and be removed as much as possible from the distraction which the proceedings in a large workhouse are calculated to produce.

The details of these arrangements will doubtless vary in many of the unions and parishes, and the Board will be ready to entertain any communication which the guardians may make to them upon the subject; but they cannot avoid expressing their earnest hope that it will obtain the immediate attention of the guardians.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the

(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

WORKHOUSES (METROPOLIS).

COPY of a CIRCULAR issued by the Poor Law Board to the Metropolitan Guardians, calling upon them to appoint TRAINED NURSES to attend the SICK in the WORKHOUSES of the METROPOLIS, dated May 1865.

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *August* 1866.

ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 July 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of CORRESPONDENCE between the Poor Law Board and the Board of Guardians of St. James, Clerkenwell, relating to a Complaint of alleged CRUELTIES made by an Inmate named *M'Gee*."

Poor Law Board, 16 July 1866.

RALPH A. EARLE, Secretary.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *F. J. Magee* to *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector, and received by him on 23 April 1866.

Sir,

ON Thursday afternoon an inquest was held at the Clerkenwell workhouse, Farringdon-road, before Dr. Lankester, coroner, relative to the death of James Hayes, a pauper inmate of the receiving ward, and not the insane ward, as given in evidence. James Hayes was an imbecile, aged 50, and was incapable of knowing right from wrong; he was of dirty habits, but not wilfully so, for he was quite harmless, and never showed any vindictiveness towards his tormentors, or, if I might use the word, his slow murderers, as will appear from the evidence I will be able to lay before you, and on which you can rely with the greatest confidence, supported by the medical testimony of the surgeon as to the cause of death.

Sculthorpe, the warder, sworn.—On the 26th of March last Hayes fell out of his bed, and appeared much hurt; Mr. Brown, the house surgeon, was immediately called in, and attended to him.

1st Witness, *Joseph Dudley*.—I saw Hayes receive his death wound; he was knocked down and kicked, and beaten with a stick, on the 26th of March; what I seen was horrible from time to time; I sleep in same ward, and I did then; if it was known that I said anything about it I would be turned out; a man named Sharp saw it as well as me, but I don't know where he could be found. This is the exact words of the witness.

2nd Witness, *Joseph Sharp*, who will corroborate Dudley, is now an inmate of the Holborn Union, and is come-atable.

3rd Witness, *Waugh*, the carpenter of the house.—Hayes was a murdered man, I saw him knocked down and kicked both by Sculthorpe and Langson, more like a beast than a human being; he must have had the constitution of a horse or he would have been dead long ago.

4th Witness, *George Wood*.—I saw Hayes receiving very bad usage; it was horrible, but I must not speak.

5th Witness, *George Swanson*, optician.—I saw Hayes ill-used, and made to stand in the urinal for punishment.

6th Witness, *Frank Clements*, bootmaker.—I saw them knock him about, poor fellow, and use him shameful.

I am in the name, George Williams; I did intend to stop more than a few days, but I been so ill that I am forced to remain a little longer.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Magee.*

7th Witness, *James Stevens*, a journeyman baker, can be found at the club-house; saw Hayes beaten, and his excrement put in his mouth.

8th Witness, Mr *Harvey*, cabinetmaker, lives in the neighbourhood, and can be found any time.—I saw Hayes cruelly used.

This is all the evidence that I can confidently rely on at present, but when the inquiry takes place, I will be able to assist you further if you can have in the room, on the part of Hayes, I may do some good, as I will know all witnesses.

Please to write a line to me, for I have, with the master's assistance, placed them under surveillance.

Write as soon as you—

F. J. Magee.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Lankester.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
24 April 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that their attention has been drawn to the circumstance that an inquest was held before you on Thursday last, at the workhouse of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, on the body of James Hayes, late a pauper inmate of that establishment.

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the Board with a copy of the depositions taken by you on that occasion, together with a copy of the verdict of the jury.

The Board will be happy to remit to you the usual fee for furnishing these documents, upon being informed of its amount.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

Dr. Lankester, Coroner for Middlesex,
8, Savill-row, W.

— No. 3. —

MIDDLESEX (TO WIT.)

DEPOSITIONS of witnesses taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of James Hayes, at the house known as the Workhouse, Farringdon-road, in the parish of Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, on Thursday, the 12th day of April 1866, before Edwin Lankester, Esq., one of Her Majesty's coroners for the said county, on view of the body of the said person then and there lying dead.

JAMES HULTHORPE, having been sworn upon the day and year, and at the place above-mentioned, deposed as follows:—

I reside at Clerkenwell workhouse; I am wardsman of the receiving ward; I am paid an extra shilling a week; deceased came into the workhouse two years ago; he came here from the House of Correction; he had been there three months; on the 26th of last month he fell out of bed at three o'clock in the afternoon; I went and put him to-bed; he fell on to the left knee, and bruised it; the doctor saw it the same night; the skin was not broken; at last it began to mortify, and he died on the 5th instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon; he was 41 years of age; he was a labourer; the body seen by the jurors is that of the deceased, James Hayes.

ALBERT THOMPSON, having been sworn, deposed as follows:—

I am master of this workhouse; deceased was admitted in November 1863; he was in a paralysed and imbecile condition; I saw deceased on the 26th of March; I believe the fall was quite an accident.

HENRY JOHN BROWN, having been sworn, deposed as follows:—

I am F.R.C.S.E., registered, and surgeon to this workhouse.

I was called to deceased on the 26th of March. He had a severe bruise on the left knee; he was in quite an imbecile and idiotic condition.

The

The fall was a pure accident.

After the fall, inflammation took place, and then mortification took place, and he died on the 5th of April.

Cause of Death :—Mortification from sloughing of a wound from a fall.

I ordered him mutton chops, beef tea, arrowroot, beer, &c. I cannot recollect exactly what I gave him ; I have about 250 patients in my books. There are about 520 persons in the house.

— No. 4. —

MIDDLESEX, TO WIT.

AN inquisition, indented, taken for our Sovereign the Queen, at the house known by the name of the Workhouse, Farringdon-road, in the parish of Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, on the 12th day of April, in the 29th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, before Edwin Lankester, Esquire, one of the coroners of our said Lady the Queen, for the said county, on view of the body of James Hayes, now here lying dead, upon the oaths of the several jurors whose names are here underwritten, and seals affixed, good and lawful men of the said county, duly chosen, and who being now here duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, and by what means, the said James Hayes came to his death, do, upon their oaths say, that on the 5th day of April, in the year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, the said James Hayes was found dying, and did die, of the mortal effects of mortification, from a bruise on the leg ; and the said jurors say the said bruise was produced by a fall from his bed, and the said jurors further say the said death arose from accidental causes.

In witness whereof, as well the said coroner as the foreman of the said jurors and the rest of the said jurors, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on the day and year, and at the place, first above written.

Edwin Lankester, (V.R.) Coroner.		*James Fitch.*	(V.R.)
William White Hawkins.	(V.R.)	*Enoch Cattle.*	(V.R.)
Edward Cornish.	(V.R.)	*Samuel Shergold.*	(V.R.)
John Folkard.	(V.R.)	*Joseph Debnam.*	(V.R.)
William Mann.	(V.R.)	*Friedrich Rheinlander.*	(V.R.)
Martin J. Boon.	(V.R.)	*John Serrell.*	(V.R.)
Roger Reaney.	(V.R.)	*Thomas Lang.*	(V.R.)

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Lankester.*

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 30 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you transmit to them a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest held before you on the body of James Hayes, deceased.

I am directed to express the thanks of the Board for the documents in question, and to enclose a Post-office order for 1*l.* 1 *s.*, the amount of your charge for the same.

I am, &c.

Dr. Lankester, Coroner for Middlesex, (signed) *Enfield,* Secretary.
23, Great Marlborough-street.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk to the Guardians, Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 30 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state, that they consider it right to send to the Guardians of the parish of Clerkenwell, a copy of a communication which has been addressed to the Board respecting the death of James Hayes, lately an inmate of the workhouse of that parish.

The Board, on the receipt of the communication in question, wrote for a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest held by the coroner, and such depositions in no way reflect on the officers of the workhouse, or show any neglect or ill-treatment of the pauper in question.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

To E. Scargill, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Parish of Clerkenwell.

— No 7. —

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians (Clerkenwell), to the Poor Law Board.

Parish of Clerkenwell, Board-room, Workhouse,
My Lord Viscount, Farringdon-road, E.C., 11 May 1866.

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Poor of this parish to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication from the Poor Law Board, respecting the death of James Hayes, lately an inmate of this house, and also of a copy of statements relative thereto, from a man who signs them as F. J. Magee, but who obtained admission here under the name of George Williams.

On the receipt of the above, the Guardians commenced a strict inquiry into the circumstances, the result of which was a unanimous concurrence in the following resolution :—

> "That the Poor Law Board be informed that the Guardians having thoroughly investigated the case, and examined various witnesses upon the subject, are of opinion that there is no ground for the allegations made by the man Magee, alias Williams."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edwd. Scargill*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Viscount Enfield, Secretary,
Poor Law Board.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk to the Guardians (Clerkenwell).

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 2 June 1866.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, containing a copy of a resolution of the Guardians of the Poor of the parish of Clerkenwell, to the effect that having thoroughly investigated the case, and examined various witnesses on the subject, the Guardians are of opinion that there is no ground for the allegations made by F. J. Magee, respecting the circumstances attending the death of James Hayes, late an inmate of the workhouse.

I am directed to request that the statements of the witnesses who were examined by the Guardians in this matter, may be forwarded to the Board for their perusal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

To E. Scargill, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the
Parish of Clerkenwell.

— No. 9. —

Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians (Clerkenwell), to the Poor Law Board.

Parish of Clerkenwell, Clerk's Office,
Farringdon-road, 13 June 1866.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of the Poor Law Board, contained in your communication of the 2nd instant, No. 18539A, I send herewith the statements of the persons questioned relative to the alleged ill-treatment of James Hayes, who died in this house, as they were taken by one of the members of the Board of Guardians.

I remain, &c.

H. Fleming, Esq., Secretary, Poor Law Board.

(signed) *Edwd. Scargill*, Clerk.

— No. 10. —

Statement of Witnesses examined by the Guardians (Clerkenwell), on the subject of the Death of *James Hayes*.

What is your name?—Williams.

You have written a letter to the Poor Law Board, respecting the ill-treatment of James Hayes, lately an inmate of this house?—Yes.

Did you ever see him ill-used?—No.

If you did not see him ill-used, how do you know he was?—I got evidence by talking with Waugh, the carpenter, and Dudley.

Did you ever complain to any one in the house of any cruelty being exercised towards Hayes?—I told the wardsman, in the presence of the master, that it was well for him (Hayes) that he was out of his misery, for he was a murdered man. Other witnesses saw him receive the wound on his leg which caused his death.

Did you ever make any complaint to Mr. Farnall?—The last time Mr. Farnall was going through the house, I was standing before the fire, and he came up to me and shook hands, but what I said I now refuse to state.

Did you ever hear of Hayes being ill-treated before death?—I believe the master is in possession of facts.

Was there any reason why you did not communicate with the master?—(No answer.)

Was you aware that such ill-treatment was used towards Hayes before his death?—I was not aware of such cruelty till after his death.

Is it not your duty to give evidence of such treatment before death?—I was not in the ward at the time. I failed in my duty, and did not communicate with the medical officer or the master.

When did you first know of these statements?—The day after Hayes' death.

How long before Hayes' death did you know of he being ill-treated?—About a month.

Did you hear more than once of ill-treatment?—Yes. A man known by the name of Dummy has been ordered by the master to empty excrement and pots, and the master stopped it several times. The doctor then ordered him two ounces of gin, and he then gave it up. Taylor, the wardsman, said he would do it, and he did. I said to him, "You have done things which you ought not to do," and he told me to kiss his —— (such an expression I never had before made to me). Another said he would throw me down stairs and break my neck, for my interference. Dudley knows of it.

When did you see Dudley?—Yesterday; but did not communicate with him.

What was your motive in writing to the Poor Law Board?—The thanks of the public and the well-wishes of the poor inmates.

Did you ever receive any remuneration for information given?—Yes; from Mr. Forster, 3 *l.*; Sir Thomas Henry, 13 *l.*; Mr. Farnall, 3 *l.*; and many other sums, which are secret. Mr. Farnall I know personally. Lady Forster shook

hands with me, and said she wished there were more Magees and less Gibbons.

How do you mean personally; is he in any way related?—When I say I know him personally, I mean if I meet him he shakes hands, and I can address him as any one of you gentlemen here.

How did you first become acquainted with Mr. Farnall?—From the case at St. Giles's.

What brought you here?—I came in ill. I have communicated with Mr. Farnall. I have complained to the master and matron, and Mr. Croucher has heard me. Did you not, Mr. Croucher, hear me ask to have a little more tea put in my pot.

Have you any complaint against the master?—No.

Why did you collect information?—Humanity.

Did you communicate with the master upon cruelty before the death of Hayes?—Yes.

[The master was here called in, and stated that Williams had spoken to him on the subject, but he (Williams) refused to give any evidence before writing to the Poor Law Board. He mentioned but one witness (Sharp), and that was on the Friday previous to his writing. At the same time he (the master) wished it to be understood that all persons who are aware of anything wrong immediately upon going my rounds, if reported, has the grievance remedied, if possible.]

What was your object in changing your name from Magee to Williams?—Because I did not want my name to be known as the man who was in St. Giles's affair.

George Swanson.

Did you know the man Hayes?—Yes.

Did you ever see him ill-used?—I have seen Langstone kick his backside. I am very inexperienced, and believe it was more larking than cruelty.

Did it hurt him?—No.

Was he kicked with a shoe?—Langstone merely raised his foot, and moved him on before him.

Was it long before death?—It was but a few months before his death.

Did you ever see him placed in the urinal?—Yes.

By whose order?—Langston.

Hayes was considered a dirty man?—Very.

He could come out of the urinal if he liked?—Yes.

It was not any punishment?—No; I beckoned him, and he retired to his ward.

Did you communicate with the master?—I told him.

Did you ever see Hayes used in a cruel manner?—No.

Should you upon seeing anyone ill-treated report the same?—I should have reported and resisted it.

Frank Clemments.

Did you know Hayes?—No; I have not been in the ward for last three months.

Do you know Williams?—Yes.

Again, did you not know the man Hayes?—I know nothing of him.

Did you ever say to Williams that you saw Hayes knocked down and beaten with a stick?—I do not know Hayes; but Williams came to him, and asked him to give him his Christian name, and he put something down on a piece of paper, and put it in his pocket. I asked him what it was for, and said, "Do not put my name down to anything I never saw."

While you were in the ward did you ever see Langston or Sculthorpe ill-treat any of the inmates in the ward?—No, certainly not.

Thomas Waugh, Carpenter.

Do you know a man by the name of Magee?—No.

Do you know Williams?—Yes.

Did you ever see the man Hayes ill-treated?—No.

Nor heard of it?—No.

You never conveyed to Williams that Hayes was ill-treated—Certainly not.

Did

Did you ever at any time say that Hayes was a murdered man?—Never said so.

Was any evidence taken while you were in the carpenters' shop?—No; I was away at the house in Clerkenwell-close. I am prepared, if required, to be put upon my oath as to the above.

Joseph Dudley.

Did you know Hayes?—I knew him.

Did you ever see him beaten with a broomstick?—No; but I have seen him kicked by Langston, and the blood showed on his leg.

You mean to say that the skin was knocked off, and it was an abrasion?—Yes.

Do you know Magee?—Yes.

Will you state what transpired between you and him respecting Hayes?—Nothing.

Did he ask you any questions?—No.

Are you prepared to say he was a murdered man, and that you saw him receive his death wound?—No such thing.

Was you ever threatened that if you informed you should be turned out?—All false.

To what extent had cruelty been used towards Hayes?—He had been knocked about by Langston.

Did you ever communicate with the master?—No, I treated it as too light a matter to tell the master.

Did you see Hayes on the 22d March knocked down and beaten with a stick?—No, I did not; I sleep in same ward.

If you saw any inmate ill-treated, would you be afraid to communicate it to the master?—Certainly not; the whole of the statement in the letter is utterly false with the exception of the kick, and I am prepared to be put on oath if required.

George Wood.

Did you know Hayes?—Yes.

Did you ever see him ill treated?—No, I never made any complaints in my life. I only saw Sculthorpe larking in the receiving ward and anticking about; I have seen him in the yard. The people used to take him down; I never saw him kicked; I never saw any violence used. I have seen him anticking about, and have seen him stuck against the wall, holding a broom. If I had seen him ill-used I should have complained to master, and should also have checked any one doing so. I do not think he was in his right mind.

Were you ever told you must not speak?—No such thing.

Joseph Sharp, Inmate of Holborn Union.

Did you ever see Hayes ill-used?—Yes.

How?—Struck over body and legs by Langston, with a broom handle.

How long ago?—About middle of March or latter end.

If you thought him badly used, why did you not report it?—There was only one wardsman present, and it was no good speaking to him; I was not in a position myself to do so, as my clothes were taken from me on account of a disease I was suffering from, and thought it was best to be quiet, as the least said was soonest mended. Sculthorpe sometimes would strike him, but Langston, the helper, would pull him out of bed, I think an imbecile.

Do you think his death was caused by being beat violently?—Sufficient to hurt bones or wounds; he had neither medicine nor beef tea, but sometimes a linseed poultice on his leg. This is the first time I have said anything.

Were you at the inquest?—No, I was not called.

Why did you not express a wish to be on the inquest?—Because others in the ward could give better evidence.

Do you think the authorities would have protected you?—Yes.

Do you think it was cruelty?—It was wanton mischief. Langston, came into the ward one afternoon and pulled Hayes out of bed; he had before dirtied on the floor; Charley was called forward to pick up the excrement, and rubbed it

over his mouth and face, and half-hour after washed it off. Langstone holding him down.

What day was it when you saw this?—Cannot say.

Why did you not report?—Because I only saw the master about once in three days, and the doctor once a day. Hayes was told to pick up the excrement himself and bring it to Charley, which he did, and rub it over his mouth and face.

What were you before you came into this house?—A cabinet-maker, employed at Mr. Thompson's, Club-row, Bethnall Green; and lost my character because I left my work unfinished. (That from the time of his entrance to his discharge he was entered on the books as imbecile, and ultimately will become a confirmed lunatic.—Dr. Brown.)

SCULTHORPE.

Did you know Hayes?—Yes.

Who is Charley?—A paralyzed patient, cannot move about; he is placed in a chair, and there he sits; he can use his hands but very little, so much so that he can scarce raise them to his head.

The witness Sharp, states that Langstone has been seen to beat and knock Hayes about; is such the case?—Never, in my presence.

How often does the master come into the ward?—Twice, and sometimes three times a day. As to Sharpe, I think him quite incapable of giving evidence, for if told any thing one day he knew nothing on the day following.

ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL.

COPY of Correspondence between the Poor Law Board and the Board of Guardians of St. James, Clerkenwell, relating to a Complaint of alleged Cruelties made by an Inmate named *M'Gee*.

(*Mr. Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *July* 1866.

423.

Under 1 *oz.*

LAMBETH WORKHOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 July 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of a CORRESPONDENCE, commencing April 1865, between *Thomas Rawley*, Labour Master of the Lambeth Workhouse, and the Poor Law Board, and between the Poor Law Board and the Board of Guardians of the Lambeth Workhouse, relating to certain CHARGES against the MANAGEMENT of the WORKHOUSE."

Poor Law Board,
23 July 1866.

RALPH A. EARLE,
Secretary.

No. 1.

LETTER from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street, Upper Kennington-lane,
6 April 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE filled the situation of taskmaster for two years and three months, and wish to lay the following before you for investigation:—

During that time the master has only been at his office twice, and that was in January 1863. At 6¾ a.m. it is a very rare thing to see the master or matron at the proper time, that is to say, one six months at 8 and the other at 7 a.m.; mostly from three-quarters to one hour after the time; the front of the office blocked up with inmates and visitors.

The master's children, two daughters and a son, have lived in the house from last Midsummer till January 1865; the girls go to school, and are fetched to the house every Saturday afternoon by an inmate named Furley, who is dressed in plain clothes, a suit given to him by the master, and takes them to school on Monday morning; the son, a boy about eight or nine years, has been at the house the whole time, and is still here; and during the time of the three children being there, a son of the master from Peterboro' stopped at the house for a month, also the matron's father for seven weeks; the children's boots have been mended, and the boys' clothes made in tailors' shop; there is a Miss Manley been living there for the last three weeks, and is still there; the master has a servant named Ann Carley, and three inmates acting as servants, and are kept up till 11 and half-past every night, and some times later, their names Scholesford and Wybern. Two large boxes, made in the carpenter's shop, with handles and locks, for the matron's sister, Miss Benson, when she went to Prussia, value 1*l.* each, 1863; also a large box made for the Miss Days, with handles and lock, value 15*s.*, Christmas, 1864.

Inmate named Ashley, carpenter, not done any work for the house for the last six weeks; he has been repairing and French polishing furniture belonging to the matron's father, and working in the master's apartments.

The wasteful expenditure of the parish money on the master's apartments; a tin globe and flexible tube, cost 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, let in the ceiling to take the heat of the gas up the chimney.

The master's apartments was painted only the summer before last, and they did not want it, the ceilings being distempered, and paint cleaned, they would look very well:—

	£.	s.	d.
5½ gallons turps	1	5	3
2½ „ oil	–	7	6
2 firkins size	–	3	–
Ultramarine blue	–	6	–
Whiting	–	4	–
Lake	–	8	–
Vermillion	–	5	–
Copal varnish	–	2	–
Mastic „	–	10	6
White lead, 2	2	10	–
Varnish, green	–	4	6
	£. 6	15	9

A large pigeon house, made in the carpenter's shop, value £. 10.

There has been complaints of the quality of the meat. I have heard Mr. Purssey, one of the guardians, complain to the matron three times that the mutton was not what it should be; the butcher was paid a good price, &c., for it. But that is not to be wondered at, when I have seen, and others, pheasants, fowls, geese, rabbits, and a sucking pig, come in the sheep's bellies.

The same by the greengrocer The officers get mutton and potatoes four days out of seven, while the master and his family get every dainty of the season. What a very nice thing for a officer to send out to buy two pennyworth of greens. Friday, 31st ult., the cook asked the matron if the officers should have any other vegetable, but the matron said "No, the greengrocer's bill would be heavy this week;" but not with what we had. The storekeeper, Mr. M'Kentty, heard this, and came to the mess-room and told the officers of it.

And a most disgraceful and inhuman practice is this: I have seen poor persons come with medical orders for wine and other things, and have to wait from one to two hours; the porter dare not send up-stairs for the master or matron to sign them, for the distributor could give them.

There was a case last Thursday, 31st ult.; a poor woman came with a medical order. I heard tell Mr. Lilley, the porter, she could not wait; for the person was so ill she could not stop. I said to Mr. Lilley, "If I was in your place I should send it up, and then if anything happens it will be off your shoulders." Mr. Lilley rang the master's bell, and the servant, Ann Carley, came down; but she said she dare not take it in, for the master and matron had only just sat down to tea; so the poor woman went out and said she would come again, for she dare not wait.

[The admissions passed February 28 at 8.10 p.m.
The admissions passed March 31 at 8.20 p.m.
By Mr. Reeves, a lad in the master's office; a very nice way of doing things.]

The late storekeeper, Mr. Hester, left because he would not do a book, which is made of cartridge paper, and headed the same as the master's book, which he should keep himself as a check on the storekeeper. This book is called by the officers the cooking book, that is, it is made up to suit the master, and then he enters it in his own book when the things have been nicely hashed by Mr. Reeves, M'Kentty, and an inmate named Meredith. What should Mr. Reeves know what is given out of the store? But that don't matter, it is all cooked up in this cartridge book.

[Also 10 gallons of ale, booked to the officers every week; we see it go in the cellar, and that is about all. Price 1*l.* 10*s.*]

Some time ago the officers had a pound of bacon each per week for breakfast, and a pound of meat stopped from each for it. The master took it off, stating, as a reason, the guardians could not allow because it was so dear; but the master has not taken it off himself, for I have seen five or six rashers being cooked in the kitchen, and eggs out of number. Mr. M'Kentty said the master and his family

family had 200 eggs the other week; and the same by the meat; nine officers get 8¼ or 9 lbs., while the master gets 20 lbs. No matter, it can all be made right in the cooking book. It is a well-known fact in the master's office that he has not touched his book since last audit.

Waiting your reply,

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *Thos. Rawley.*

P.S.—At the request of the guardians I left a copy with Mr. W. T. Logan this day, 6th April 1865, at St. Mary's Workhouse, Lambeth.

No. 2.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Thomas Rawley.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
18 April 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you complain of the proceedings of the master and matron of the workhouse of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and to inform you that the subject of that communication shall receive the consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.

Mr. T. Rawley, 89 Vauxhall-street, Upper Kennington-lane. (signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

No. 3.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
18 April 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to the Guardians of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mr. Thomas Rawley, late taskmaster of the workhouse, complaining of the general conduct and proceedings of the master and matron of that establishment.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Guardians may desire to offer on the subject of the enclosed communication.

W. T. Logan, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

No. 4.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Lambeth Workhouse, 26 April 1865.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians for the parish of Lambeth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant (No. 11,587), and its accompanying copy of a letter addressed to your Board by Thomas Rawley, the late taskmaster at this workhouse, and to acquaint you that the Board of Guardians are now engaged in the investigation of the allegations contained in such letter, and will in the course of a few days be prepared to report the result of their inquiries.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London. (signed) *W. T. Logan*, Clerk.

No. 5.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Lambeth Workhouse, 4 May 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th April last (No. 11,587), and its accompanying copy of a letter addressed to your Board by Mr. Thomas Rawley, the late taskmaster at this workhouse, I am directed by the Board of Guardians to acquaint you that they have called upon the master (Mr. Day) for his explanations, in answer to the allegations contained in such letter, and I am to transmit herewith for your information the master's replies thereto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Logan*, Clerk.

The Poor Law Board,
Whitehall, London.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Mr. *Day* (the Master) replies to the allegations contained in Mr. *Rawley*'s letter, addressed The Poor Law Board, dated 6 April 1865.

1. FOR the first three years of my office as master, I invariably attended to business at six o'clock in the morning, but I found that I could not continue doing so, such early rising being injurious to my health. I always see applicants at my office on Monday morning at seven o'clock in summer, and between that hour and eight o'clock in winter. I may have been occasionally a few minutes behind time before commencing the ordinary morning business.

Visitors never have occasion to wait, as the porter is privileged to pass them through to the inmates they wish to see.

2. My two daughters came from school for the Midsummer holidays last year, and I was desirous of changing their school, and was not successful for six months, during which time they remained with me at this house. I found a suitable school at Christmas last, and they left. They go on Monday morning, and return on Saturday evening. I have supplied Furley with my own left-off clothing during the winter months, and have sent him to and fro with the children as a protection. My son is a day boarder at Dr. Pinche's, Walcot-place, and has recently slept at this workhouse.

Mr. Bonser (the matron's father) was here about five weeks, pending arrangements then making for his final residence.

My son, from Peterborough, having a holiday, came to visit me, and remained about eight days.

I have had small repairs done in the tailors' shop, such as sewing on buttons, &c. My boy's clothes are not made or mended there. I have had the heels of one pair of boots mended in the shoemakers' shop, and the same for the children.

I have been unable to leave my apartments for several weeks in consequence of a bad leg, and during one month of the time, Miss Manley was in the house for the purpose of assisting Mrs. Day, and as a companion to her.

3. I have a domestic servant paid by the Board, and I also have the services of two inmates, simply for the purpose of training them for domestic servants, in which I have been, in one or two cases, successful, and have obtained situations for them.

4. Two boxes were made in the carpenter's shop, but not for the matron's sister; they were for two children who went to Australia by order of the Board to join their friends, and were sent with those children to Liverpool. I have never had a box made in this house for my children.

5. Ashby (an inmate) has been employed by me during the time my apartments were under repair only for a short time, not for six weeks as stated. I have three sitting rooms, three bed rooms, and kitchen, all of which, together with the staircases, have been repaired and painted as stated, though not at the cost represented, as much of the material has been left and returned to the workhouse store.

The only furniture that Ashby has repaired, was a chiffonier given to Mrs. Day, which, on being brought into the workhouse, was accidentally injured. This repair did not occupy but a few hours.

6. A pigeon-house was made a short time ago, but not by my direction, and is now on the premises; its value is about 3*l*. I have never purchased pigeons, and believe that there are none on the premises, except those who occasionally come for the crumbs which are about the yards.

7. It

7. It is not true that I have received bad mutton from the contractor. On one occasion I had sent a brace of pheasants, but not from the butcher, and have not received fowls or rabbits in the way described. I have not received more than three fowls during the past 18 months, and one of those was received during my recent illness. A sucking-pig was sent and used at my own table. All these were weighed in with the meat at the contract price.

8. I supply to the officers what vegetables I think necessary, and occasionally vary the description.

9. It is untrue that a woman went away without necessaries ordered. I have never given instructions not to be disturbed unnecessarily while at meals, but always attend to business of a character requiring prompt attention.

10. On two occasions, during my illness, Mr. Reeves did pass the inmates to the wards as directed by the medical officer. On one occasion, one inmate, and the other five. On both these occasions Mrs. Day was suffering from temporary illness.

11. I keep a rough book which is necessary in case of errors arising, and the results, when proved correct, are entered in my fair book. I am assisted in this work by my clerk and the assistant master (but not by an inmate) in the preparation of statistical and other returns, but invariably satisfy myself of the correctness of the information given by those officers. All through my illness I have attended to my books weekly.

12. I discontinued the use of bacon by the officers in consequence of the cost, and, with reference to the number of eggs said to be consumed in my department, I can only say that it is simply untrue; a number of which are used in puddings, and for the officers.

No. 6.

Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
15 May 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding the statement of Mr. Day, master of the workhouse of the parish of Lambeth, in reply to the allegations of Thomas Rawley, late taskmaster at that establishment.

I am directed to state that, before further considering the subject, the Board are desirous of being informed of the opinion of the guardians upon the representations contained in Mr. Day's statement.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield,* Secretary.

W. T. Logan, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor
of the Parish of Lambeth.

No. 7.

Letter from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street, Upper Kennington-lane,
Lambeth, 15 May 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to a letter from me, dated 6th April, in which I prefer certain charges against the master and matron of Lambeth workhouse. In answer to this, your reply of the 18th April states that such charges should receive investigation. Since that time I have received no farther notice from you, gentlemen, or the Board of Guardians, though I have made frequent application to the latter; but hearing that the master's defence has come under your consideration, I beg humbly to solicit a copy of the same.

Trusting you will accede to this just request,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rawley.*

To the Poor Law Board.

No. 8.

Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, to the Poor Law Board.

Lambeth Workhouse,
19 May 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians for the parish of Lambeth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant (No. 15728 B) upon the subject of the charges made by Mr. Rawley, late taskmaster, against Mr. Day, the master of this workhouse, and Mr. Day's reply thereto, forwarded to your Board with my letter of the 4th instant, and I am to acquaint you that Mr. Rawley's allegations and Mr. Day's reply have been fully considered by the Board, and they have come to the conclusion that some of the statements made by Mr. Rawley are frivolous and vexatious, but, at the same time, the Board are of opinion that the master has acted contrary to order by having relatives and others residing in the workhouse without permission, and the Board have severely reprimanded him for the same, and have reason to hope that such irregularities will not again occur.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Logan*,
Clerk.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London.

No. 9.

Letter from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street, Upper Kennington-lane,
Lambeth, 25 May 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg most respectfully that you will pardon the liberty I take in again addressing you concerning the charges preferred by me against the master and matron. In the first place, I earnestly beg that you will consider that, pending this inquiry, through want of testimonials from you, I am unable to obtain any employment, consequently am anxious to give every fresh evidence to hasten your decision. The following additional facts now laid before you I can substantiate by both witnesses and documentary evidence.

During the time I acted as storekeeper I gave such quantities of provisions to the master that I thought it expedient to ascertain if such quantities were charged, but found they were not. I also made inquiries as to stock of articles in store, and found the greatest disparity existing between the real stock and that shown in the master's book; thus, for instance, when I first entered upon the temporary duties of storekeeper, the master told me that I should have had (according to his book) 1,000 eggs in stock, while really there was none. As a proof, gentlemen, of what I assert, were you to have the real stock taken, you would find, I am confident, though not so much as then, still an enormous deficiency existing.

I also, in assisting Mr. Hester, when he first came, saw the same practice continuing, and as Mr. Hester was in the habit of keeping private account of all stores given out by him, I can produce the entries of the distribution of the following articles to the master, but not allowed to be charged. On the 1st October 1864, 40 lbs. raw sugar for making elderberry wine, in addition to the weekly supply of 6 lbs. loaf sugar, and in the space of a fortnight as many as 138 eggs were supplied.

On the 24th December 1864 I was requested, with the master's clerk, to take stock of articles. On giving the stock of sugar to the master, he made inquiries as to 40 lbs. loaf sugar lately sent in from the grocer. After some time it was discovered that the matron had, with sundry other articles, taken it from the stores unknown to me, who acted as storekeeper; this the matron alleged to be for the Christmas puddings. I don't mean to throw any doubt on the

the assertion of the matron, but simply to draw your attention to the manner that articles may be obtained, even without the knowledge of the storekeeper.

Trusting you will give these additional facts your fullest consideration,

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *Thomas Rawley.*

P.S. A copy of the above letter was sent to the Board of Guardians on Wednesday, 3d May, but not receiving any reply upon it from the guardians, I also made application to the Board of Guardians for a copy of the master's defence on the 16th of May, the reply on the 18th only stating the subject was now under the consideration of the Board of Guardians and the Poor Law Board, and not hearing from your Board since the 18th of April. Trusting you will, gentlemen, give these new facts your fullest consideration, and grant my request of the 15th instant, a copy of the master's defence.

No. 10.

Letter from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street,
Upper Kennington-lane, Lambeth,
5 June 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have waited patiently for the last fortnight for a reply to my request of the 26th May. May I be allowed to state that the only inference I can draw from this silence is, the affair seems to be "hushed up."

I called on Mr. G. Ward, 2, Grosvenor Villas, Loughborough Park, on the 18th May, he being a guardian; I had been through the wards of the workhouse more times than any other guardians; I took a book for him to see, containing many entries of stores drawn by the master, and to ask him what was going to be done in the matter; he said the guardians were waiting for the Poor Law; and he asked me if I had sent a copy of the letter, dated 3d May, to the Poor Law Board, as he hoped I would not; "for I think it would be much better to have it settled quietly: it will be a warning to the master and matron as long as they live, for the master and matron has confessed to all" (I said, "A's you like"), "and I will intercede with the Board and try what I can do for you."

I called on Mr. Ward again on the 24th May, to hear the result. "He could not do anything for me, and I must do as I please." Now, gentlemen, I think it is quite time that this affair was settled.

Trusting you will favour me with a reply to this, and let me know if you have come to a decision on the affair,

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *Thomas Rawley.*

Enclosure to No. 10.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I wish to draw your attention to a case, viz.:—

On the 15th of April, a young man, accompanied by a sickly wife, bearing in her arms the dead body of her child, presented himself at the Lambeth workhouse with a relieving officer's order (Mr. Fairless) for the admission of the three.

The master refused to admit them without a medical certificate of the child's death; and, notwithstanding repeated assertions on the part of the husband as to his ability of obtaining one from the house surgeon (the man having lately left the house), the master sent him to the out-door doctor who had attended the child but for a few days; the man could not procure one from him, and after being absent three hours, returned with the house surgeon, Mr. Buller, who immediately gave a certificate. During this time (that is, for the space of three hours), the poor woman had been kept by the master waiting in the entrance hall with the dead body of her child in her arms. The husband reported to the Board of Guardians, but I don't know if they made any report on it. I had a great mind to have sent the case to the editor of a daily paper. I don't think it a very kind act of the master, but I leave it in your hands.

The man's name is Hoyde.

No. 11.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Thomas Rawley*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall (S. W.),
20 June 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th ultimo, and 5th instant, in reference to the charges made by you against Mr. Day, the master of the workhouse of the parish of Lambeth.

I am directed to state that the Board, having brought under the notice of the guardians your charges against the master, and having received his explanation, together with a communication from the guardians on the subject, do not think it necessary to take any further proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Rawley,
89, Vauxhall-street, Upper Kennington-lane,
Lambeth.

No. 12.

LETTER from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street, Lambeth, S.,
6 June 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HEREWITH enclose Mr. M'Kenty's letters, having his wish I should do so; I have shown them to about 500 of the most respectable ratepayers of Lambeth who are at a loss to know the reason your Board did not investigate my charges against the master and matron; but I am not at all. The guardians themselves would be in the mess. What book is the account in, of their feast on contract-day; call over day, both at Lambeth and Norwood House, when fish, flesh, and tarts, pies, made in the bakehouse; and also every Board-day, bread, cheese, ale, and I have seen ox tongues cooked for them, but, of course, all can be charged in the (cooking book); and all I can say is, gentlemen, I am quite prepared to prove all I stated in my former letters by independent witnesses; and as for the master's explanations are all false, and so you would find if it had been investigated. Besides, why should Mr. Ward, after seeing my book, and quite surprised at the entries of goods from the stores for the master and matron, and his family living for six months in the house, and then not only wishing but asking me to let it rest, for the master and matron confessed to all I had charged, and it would be a warning to them. Waiting your reply,

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rawley.*

To the Poor Law Board.

Enclosure 1, in No 12.

To the Chairman and Members of the Poor Law Board.

15 July 1865.

Sir, and Gentlemen,

I BEG most respectfully to submit the following statement to your Honourable Board, and request their consideration of the same.

I have filled the position of storekeeper at Lambeth Workhouse for the last six months, and after becoming thoroughly conversant with my duties, I discovered a great deficiency in the stock of provisions in consequence of the master drawing quantities greatly in excess of what was charged, and he would not allow me to charge the same; after speaking repeatedly to the master upon this, I deemed it advisable to report it to the chairman of the Board of Guardians.

Up to this time no complaints had been made by the master as to my qualification for my situation; but now he reports me as being incompetent to keep the accounts. As a plain proof of the fallacy of this statement, the books kept by me were audited by the Poor Law auditor up to Lady-day last, no errors existing.

Upon the unproved statement of the master the Board have ordered me to resign; although having complied with this order of the Board I am at a loss to understand why I should suffer this injustice.

I beg most respectfully to solicit your interference, so that it may not pass without investigation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M'Kenty.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

My dear Rawley, Colney Hatch, 4 August 1865.

I ENCLOSE all the documents I am in possession of, and I am afraid the ratepayers of Lambeth will be deficient in their understanding, and unable to make the use that could be made of them were they in proper hands; but if they like to pay poor rates without having a proper understanding as to how the money is disposed of, it's no business of mine—I don't pay; although I served the parish honestly while I was in their employ, and as a matter of course had to decamp because I would not make factitious entries in the books, and account for the deficiency of stock: but no matter—what is gained over the devil's back is sure to be spent through his belly.

I cannot fathom how Mr. Logan suffers himself to be led by the nose simply for a mutton chop, or the small quantity of cheese he uses; but I suppose he has had lunch so long at the parish expense, that he is hardly aware that he has no earthly right to either cheese or chops from the stores of the workhouse; but perhaps he imagines that it comes out of the Master's pocket, not the ratepayers'. But enough for the prime minister of the guardians; they are obliged, through ignorance, to support whatever decision he may come to regarding anything whatever.

As regards the Master and Matron, a more miserable pair could not be found on this earth, I believe; yet it's their common interest to hang together in all things such has lately come under the notice of the Poor Law; and they will continue in their course till some better man than W. T. Logan assumes the duties of Clerk to the Guardians, and such men as Mr. Brien will be considered an unfit person for the trust of "a guardian to the poor."

You will better mention from me, that the Matron was in the habit, during my time, of going to the stores by herself, and taking away tea, sugar, wine, gin, eggs, &c., which was a very irregular proceeding: that was after objecting to me keeping a memorandum book for my own information. I cannot say they stole it, but it was made away some way or other, and done away with part of the proof that would have shown their extravagance. I could not say that their messenger took any of it outside to old Mr. Bouncer, in the bag that he used to carry out full and came back empty; it might have contained wind. It would be well if Mr. Greig's evidence was called upon, on the subject of the Sacrament wine. I can state upon oath that on Lady-day quarter last less than two pints were used, and he ordered me to charge "nine," and in two weeks in the Michaelmas quarter, 1864, he (the master) charges three hundred and thirty-three pounds of meat in excess of what was actually issued and what was put down as waste; that would account for Mr. Logan's chop for one year, and allow old Mr. or young Mr. Bouncer a chop each for six months. This, if discovered, would be put down as an error, a heavy one for ratepayers.

The master also says that his table is unlimited; if that is the case, why is he afraid to let it be charged to officers, and request that it may be accounted for by charging inmates a larger quantity than they really had. Yet without investigation the Guardians support him against all comers, allow him to act with impunity in all things, and then call themselves a Christian body. God forgive them! Amen.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *P. M'Kenty,*
Late Storekeeper L. W.
And now an attendant at Colney Hatch Asylum.

COPY of STOCK taken by the former Storekeeper, Mr. *Hester*, on 10 December 1864.

	Cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Cheese, Goudas	1	0	6
„ Cheshire	0	2	23
Butter	3	2	20
Eggs		—	
Potatoes		—	
Tea	1	0	22
Sugar	2	2	0
Loaf Sugar	0	0	24
Coffee	0	0	19
Rice	0	0	2
Arrowroot	2	2	17
Sago	0	1	10
Pepper Black	0	0	22
„ White	0	0	8
Mustard	0	0	13
Salt	5	0	0
Peas		—	
Oatmeal		—	
Barley	0	0	14
*Vinegar		—	
Porter		—	

Eggs	900
Potatoes	1 Ton
Peas	1½ Sacks
Oatmeal	2 „
*Vinegar	¼ Cask (50 pints)
Porter	3¾ Puncheons

* Fifty pints of vinegar was the existing stock of vinegar on the above date. If what was charged since 10th December 1864 till 22d April 1865 had ever been issued, 32 pints of the 50 could not possibly have remained. This stock, if compared with the master's book on the above date, a great deficiency would be found.

(signed) *P. M'Kenty,*
Storekeeper,
Lambeth Workhouse.

Stock taken by me, *Peter M'Kenty*, accompanied by the Master's Clerk, on 31 December 1864.

ARTICLES.	——	Remarks.	ARTICLES.	——	Remarks.
	Cwts. qrs. lbs.			*Cwts. qrs. lbs.*	
Cheese - - - -	2 1 16	Deficient.	Pease - - 5 Bushels	—	
Butter - - - -	2 3 6		Oatmeal - - -	2 2 0	
Lard - - - -	0 0 8	Deficient.	Hops - - - -	0 0 20	
Eggs - - 1,300	—		Soap - - - -	11 3 4	
Tea - - - -	0 3 21	Deficient.	Starch - - - -	0 0 12	
Sugar - - - -	1 0 20	Deficient.	Blacking, 1 Box, minus 20 Skins.	—	
Coffee - - - -	0 0 22				
Rice - - - -	1 3 23	Deficient.	Blue - - - -	0 0 9	
Arrowroot - - -	1 3 2	Deficient.	Black Lead - - -	0 0 8	
Sago - - - -	0 1 13	Deficient.	Candles - - -	0 0 14	
Barley - - - -	0 0 14		Linseed Meal - - -	0 3 0	
Cocoa - - - -	0 0 16		Hearthstones - 2 Gross	—	
Pepper - - - -	0 0 28		Salt - - - -	10 0 0	
Mustard - - -	0 0 16				

(True Copy.)

P. M'Kenty, Lambeth Workhouse.

N. B.—This stock, if compared with the first week of Lady-day quarter, would also show a great deficiency.

Extract from the Stock taken in the Provision Store, Lambeth Workhouse, on 22 April 1865, showing Deficiencies.

ARTICLES.	Stock as shown by the Master's Provision Receipt and Consumption Account.	Stock Existing.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
	Lbs. oz.	*Lbs. oz.*	*Lbs. oz.*	
Cheese - - - - - -	348 13½	202 0	146 13½	
Tea - - - - - - -	160 11	119 0	41 11	
Sugar - - - - - -	354 6	275 0	79 6	
Vinegar - - - - - -	186 0	32 0	154 0	
Lard - - - - - - -	45 0	36 8	8 8	

And reported by me, Peter M'Kenty, Storekeeper, Lambeth Workhouse, to J. Doulton, Esq., Chairman to the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Mary's Lambeth.

On 1 May 1865. *P. M'Kenty.*

No. 13.

Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, *Lambeth*, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 6 June 1866.

I beg to forward you a copy of testimonial.

"Board of Guardians, Parish of Lambeth, Day of Weekly Meeting, Tuesday, 10 a.m., Mr. W. T. Logan, Clerk, Lambeth Workhouse.

"Lambeth Workhouse, 17 November 1865.

"This is to certify that Thomas Rawley was elected taskmaster at this workhouse on the 30th December 1862, and that he resigned on the 28th February last, and that he honestly discharged the duties of that office during the above period.

"Signed, by order of the Board,

"*W. T. Logan*, Clerk."

To the Poor Law Board.

No. 14.

LETTER from *Thomas Rawley* to the Poor Law Board.

89, Vauxhall-street,
Upper Kennington-lane, Lambeth,
21 June 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in reference to the charges brought by me against Mr. Day, the master of St. Mary's Workhouse, Lambeth, and I humbly beg the favour of a copy of Mr. Day's explanations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rawley.*

To the Poor Law Board.

LAMBETH WORKHOUSE.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE, commencing April 1865, between *Thomas Rawley*, Labour Master of the Lambeth Workhouse, and the Poor Law Board, and between the Poor Law Board and the Board of Guardians of the Lambeth Workhouse, relating to certain CHARGES against the MANAGEMENT of the WORKHOUSE.

(*Mr. Oliphant.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1866.

437.

Under 2 *oz.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE (NORWOOD).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 24 July 1866;—*for*,

COPY of "CORRESPONDENCE between the Managers of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE at *Norwood* and the METROPOLITAN BOARD of GUARDIANS, in reference to carrying into effect the Provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, as regards ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN."

Poor Law Board,
7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Managers of the Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, and the Metropolitan Board of Guardians, in reference to carrying into effect the Provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, as regards Catholic Children, being Girls.

List of Boards applied to.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Wandsworth and Clapham Union	3	East London Union	8
St. George the Martyr, Southwark	5	St. James, Clerkenwell	8
Fulham and Hammersmith Union	5	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	8
St. Pancras, Middlesex	5	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	9
Stepney Union	6	St. Luke, Chelsea	9
St. Marylebone, Middlesex	6	St. James, Westminster	9
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	6	West London Union	10
Whitechapel Union	7	St. Saviour's, Southwark	10
City of London Union	7	St. George in the East	10
St. Mary's, Islington	7	St. Luke, Shoreditch	10
Lambeth Parish	7		

FORM of Application to Boards of Guardians, under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.

Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey, 1864.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE been desired by the superioress of this institution to inform you that she had a portion of the establishment certified by the Poor Law Board, in accordance with the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, "as fitted for the reception of such children or persons as may be sent there by the guardians of any parish or union, in pursuance of the said Act;" and I have to state that the managers are ready to receive such Catholic children, being girls, as may now be or hereafter become chargeable to the (parish or union), the Board paying for the education and maintenance of such children, at the rate and in the manner provided for in the 1st section of the above-mentioned Act.

I therefore respectfully solicit the Board to carry out the provisions of the Act in the case of the Catholic girls belonging to your (parish or union).

I enclose, gentlemen, for your information, a copy of the certificate of the Poor Law Board, and also a statement which will fully explain the nature and objects of this institution; and I would particularly refer you to the peculiar

advantages which the Catholic children will derive by being transferred to Catholic orphanages.

I need not dwell upon the great importance of preserving in poor Catholic children the religious sentiment, without which they can never become useful members of society; neither is it necessary for me to point out how difficult it is to preserve this religious sentiment in children who are educated in schools which (to use the words of the Act) are conducted on the principles of a religious denomination to which such children do not belong.

I trust therefore that you will give this subject your favourable consideration, and that you wil extend to the Catholic children belonging to your (parish or union) those benefits which the wisdom of the Legislature intended to confer upon them by this enactment.

I have &c.
(signed) *W. W. Doyle*, Hon. Sec.

Enclosure, No. 1.

(Copy of Certificate.)

To the Managers of the School known as the Catholic Orphanage, situated at Norwood, in the county of Surrey; and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS there is a school established at Norwood, in the county of Surrey, known as the Catholic Orphanage, for the reception and education of Catholic female orphans, and an application in writing having been made to the Poor Law Board, according to the provisions of the Act of the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Pauper Children in certain Schools and Institutions," in that behalf, the Board appointed one of their inspectors to visit the said school, and to examine into its condition: and whereas the said inspector, having visited such establishment and examined the same, has made his report to the said Board: now therefore the said Board, being satisfied with that report, hereby certify that such school is fitted for the reception of such children or persons as may be sent there by the guardians of any union or parish, in pursuance of the said Act.

L. S.

Dated this 27th day of January in the year 1864.

(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Enclosure, No. 2.

Catholic Pauper Children, under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.

Gentlemen, Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.

I BEG to draw your attention to a recent Act of Parliament (25 & 26 Vict. c. 43), intituled "An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Pauper Children in certain Schools and Institutions," and of which I enclose a copy.

The measure was introduced and carried by Sir Stafford Northcote and others, with the view of enabling Boards of Guardians to send children to certain certified charitable institutions, which may be conducted on the principles of the religious denomination to which such children belong.

This being the case, it is hoped that, if the Catholic body provide institutions, guardians will avail themselves of the provisions of this Act to transfer the Catholic children to such institutions as may be certified by the Poor Law Board, and thus avoid the many difficulties which have arisen from the difference of religions amongst the inmates of workhouse schools.

As a proof that this was the object of the Legislature, I may mention that in a letter received by me from Sir Stafford Northcote, that gentleman says: "It was certainly contemplated by us that the Act would enable benevolent Roman Catholics to establish similar institutions, for the reception of children of their own persuasion, and to conduct them without embarrassment. * * * And it will be a matter of satisfaction to me if it should be an incidental consequence of the Act to which you refer, that benevolent Roman Catholics found themselves in a position to receive, and Boards of Guardians were willing to send, such children to such institutions as you speak of."

With this object in view, the Community of Ladies who have established the Catholic Orphanage for Females, at Norwood, have applied for and received the necessary certificate from the Poor Law Board (of which a copy is annexed), whilst Lord Petre and other influential Catholics are establishing an orphanage, to be certified, for the reception of boys.

The

The following extracts from a letter addressed by the superioress of the Catholic Orphanage at Norwood to the Poor Law Board, will fully explain the nature and objects of the institution:—

"The object of the institution is to take orphan and poor Catholic children, and, whilst affording them an asylum, to give them that education and training (according to their capacities) which will best fit them for the various situations of life upon which they are to enter.

"The children are taught needlework, household work, cooking, washing, ironing, &c., and are formed generally to fulfil the various duties of domestic servants.

"The present buildings have been designed expressly with the view of accommodating a large number of children, and consist of class rooms, dormitories, refectories, kitchens, chapel, &c., all being properly heated, lighted, and ventilated.

"Our special object in desiring to receive the Catholic children from unions, under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, is to give them that religious training which, as Catholics, they cannot receive in the workhouse schools, and which the Legislature has desired to secure to them in institutions conducted by persons of their own belief.

"I may also add, with respect to our orphans, that, when they are placed in the world, we do not consider that all ties are severed, but we continue to watch over them, endeavouring to obtain every year from their mistresses an account of them, and each year rewarding them according to their characters and length of time they retain their situations.

"We have also on the grounds of the institution, but detached, a large house in which we propose to establish a servants' home for our orphans when out of service. We leave to the future to decide how far the benefits of the home will be extended to children received under this Act; but I have no doubt they will, at least, extend to those of the class called permanent pauper children (orphan and deserted children), who may be placed by the institute in situations.

"In the home various industrial occupations will be provided until fresh situations are obtained, and the girls to whom its benefits are extended need never again become paupers, unless by their own misconduct."

It will be seen from the foregoing, that if the provisions of this Act are fairly carried out by Boards of Guardians, they will be relieved from the inconveniences which beset the question regarding the education and training of Catholic pauper children, whilst an end will be put to the anomalous state in which poor Catholic children are placed in the workhouse schools.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Doyle*, Hon. Sec.

REPLIES.

Reply from the Wandsworth and Clapham Board of Guardians.

3, Church Buildings, Clapham Common,
6 April 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with the documents accompanying it, and I am to acquaint you that the Board have appointed a day on which it is intended to take the subject into consideration. With reference to the request contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo for a list of the guardians, I send you herewith one of the printed lists, but I am to state that it is the wish of the Board that all communications with the Board be in writing.

I am, &c..
(signed) *G. F. Merriman*, Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Hon. Sec.,
Roman Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

Further Reply from the Wandsworth and Clapham Board of Guardians.

3, Church Buildings, Clapham Common,
Sir, 27 April 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union to acquaint you that, having taken your letter of the 30th of March last into consideration, they do not deem it necessary to add anything to the acknowledgment of its receipt already made by my letter of the 6th instant.

I am, &c.
W. W. Doyle, Esq., Hon. Sec., (signed) *George Fred. Merriman*,
Roman Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Clerk.
Surrey.

From Mr. Doyle to Mr. Merriman, Clerk to the Wandsworth and Clapham Board of Guardians.

Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.
Sir, 3 May, 1864.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, which I have laid before the managers of this institution, and I am desired by the superioress to request a more explicit reply from you to the application contained in my letter of the 30th March, soliciting the Wandsworth and Clapham Board of Guardians to carry into operation the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, in the case of the Catholic children (being girls) belonging to their Union, by sending them to this orphanage which has been duly certified by the Poor Law Board.

In your letter of the 6th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of this application you state, "I am to acquaint you that the Board have appointed a day on which to take the subject into consideration," and in your communication of the 27th ultimo, referring to the application, you say, "they (the Board) do not deem it necessary to add anything to the acknowledgment of its receipt already made by my letter of the 6th instant."

It not being very clear from the above in what position the question now stands, I shall feel obliged if you will inform me whether the Board decline, in this case, to carry into effect the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, or whether the managers are to understand that the subject is still under the consideration of the Board.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply,

I remain, &c.
G. F. Merriman, Esq., Clerk, (signed) *W. W. Doyle*, Hon. Sec.
Wandsworth and Clapham Union.

Further Reply from the Wandsworth and Clapham Board of Guardians.

3, Church Buildings, Clapham Common,
Sir, 13 May 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union, with reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, to send you copy of a letter addressed by them to Sir P. Molesworth, Bart., who is now in correspondence with them relative to the children of James and Bridget Ward.

I am, &c.
W. W. Doyle, Esq., Hon. Sec., (signed) *G. F. Merriman*,
Roman Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Clerk.
Surrey.

Wandsworth and Clapham Union.

Sir, Clapham Common, 30 April 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to acquaint you that when any particular case, with its full particulars, is brought under the notice of the Board of Guardians by a written communication from any person authorised to interfere in the question, such case will be duly considered by the guardians.

I am, &c.

Sir P. W. Molesworth, Bart., Park Hill, Clapham. (signed) *George Fredk. Merriman*, Clerk.

Reply from Saint George the Martyr, Southwark.

13, Union-street, Southwark, S. E.,
30 April 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, requesting the guardians to carry out the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, in the case of the Catholic children (being girls) belonging to this parish, by sending them to the Catholic Orphanage; and in reply thereto I am to state that the guardians cannot comply with such request.

I am, &c.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey. (signed) *John H. Fitch.*

Reply from the Fulham Board of Guardians.

Dear Sir, Fulham, 26 May 1864.

PERMIT me to inform you that your letter of the 20th April last, was taken into consideration by the guardians of the poor of this union at their meeting on Thursday the 12th instant, and that it was decided by seven votes to three that the application be not acceded to.

I am, &c.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey. (signed) *Edwin Avery*, Clerk.

Reply from the Parish of Saint Pancras, Middlesex.

King's-road, Pancras-road, N. W.,
2 July 1864.

Sir, Parish Girls to Catholic Orphanage.

REPLYING to your communication of 24th June last, requesting that the Roman Catholic girls chargeable to this parish should be placed in the Orphanage, Norwood, and be paid for by the parish, I am to inform you that the directors of the poor decline to avail themselves of the offer.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *James Parker*, Assistant Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Hon. Sec., Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.

Reply from the Stepney Board of Guardians.

Sir, Board-room, Ratcliff, E., 15 July 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th June last, in which you ask that the Roman Catholic girls chargeable to this union may be sent to the Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey, under the provision of the Act of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.

In reply, the guardians direct me to state that your application has been duly considered by them, but that it cannot be complied with.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Swepstone,*
Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

Reply from St. Marylebone Workhouse, W.

Sir, St. Marylebone, W., 25 July 1864.

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your application for the removal of the Roman Catholic girls, at present in receipt of in-door relief, to the Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey, and to inform you that the same having been considered by the directors and guardians of the poor of this parish, the following resolution was passed thereon :

"That the Board having carefully considered the letter of the Honorary Secretary of the Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, deem it inexpedient to accede to his request, as the Board have already provided sufficient school accommodation."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Bedford,*
Secretary.

W. W. Doyle, Esq.,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.

Reply from the Parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.

1, Devonshire-terrace, Kensington,
Sir, 9 August 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Kensington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, wherein you state that the Superioress of the Catholic Orphanage, at Norwood, in Surrey, has had a portion of it certified by the Poor Law Board, in accordance with the Act, the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, "as fitted for the reception of such children or persons as may be sent there by the guardians of any parish or union in pursuance of the said Act;" and that the managers are ready to receive such Catholic children, being girls, as may now be, or hereafter become chargeable to Kensington parish, the Board paying for the education and maint nance of such children at the rate and in the manner provided by the first section of the above-mentioned Act.

The guardians desire me, while acknowledging the receipt of your letter, also to inform you that they will give the subject-matter of it their best consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Samuel Cornell,*
Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

No further reply could be obtained from this Board.

Reply from the Whitechapel Board of Guardians.

Sir, Whitechapel Union, 30 August 1864.

THE guardians of this union have had under consideration your applications of the 24th June last, to carry into effect, in the case of Catholic children (being girls) chargeable to the union, the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and also your favour of 13th instant.

The guardians of this union possess an industrial school, so that all children above two years of age are sent there, and thus removed from the contaminating influence of a workhouse. The guardians therefore decline to incur the expense of the transit of these children to and from the Orphanage.

The admissions and removals of children into the industrial schools and therefrom to be delivered to their parents, are very frequent, and having to send so great a distance would, in the opinion of the guardians, be productive of great inconvenience as well as increased expense, and they therefore do not feel justified in acceding to your request.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Adamson*,
Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

Reply from the St. Mary Axe Board of Guardians.

Sir, 51, St. Mary Axe, 7 September 1864.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, in which you ask them to send the Roman Catholic girls in receipt of in-door relief to the Catholic Orphanage at Norwood; and in reference thereto I am to state that all the children chargeable to this union are sent to the Central London District School at Hanwell, and that the guardians have no children in their union workhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Bowring*,
Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

Reply from the Islington Parish.

Liverpool-road, Islington, N.,
Sir, 16 September 1864.

I BEG to inform you that your letter of the 10th instant, with the enclosed, were considered at a meeting of the trustees of this parish held this day, and it was decided that the application should not be granted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Hicks*,
Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq.

Reply from the Parish of Lambeth Board of Guardians.

Sir, Lambeth Workhouse, 22 September 1864.

WITH reference to your letter, dated 10th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Guardians for the parish of Lambeth to annex hereto, for your information, extract from the minutes of proceeding of the Board at a special meeting held on the 20th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Logan*, Clerk.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, at a Special Meeting held on 20 September 1864.

"THE Board having been specially summoned to take into consideration a communication from Lord Peter, and from Mr. Doyle, upon the subject of placing Roman Catholic children in receipt of in-door relief in schools, provided for their reception at North Hyde, near Southall, and at Norwood, Surrey, under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and to come to such determination as may be deemed expedient; it was resolved, unanimously, that after due consideration this Board do not consider it necessary to come to any resolution upon the subject."

Reply from the East London Union Board of Guardians.

Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate,
16 August 1864.

Sir,

IN answer to yours of the 13th instant I beg to inform you that the application from the managers of the Catholic Orphanage was laid before this Board; no resolution was come to upon the subject, and the future consideration of the application was adjourned *sine die*.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Chapman*,
Assistant Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.

Reply from the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell.

Farringdon-road, late Coppice-row,
8 October 1864.

Sir,

IN answer to yours of yesterday's date I beg to say that your previous communication of the 10th ultimo was submitted to the guardians at their meeting on the 13th, but no resolution come to thereon.

We have no children at present in this house suitable for admission into the Catholic Orphanage, but if we should have, I think there would be no objection to diminish the numbers in this house by sending them, but the amount per case would be a very moderate one.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edwd. Scargill*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, S.

Reply from St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.

York-street, S.W., 8 October 1864.

Sir,

UPON inquiry, I find your letter of the 10th instant was submitted to the Board of Guardians of the poor at their meeting following its receipt; at that time I was recruiting my health in the north, and I likewise find that no resolution was come to on the subject thereof.

Apologising for not replying before,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Edwd. Spooner.*

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood,
Surrey.

Reply from the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Parish.

Vestry Clerk's Office, W.C.,
Sir, 5 October 1864.

Your letter of the 10th September, with the circular enclosed, relative to the Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, was read last evening at a meeting of the directors of the poor of these parishes.

Beyond making a minute of the application, with a view to further communications, should the directors in any case desire to avail themselves of the Orphanage, the directors made no order on the matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. D. Robinson,*
W. W. Doyle, Esq. Vestry Clerk.

Reply from the St. Luke, Chelsea.

Chelsea Workhouse, S.W.,
Sir, 13 October 1864.

In reply to your letter of 7th instant, I beg to inform you that your letter of 5th September and its enclosures were received, and laid before the Board of Guardians.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Diggens,* Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.

Further Reply from St. Luke, Chelsea.

Chelsea Workhouse, S.W.,
Sir, 5 December 1864.

In reply to your letter of 28th ultimo, requesting to be informed the decision at which the guardians of this parish have arrived with reference to your application of the 5th of September last, I beg to inform you that the matter is still under consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Diggens,*
Clerk to the Guardians.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Hon. Secretary,
Roman Catholic Orphanage, Norwood.

Reply from St. James', Westminster.

Sir, Poland-street, Oxford-street, 14 October 1864.

Your letter of the 10th ultimo, with the accompanying certificate and statement, having been laid before the governors and directors of the poor, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Board, after due consideration of the subject, decline to comply with the application, deeming it inexpedient to avail themselves of the permissive powers of the statute referred to, to transfer the children chargeable to the parish to any other management.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Buzzard,* Clerk.

W. W. Doyle, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Orphanage, Norwood, Surrey.

West London Union.

No reply could be obtained from this Board.

St. Saviour, Southwark.

No reply could be obtained from this Board.

St. George in the East.

No reply could be obtained from this Board.

St. Luke, Shoreditch.

No reply could be obtained from this Board.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE (NORWOOD).

CORRESPONDENCE between the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at *Norwood* and the Metropolitan Board of Guardians, in reference to carrying into effect the Provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, as regards Roman Catholic Children.

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

520.

Under 2 *oz.*

PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 July 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of the EVIDENCE taken in the recent Poor Law Inquiry at *Paddington*, and the REPORT of Mr. *Farnall* thereupon."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 7 August 1866.

RALPH A. EARLE, Secretary.

— No. 1. —

REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board, on an Inquiry held by him into certain alleged Mismanagement of the SICK POOR in the PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
28 July 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I instituted an official inquiry on the 22d, 23d, 25th, and 28th ult., at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, into certain alleged mismanagement of the sick poor in that establishment.

On each occasion, many of the guardians were present, attended by their clerk, and represented by their counsel, Mr. Montagu Bere.

The allegations adverted to were made by Jane Bateman, formerly a paid nurse in the infirmary for females in the Paddington Workhouse, and were brought under your notice by the Earl of Carnarvon on behalf of the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmary Association; and Mr. Ernest Hart, an honorary secretary of that association, was present during the whole of the inquiry.

I annex the affidavits of Jane Bateman, a paid nurse in the Paddington Workhouse during the month of May last; of Edward Symes Thompson, Physician at the Hospital for Consumption; of Eliza Ann Nickel, superintendent of the General Nursing Institution, Henrietta-street; of Emily Knipe, an inmate of the Paddington Workhouse; of Harriet Coster, formerly superintendent of Saint Pancras Infirmary; of Mary MacDonald, an inmate of the Paddington Workhouse; of James Paget, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; of Henry Maudesley, M.D. of the University of London; of Mary Windsor, formerly an inmate of the Paddington Workhouse; of Louisa Jane Parry, a lady visitor to this workhouse; of Matilda Margaret Greathead, a lady visitor to this workhouse; of Lady J. C. Stephen, a lady visitor to this workhouse; of Francis Edmund Anstie, M.D., of the London University; of John Bennett, a guardian of Paddington; of Robert Edward Gaye, medical officer of the Paddington Workhouse, and of Donald Cormack, the master of that workhouse.

I also annex the copy of a letter from the clerk to the Paddington guardians to Mrs. Jane Bateman, accompanied by an extract from the minutes of the guardians, which will show your Board that Mrs. Bateman was a nurse upon trial at the Paddington Workhouse, and that the guardians did not retain her beyond the month because they say they found her "inefficient in midwifery;" together with certificates from Dr. Pollock and Dr. Thompson, showing that Mrs. Bateman is an active, efficient, and thoroughly trained nurse, and has had considerable experience in midwifery.

The allegations of Mrs. Bateman were as follows:

1st. That the sick wards are scattered over the house.

 2d. That

2d. That in the "old hospital wards" as many as three sick children, with various complaints, some of them of an infectious character, have been put to sleep together.

3d. That the sick are not classified at all, but that the aged, young, infirm, chronically and acutely sick are all mixed up together. That she has known an aged patient, of dirty habits, and covered with lice, to have been warded with sick children, and a noisy lunatic to disturb a ward full of sick people, night and day for three weeks.

4th. That in addition to giving all the medicines at the stated hours to the sick in these various and distant wards, her duties included a certain amount of dispensing, the personal distribution of all the clean and dirty linen, both of the wards and the inmates, and the distribution of stores.

5th. That she was consequently unable to perform the ordinary duties of nursing, and the pauper nurses on whom she had to rely were incompetent, cruel, required to be bribed by the patients, and treated them with inhumanity.

6th. She particularly refers to the case of an old woman whom she found in the wards, with extensive bed sores, and in a state of filth, lying on a hard straw mattress. She obtained an air mattress for this patient, but could not obtain, while she was there, any mackintosh either for this or for other patients, who urgently required it.

7th. She mentions also the case of a paralysed patient who fell twice in one night out of bed, for want of assistance, and for whom a night nurse was applied for, but none was granted.

8th. She states that, in a particular instance, the soap of the lying-in ward was made away with by the pauper nurses, so that for four days the infants could not be properly washed.

9th. Generally she describes the sick poor as suffering greatly from the want of proper supervision and care, and from the venality of the nurses.

The annexed affidavits prove, as it seems to me, the following facts:—

1st. That the sick wards are not scattered over the house, but are contained in two distinct infirmaries, one called the new infirmary, and the other called the old infirmary.

2nd. That in the old infirmary as many as three sick children, with various complaints, some of them being of an infectious character, have been put to sleep together.

3rd. That the sick are not classified, but that the aged, young, infirm, chronically and acutely sick are or have been warded together in the same room, and that an aged patient, of dirty habits, and with vermin on her, named Stannett, was warded with sick children, and that a noisy lunatic, named Luke, disturbed the sick inmates of a ward by night and day for three weeks.

4th. That, in addition to giving all the medicines at the stated hours in the different female sick wards, Mrs. Bateman had a certain amount of dispensing to do, together with the personal distribution of all the clean and dirty linen, both of the wards and the inmates, and the distribution of stores.

5th. That Mrs. Bateman was consequently unable to perform satisfactorily to herself the duties of nursing, and that some of the pauper nurses on whom she had to rely were incompetent, and behaved harshly and cruelly to some of the patients, and that the lady visitors occasionally gave the pauper nurses small sums of money to secure their kindness and attention to the sick.

6th. That a woman named Ward was afflicted with bed sores, but was obliged to lie on a straw mattress until Mrs. Bateman obtained an air mattress for her, and that while Mrs. Bateman was nurse she was not supplied with mackintosh sheets for dirty patients.

7th. That a paralysed patient, named Dunsford, fell twice out of bed in one night for want of assistance, and for whom a night nurse was ordered, but not supplied.

8th. That a pauper nurse made away with the soap with which the infants

infants in her ward should have been washed, and that consequently the infants under her care were not properly washed.

Thus far, therefore, the charges made by Mrs. Bateman, with the exception of the first charge, are, in my opinion, proved; but, independently of these charges, it is now my duty to bring the following additional facts, which were elicited in the course of this inquiry, under your notice.

There are no paid night nurses, so that the sick poor are left to the care of pauper nurses by night.

The guardians frequently visit the sick wards, and ask the inmates whether they have any complaints to make; but the inmates invariably make no complaints, although, when the guardians have left the wards, they talk to one another of what they could have told the guardians.

Mr. Gaye, the medical officer of the workhouse, has classified his patients to the best of his ability, but has not, he says, fully succeeded; he has warded children suffering from itch with children who were healthy, because the Infirmaries are too small; he is of opinion that, under certain circumstances lunatics should be mechanically restrained, but Dr. Maudsley is of opinion that lunatics should not, under any circumstances, be so restrained; Mr. Gaye is also of opinion that Mrs. Bateman, the only paid nurse in the female sick wards, had not too much to do, and that paid night nurses are unnecessary; but he considers that night nurses (not paid) should be appointed for dirty cases.

Mr. Gaye does not enter itch cases in his medical book unless they require extra diet.

The master ordered mackintosh sheets on the 1st of May, and obtained them on the 1st of June.

Mary Mac Donald, a sick pauper, was removed from one ward to another in the infirmaries, without the authority of the medical officer, as he believes. Mary Mac Donald's friends were not permitted to see her, and some of them were detained for an hour and a half at the gate before they saw her, because the master of the workhouse was of opinion that no indulgence should be shown to Mary Mac Donald, because "neither Mac Donald herself, nor her friends, would give any account of her settlement."

The sick patients give beer to the pauper nurses.

A pauper nurse, when called up at night by the sick patients, did not attend to the calls of all the patients, but only to such calls as she thought proper to attend to.

The sick inmates complain to the lady visitors of cruelty on the part of the pauper nurses, but the lady visitors do not report these complaints to the guardians.

The matron does not visit the sick wards every day.

I beg to direct your attention to the evidence of Mr. Paget, both as regards the nursing and the minimum cubical space necessary for each sick person in the infirmaries of this or any other workhouse.

I beg to advise your Board to point out to the Paddington Board of Guardians:

That they should appoint an adequate staff of paid nurses for both the male and female infirmaries, and that pauper inmates of the workhouse should be employed only as servants.

That the matron should be directed to carry out the provisions of Article 210, Nos. 5 and 6, of the General Consolidated Orders.

That the medical officer should be directed to enter in his Medical Relief Book the names of all sick persons in the workhouse under his treatment, whether they require extra diet or not; that he should not require any officer to dispense medicines to the sick, as he himself is responsible for the "treatment of the sick poor," and that infectious cases should be separated from the other inmates.

That the master of the workhouse should be informed that in cases of sickness or necessity, inmates should be permitted to see their friends on other than the appointed visiting days.

That the provisions of Article 101 of the general consolidated orders should be strictly obeyed.

I cannot close this report without informing you that an attempt was made to convict Mrs. Bateman of immorality, while acting as a nurse at St. Pancras Workhouse,

house, but that the evidence annexed proves that such charge was groundless, and that a charge of indiscretion only could be maintained.

I have also to inform your Board that, although the guardians discharged Mrs. Bateman, because she was "inefficient in midwifery," the advertisement, through which she was appointed, did not require such efficiency as a qualification, nor was Mrs. Bateman's efficiency tested during the month she held office at the Paddington Workhouse.

I have &c.,

To the Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*
Poor Law Inspector.

— No. 2. —

DEPOSITIONS taken by *H. B. Farnall,* Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector, at an inquiry held by him on the 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 28th June 1866, at the PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE.

THE DEPOSITION of *Jane Bateman,* taken on oath before me *Harry Burrard Farnall,* Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 22nd day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I WAS trained for three years at King's College Hospital, and I entered on my duties here on the 30th of April last as nurse. I never was instructed here as to my duties, nor was I shown the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners on this point. From the time I left the hospital, about six years ago, until I came here, I was in private service, but entirely as nurse. My duty was confined to the patients in the infirmary; there are two infirmaries, one is the old infirmary, and the other is the new. I had the female patients under my care, for there is a paid male nurse for the male side of the infirmary; I am not aware that there are any sick-wards excepting those in the infirmaries. I have myself seen three children in one bed; one had inflamed eyes, the other water on the brain, and the third chicken-pox; two slept at the head of the bed, and the youngest slept at the foot of the bed, this was the child with water on the brain, and aged two years, this case existed when I left. This was in the old hospital; all the beds in the old hospital were then full, and in several of the other beds there were two in a bed, one being a child, and the other being an adult; each child was an infant, and they were thus bedded, so as to be taken care of; of the three children who slept together as described, two were up during the day time; I did not tell the medical officer of this; I did not know that it was my duty to report to the medical officer anything that I thought was wrong. There are in that part of the infirmaries which I had to attend to, four large wards in the new infirmary, two lying-in wards and two small wards in the old hospital, and while I was here the aged, young, and infirm, chronically and acutely sick were all mixed up together in the four large wards. In the old infirmary there were usually from two to three in a bed, and these were really children. I have known an aged female patient named Stannett, of dirty habits, and covered with lice, warded in a room in the old infirmary, and she slept alone, but in the same ward there were beds occupied at the same time by several children; she was warded thus for I think about three weeks, she was also a woman of dirty habits, she was in bed by day and night; there was no paid night nurse either for this ward or any other ward. I think that altogether I had usually as many as 70 patients to attend to. The medical officer saw Stannett in this bed, and in this ward, but he did not know of her dirty state, nor was it known until her linen went to the wash; when it was found out, she was thoroughly cleaned, but she had been removed from the children's ward before it was found out, and then every body told me what a dirty woman she was; it was about the second week after she was removed from the children's ward, that it was found out. I have known a noisy female lunatic, namely Luke, disturb the sick people in the ward where she was for three weeks; she was never specially watched at night; but she was put to sleep in a small ward, which is entered by a door leading from the sick ward into it, this is a small room situated between two padded rooms for violent lunatics, and an old woman slept in this small ward in a separate bed near the lunatic ward. My own room was nowhere near this ward, but I have heard the noise I speak of even in my own bed-room at night. The old woman spoken of was very aged and scarcely right in her head, but there was no one specially appointed to watch this case at night. Two attempts were made to get Luke into Hanwell, but she was sent back both times. I do not know whether any attempt was made to get her into any other asylum, and these attempts to get her into an asylum were made during the three weeks I have spoken of; Luke was very bad, and was tied down night and day, and passed everything under her, and she lay in that state until the morning, when she was changed; and I myself have seen her in the dirty state described, and she had a very sore back; the doctor examined her back and gave his orders; I never heard him give orders that Luke should be watched

watched at night; but about a fortnight after I had been here, and before her back got very bad, I got an air bed for her by order of the doctor. She got into an asylum about a week before I left. I myself gave the medicines to the sick, but I did not give the stimulants; I gave them to the pauper nurses and the pauper nurses gave them to the sick. I never saw any of the pauper nurses intoxicated, but occasionally they got a holiday and then they came back in good time and were well behaved. What I mean by giving medicines in the distant wards is, that I had to go from the new infirmary to the old infirmary; they are connected by a covered passage, and it would take me about two minutes to go from the new infirmary to the old infirmary. What I mean by dispensing is, that I had to go to the surgery, take the medicine from the large bottles, put it into small bottles for the patients, and carry the bottles on a tray to the patients; and I put labels on the small bottles. In my opinion, as a hospital nurse, there should be two paid nurses to 70 patients, and also one night nurse for them. I had to take an inventory of all the linen in the infirmary and to send it to the wash, and re-distribute it when it came back; but I had pauper assistants to help me. I had 11 pauper assistants, and, upon the whole, they did pretty well. The lying-in ward was under my care, and there I had the greatest trouble with the pauper nurse named Appleby, but she was removed from that ward a few days before I left; but I had two or three times before complained to the master of Appleby; she used to water the tea, as I was told by the inmates of the lying-in ward. The patients in this same ward told me that they found a pint of made tea under the bath, and I told the master of this. There was a Matilda Tingley, and one Anderson, and Emma Pound, who told me of this. I distributed the household stores in the infirmary. In consequence of my various duties I could not do much nursing, but I did not complain to the medical officer nor to any one about this. I was only elected on probation for one month. I did not wish to leave my situation here; it had put me to some cost to take it; I gave up a situation where I had worked for five years to come here. The guardians visited the infirmaries every week, but not expecting to get further aid I said nothing. I believe the duties had been done by one paid nurse for seven years before I took them. I do not consider that my pauper assistant nurses were competent, but nevertheless I was obliged to entrust them to dress sore legs; they were entrusted to dress Luke's back, and I have seen that done. I have seen the medical officer examine the sore legs; a good many dressed their own sores; nor did I ever hear the medical officer complain of the way it was done. Some of my nurses were over 70. One was called Vernum, and her previous occupation was to sell pots and pans; she was, I think, about 70. She was in one instance particularly cruel, as I thought, to one of the patients—I mean to Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Ward had been dying, but lingering on, for two or three days; she had a very bad back and slept on an air bed; and when I went round the ward where she was one afternoon, I observed that her pillow had been taken away, and she looked very ghastly, and asked Vernum where the pillow was, and she said, "She's nearly gone, and I always take the pillows away to make them go the quicker, and I have taken her pillow away." I had the pillow put back immediately, but Ward died half an hour afterwards. I never saw any other act of cruelty. Vernum was there when you (Mr. Farnall) inspected these wards the other day; but I did not report her to you; I reported this case to the master immediately; but Vernum was not removed from the infirmaries; the master said, "If we get rid of her we shall perhaps get one as bad." A patient named Ellen White told me that Vernum used to drink the gin which was for the patients. Vernum told me that the patients used to give her a little gin. The assistant pauper nurses were allowed a pint of beer daily. A woman called Blisset, and also Tingley, told me that the pauper nurses treated the child of a woman who was gone to Hanwell with cruelty. This woman told me that these nurses, one of whom was Appleby, that they forced a spoon down the child's throat, and held it up by its clothes, and swung it about. I told the matron of this, and she immediately removed the girl. When I came to this workhouse I found Mrs. Ward with extensive bed sores, and in a state of filth; that filth was the discharge from her sores, and she was lying on a straw bed, over which there was a blanket and a sheet, and I got an air bed for her, which did very well for her; she said she found great ease from it; there was no mackintosh sheet under her. When I found what bad cases there were, I asked for a mackintosh sheet, but before this I had never seen a mackintosh sheet, excepting one for the labour bed. There was a paralysed patient, named Dunsford, who fell twice out of bed in one night for want of assistance; she was trying to get out of bed, but being unable to do so without aid, she fell. I showed this case to the medical officer, and he said some one should sit up with her, or she would some night fall out of bed and break some of her bones. I sent one of my pauper nurses to the matron to tell her of this, the pauper's name was Wyatt, but no notice was taken of my application, and two or three days afterwards I left this workhouse. The pauper nurse, Appleby, would not give the patients in her ward, namely, the lying-in ward, any soap; and one of the patients, I think Blisset, came and told me that neither she nor the babies had had any soap for three days, but I had given Appleby a sufficient supply for the week; the supply was left to me, and I supplied sufficient.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—The cries of Luke were heard in the adjoining sick ward, and disturbed the patients. There was one in the sick ward, an epileptic patient, and she used to fall in fits in the ward. Some of the other patients in this ward were very ill, and some sat up by day. The sores of Ward were of recent date; she had, I understood, been in the infirmary about three weeks when I came here. I found she had these sores

the first day I came; I was told these sores came on very rapidly, and that Ward had no kept her bed more than two or three weeks. If a patient has sores, and lies on a straw bed, that would cause such sores to increase rapidly. Patients with sores ought to have mackintosh sheets. I applied to the matron for some a day or two after I came here, and I applied more than once, and the matron told me that the master had applied for them but they had not been sent; but I never got one; there was but one in the labour room; but I cut up two old pillows and made them go as far as I could, with the leave of the matron. I gave the medicines three times a day; if any medicine was given at night, it was given by a pauper nurse. With regard to the woman who fell out of bed, when the pauper was asked to put her bed near to her she refused, and said she could not sleep near that stinking bed, nor get out of bed every 10 minutes. Nurse Appleby used to spite a woman in the lying-in ward, Tingley; she gave her all fat meat; and this woman was confined that night, and she had taken medicine that day. Appleby was removed that day. I spoke to the matron about it. Mrs. Magee took Appleby's place; Magee is old, between 60 and 70. The guardians discharged me at the end of the month for which I was appointed on probation; and when I was thus discharged, I was called into the Board room, and the chairman, Mr. Prescott, said, "You were tried on probation for one month; we find you have too much to do (or words to that effect), and your engagement will cease on Monday." I remember your (Mr. Farnall) saying to me, when you last inspected this house, "Have you not more to do than you can do?" and I said, "Yes, more than I can do as it ought to be done." The male nurse did not hear you speak to me. I wrote to Mr. Prescott, the chairman, to ask why I was discharged, and he answered me by letter. Up to the time of my being discharged, no midwifery case had taken place in the infirmaries. No one had examined me as to my proficiency in midwifery, and no one had found fault with me. When I was here I produced my testimonials. I was a nurse at the St. Pancras Workhouse for six months soon after I left the hospital. If anything went wrong there, it was my duty to complain to the paid superintending nurse of the ward I was in, and here, therefore, I thought it my duty to complain to the matron.

Cross-Examined.—I am 44 years of age. I had 15 beds to attend to in the medical wards of the hospital, and 10 in the surgical; there all the people were very ill, and I did the nursing. There was then no lying-in ward there; I took some lessons at "Queen Charlotte's" as a nurse, but to learn the doctor's part, I was present at five or six such lessons. I have acted as monthly nurse, one was a lady in Montagu-square, Mrs. Urquhart; and Mrs. Gregory, at Princes Gate, and other cases, about six or seven cases. I never attended a confinement at which a doctor was not present. After I left the hospital in June 1860, I went to St. Pancras in October 1861. In the meanwhile I went to Colney Hatch as an attendant, and I was paid; I staid one month there and left. I left of my own accord; and then I went to Lady Byron's establishment, and was paid; but this was too far away from my child. I am a widow. I stayed there six weeks. I was in Great Ormond-street, and there I was paid; and then I went to St. Pancras; there I was paid nurse to the male ward, and there there were 25 or 24 beds, with two proper nurses, females; it was No. 6; the beds were occupied day and night. I had to dress the wounds, and had charge of the linen and the stores, and collected and distributed the dirty linen. My duties were told to me. I left St. Pancras of my own accord; they removed me from the male ward into the children's ward, and so I left. Five years I worked for Mrs. Andrews in North Audley-street. I have no testimonial from Mrs. Andrews, nor have I asked for one; I have not required one. I have no testimonials from the ladies I attended as monthly nurse. I was examined by three or four gentlemen here before I was appointed, as to my capabilities. I was asked if I knew when it was necessary to send for the doctor in midwifery cases, and I said I did, and so I do; and I said, if the doctor was not present, and it was a straightforward birth, I could take it, and previously to this I had seen the matron. I did not tell the matron that I knew nothing about midwifery. I did not tell the matron that I had told the guardians that I knew all about midwifery, but that in reality I knew nothing about it. I did say that I had never been alone without the doctor, and she said, "Let him come, he is paid." I left on the 4th of June. I was given notice to quit on the 23d of May. Elizabeth Tingley was taken in labour the Thursday before I left. I went to the matron about Tingley about eight or nine on Thursday evening; I told her Elizabeth Tingley was ill, and I said, "It is a straightforward labour, but do as you like, and, if you like, send for the doctor." I did not say, "Do you think I am a donkey?" It was a straightforward case; it was a case I could have managed, but the doctor came; the doctor did not tell me he had been sent for just in time. I saw the place advertised in the papers, and I applied for it. When the guardians told me I was to go, I asked them to let me stay a week, for I was surprised, as no fault had been found with me. I had more to do than I could properly do. I never complained of this to anyone excepting to Mr. Farnall, and he asked me. The guardians or a committee visited the sick wards every Friday; but they did not put questions to me, they told me to ask for anything I wanted, and I should have it. I never asked the guardians for anything which I did not get. I was never asked whether I was comfortable. The guardians talked to the patients. When I first came, they asked me if my room was comfortable, but nothing about my duties. I never told Mr. Bennett how the paupers were treated. I have seen Mr. Bennett in the infirmary; about a fortnight after I came I saw Mr. Bennett in the infirmaries. I did not complain to him of the difficulty I had in managing the pauper patients; nor did I say, "It will all come right in time." I never told Mr. Bennett the

patients

patients were too well off. I said I was surprised to see them all with white counterpanes, and everything so clean. I did not say to the surgeon that they were too well off. The matron told me that the guardians went round and pampered the patients up. I never said it till the matron did. I do not believe I talked to the matron since then, twice. I never said, "I never saw such a lot of pampered-up fantastical lot of paupers in my life." I did not say, "You make fools of them, and they expect more attention than ladies;" and, "If I stop here, I'll take care they don't have it." I did not think they were pampered up. I told the matron how the male nurse behaved to me. I said to the matron, that I had been very much ill-used in this building, and that I would let the guardians know it before I left; and I did tell them. The chaplain came occasionally into sick wards; I may have seen him there two or three times a week, but I never spoke to him. Ladies used to visit these wards, and I have spoken to them; I did complain to them, when they asked me whether I had too much to do. Lady Steven came twice a week, and asked me if I had not too much to do, and I said, "Yes, as I should like to do it." I said that without more help I did not see how things could be better managed. I did not ask anyone for more help. I had between 70 and 80 patients, and they occupied the same rooms by day and night; there were three or four in a ward that could not get up. At one time I should have six or seven severe cases to look after. One case had fits; one was epileptic; one a lunatic; one with pleurisy in the side; one in consumption; one with bed-sores and fits; and one paralysed; some were very aged. Six deaths took place while I was here; three of whom were children, two being newly born. I began my work at 6·30 A.M., giving the medicine, and saw it given before I left the ward; this took me 30 minutes. None of the patients complained excepting about the noise. At seven I went to breakfast, and then made my bed; but independently of the sick in the infirmaries some of the people in the body of the house came to me for their medicine, and I gave it to them. I was two or three hours daily in the surgery. Ward and Luke were the only two with bed-sores. Williams, the male nurse, never detected me in making a mistake in medicines. I have, by the doctor's orders, given morphine, but I never made a mistake about that. There is a nurse called Edmunds in the infirmary; she never prevented my making a mistake in medicine; she never stopped me from giving a lotion instead of the proper mixture. When I went round the wards I gave the medicine. There were two or three cases of sore legs in each room in the infirmary. One or two were bad, the others slight; I never examined these sores without the doctor; he came every day between twelve and one. I went round the wards with the doctor, took his instructions and carried them out; then one hour for my dinner; then round the wards again with medicine. The dirty linen was collected every Monday, and was brought to me, and getting through this work took me two hours; the linen came back on a Saturday; I was not accustomed to this sort of work, but I was getting used to it, and should soon have done it in shorter time. On a Thursday I had to revise the clean bed-linen, sending it out on a Friday; this took about one hour and 30 minutes. The stores did not take long; I went once a week for them. The stimulants were sent to me by the master on a tray, each in its own bottle. The tea was sent once in cups on a tray. The doctor put the labels on the bottles when he was there; I asked him this as a favour. I never asked for instructions as to my duties. I had no testimonials from Saint Pancras; I did not ask for them. The three children of whom I have spoken had not the ringworm as far as I know; there were some bad ringworm cases; one was a big girl, she had a bed to herself. I only remember two such cases in the infirmaries. I spoke to the pauper nurses about the three children sleeping in one bed; there was not any empty bed then in the wards. One of the children was seven or eight years old; one was three or four; and the other about two, with water on the brain. I spoke to the pauper nurse about these three children, and she said she had no empty bed, and did not know what to do with them; she did not say they all had ringworm, and were put in this bed to keep them separate. I did not mention this case either to the guardians, the master, matron, or medical officer; these three slept in this one bed for a week or ten days. It was Keely who had the chicken-pox; there were six beds in this ward, and there was no room for another; there were three beds occupied by an adult and an infant. Stannett had been wardswoman of the children's ward; she was in bed with a bad leg when I came, and she was removed from the ward in about a fortnight. She walked to the other ward; I did not know that the bed she left was dirty. When I came here she was in the children's ward, but I did not know she was dirty while she was in the ward with the children. When I heard the noise of Luke, I did not get up to try and stop it. She was tied down night and day in a strait-waistcoat. There were about 14 patients in the insane ward, including Luke, and of these three were lunatics; the rest were sane. The pleurisy case was there, and she was there one or two nights with Luke. The doctor examined Luke's back, and it got a great deal better before she went away. The doctor saw this back generally daily. Luke left for Hanwell the day after I was dismissed, May 24th. I won't say the pleurisy woman was there with Luke. The nurse in the lying-in ward was called Appleby, and she (the matron) said she had no one else to put there. Appleby begged my pardon, and cried, and I looked it over. I made the complaint about Appleby the first week I came. I told the matron. The matron did not say, "If you find anything wrong I will discharge the nurse at once." A few days after I complained again of Appleby to the matron, and she said, "Wait till Magee comes home, and I will remove her." The third time was about the fat meat, and then she was removed. I complained three times about Appleby to the matron. The pauper nurse had to dress Mrs. Ward's back, and I have seen this sometimes. This was Vernum. They did not change the patients as often

as they should; there were no draw sheets. I cannot give any instance in which the pauper nurses were incompetent to do anything I or the doctor told them. I may say that the wetted straw beds were not changed as often as they should have been. They were dried, and put under them again. Vernum sent Luke's bed to be dried, and then it was put under Luke again; and when I asked for clean straw they said there was none; they did their work in a very curious way. The doctor at St. Pancras told me I was to go, and I had a week's notice. I was told that the reason I was to go was because I would not rub in ointment on children in the itch. I said I would rather go than do it, and I went. There was an accusation that I had men in my rooms late at night. I was not accused of being intoxicated. Mrs. Coster, the doctor's wife, said on my leaving, and openly in the wards, that I left without a stain on my character.

(signed) *Jane Bateman.*

23 June 1866.

Jane Bateman, re-sworn, says:

Mrs. Andrews' was an establishment from whence nurses were sent to those who wanted nurses. The nurses lived at Mrs. Andrews' if they liked. I did not live there, and preferred to live out on account of my child, and because I had a house of my own. When at Mrs. Andrews', I was sent to nurse a sick child in Marylebone-road; this child did not die while I nursed it, it died a few days after I left it. The child's father complained of the way I treated the child, and he communicated this to Mrs. Andrews, and I told Mrs. Andrews I would not take another case from her. I sent my daughter with a note to Mrs. Andrews to ask for my money, and to say that I had other employment; and this I got from the Nursing Institution, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden. The lady superintendent there is a Mrs. Nicholl, and I was sent by her to Mr. Southey's, Iver Heath, Uxbridge; he is paralysed and imbecile. I was with him 12 weeks. No complaints were made, that I know of, of my having treated this gentleman unkindly and improperly. Mrs. Nicholl did not say that complaints had been made to her of this character. This was the last case I had from this institution. I left the 3rd or 4th of February 1866. I do not know that Mrs. Nicholl struck my name off her list of nurses on account of this case. I asked the doctor, the medical officer, for instructions in midwifery. Luke was tied down night and day in what I call a strait-waistcoat. I never heard the medical officer give an order to restrain Luke in this way. Luke was here before I came here, and was tied down when I came. I never asked the matron for a night nurse for Luke. I did not ask for a night nurse for her, it did not enter my mind. Mrs. Ward's sores were very bad when I came, and they were dressed; the dressing did not agree, and the medical officer changed it. Mrs. Vernum put on the dressing, and the sores got better, and she was put on an air bed; she was on a straw bed when I came. Bed-sores occur in hospitals, but those people who get tender in the back get a water pillow and a mackintosh. Mrs. Ward did not get fresh sheets every day. The medical officer saw Mrs. Ward every day, and so did I; we used to put clean things under her, but we had no draw sheets. I asked the matron for some, and I got three a few days before I left. Mrs. Ward's pillow was horsehair. With regard to Dunsford, who fell out of bed twice, she slept on a straw bed. She could speak. The medical officer said, "If no one can watch, can you not tie her in with a sheet?" but that I did not have done; it was two or three days before I left. When I spoke to Appleby about the soap, she said she had used it in washing two petticoats. I never saw any honey soap for the children; they always had the common yellow soap. The people who came over to me for medicines from the body of the house were not sick enough to be put into the infirmary, but if they had been sick there was no room in the infirmary. I left on the 4th of June (Monday), and the Thursday following I went to Dr. Thompson. I told him I had left, for I wanted something else. I told him I had left here, as they said, on account of my ignorance in midwifery, but as no case had occurred while I was here, I did not know how that could be; then he showed me a newspaper about the Strand Union inquiry, about Mrs. Beeton, and then asked me questions about this infirmary; he ask me how the nursing was done; I told him one paid nurse was not sufficient. I did not tell him the pauper nurses were cruel, or that three children slept in a bed; he wished me to see Mr. Hart, and I went immediately to see Mr. Hart, and he questioned me, and I answered him. Mr. Hart put down what I said, and read it over to me. Mr. Hart read over to me the statement which I have just heard, and I said I was ready to swear to that statement. I did not tell Mr. Hart anything that I have not already stated in my evidence before Mr. Farnall.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—I never had seen you until I made that statement to you; nor did I see you again until I saw you yesterday here. You read over the statement, and you asked me if I was ready to swear to it, and I said, "Yes." I had no reason to believe that I should receive a farthing for what I was doing. They said yesterday that they said at St. Pancras that I had men in my room, and I explained this by saying that when I went to the infirmary there, I found a man there with a bad leg (he was middle-aged and had been a playfellow of my brother at school), and he made himself known to me, and through knowing him thus I became friendly with him, and one Sunday evening he asked me to write a letter for him; he could not write; his name was Joseph Tutty; he came to my room with some coals, and sat down and told me what he wanted written,

written, and I wrote it. He never sat down in my room but that once; he came often with coals to my room to save the woman, and so they raised a scandal; and Mr. Morrison, the master, sent for me and he said, "There's a grave charge against you," and then I acknowledged that I had Tutty in my room for the purpose explained. I do not know a man called Wilson there; I do not know that his name was not Tutty; he was in the ward I had to attend to. I was very exasperated, but when I threatened that I would make these persons prove their words, the subject was hushed up. This business was not referred to the guardians; I offered to go before them, and I said I would not lay under such a charge, and then Mrs. Coster made the statement about me which I have already made. The medical officer knew that Luke was tied down, and he never told me to untie her. Mrs. Nicholl told me that Mrs. Andrews had given a very good character of me to the Nursing Institution in Henrietta Street.

(signed) *Jane Bateman.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Edward Symes Thompson*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 23d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM one of the physicians at the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, and formerly on the staff of King's College Hospital. I was house physician when Mrs. Bateman was a nurse there, and I have known her since. I gave Mrs. Bateman a testimonial of good character to you. (Mr. Hart examining.) This letter is dated about the 5th or 6th of this month; Mrs. Bateman came to me, and told me that she had been somewhat abruptly discharged from her duties as nurse in this workhouse, the day after Mr. Farnall and Dr. Smith had inspected the infirmaries of this workhouse, and on my putting some questions to her, she made some statements to me relative to the management of the infirmaries here, and I then advised her to see my friend, Mr. Hart, on this business. Mrs. Bateman did not call on me principally about her dismissal from this workhouse, but about employment for herself. I have a very high opinion of Mrs. Bateman's truthfulness. My opinion of her kindness to patients is also very high; and I have had many evidences of this; I consider her to be a competent and well-trained nurse; I believe her to be of steady habits, and good character; nor are there, in my opinion, any grounds whatever for attributing to her habits of intemperance. I would now trust her with cases in my own private practice, and I have done so. I believe she is a widow. I know her child. She supports her child, who is now apprenticed; and she has consulted me about her child's health. I believe her to be a good mother.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Bateman lives in Dorset-street; I frequently see her; I have only once employed her, about a year ago; I saw her three or four times when she was with Mrs. Andrews; I have seen her eight or ten times since she left the hospital, and when she came to consult me in the morning; I have also seen her once or twice in the evening. She told me that she had made communications to Mr. Farnall, when he inspected this workhouse, and that her impression was, that she was discharged on account of those communications. I asked her about the ventilation of these infirmaries. I do not know whether she is a good midwife. I know Mr. Hart is interested in workhouse infirmaries, and so I sent Mrs. Bateman to him. She told me that she was discharged, as it was assigned, from ignorance of midwifery.

(signed) *E. Symes Thompson*, M. D.

THE DEPOSITION of *Eliza Ann Nickel*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 22d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM the lady superintendent of the General Nursing Institution in Henrietta-street, and have been so for two years. I have to judge of the efficiency of the nurses as to character; the doctor has to see as to efficiency. Mrs. Bateman came to me in the month of November last, or thereabouts. The late secretary, Mr. Hamilton, had an interview with Mrs. Andrews, and he reported to me that it was sufficiently satisfactory for me to employ her, and I did employ her. I sent her to a paralysed gentleman at Uxbridge. Mr. William Southey, the brother of this gentleman, called, and said that if I would change Mrs. Bateman for another, it would be more agreeable, and she, Mrs. Bateman, was not satisfactory, and he said he did not think she was kind to the patient. Immediately after Mr. Southey's complaint I sent another nurse. I had sent Mrs. Bateman out to other cases besides this; but she did not stay so long in her places as other nurses do; if the guardians had applied to me for a reference, I should not have considered Mrs. Bateman suitable, not kind or enduring enough. A gentlemen came to our institution for a nurse, and begged me not to send Mrs. Bateman as she had not been kind to his little son, nor carried out the doctor's orders; but after this I sent Mrs. Bateman to Mr. Southey. I lived for three years in Paddington with Miss Hamilton, and I remember

coming before the guardians about a consumptive male out-pauper, and the guardians admitted him into the workhouse in a dying state shortly after I saw him. I did not see him in the infirmary; but I have been in the infirmary of this workhouse about four or five years since. I thought the infirmaries were models; I thought the whole arrangements good. I had seen other workhouses. I had seen the Hampstead workhouse. I was with Mrs. Andrews in North Audley-street. The man who came in in a dying state recovered sufficiently to leave the house and do light work; he called and said every one had been kind to him in the house; that he had formed a wrong opinion before going in, and that he was very glad he had taken our advice and went in.

Cross-examined.—I don't know how long Mrs. Bateman was with Mrs. Andrews. We gave Mrs. Bateman half-a-guinea a week, and we got a guinea a week for her services: but she might have lived in our institution if she liked. I explained to Mrs. Bateman the rules of our establishment. I had no personal means of judging of Mrs. Bateman's kindness to patients, excepting from my perception of character generally. I never saw her performing the duties of nurse. I have never visited the master and matron of this workhouse, nor have I seen them for three or four years; it was only this day that I heard I was to be called here. I should scarcely believe of this house that a lunatic patient was tied down night and day for three weeks. I should call it quite improper that a patient with bed sores should lie on a straw bed without a mackintosh. I should not call it right to permit a filthy idiot to wander about a sick ward if she could be put elsewhere; one reason why I think Mrs. Bateman not so good a nurse as others, is that she did not stay so long in her places as other nurses. I have no grounds for supposing Mrs. Bateman to be an intemperate woman.

(signed) *E. A. Nickel.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Emily Knipe*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 22d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I CAME into this workhouse about three weeks since. I was warded in Mrs. Edmund's ward. My complaint was pleurisy in the side; there never was a lunatic in the ward while I was there. I have been treated with every kindness by all parties. I never saw any unkindness on the part of the pauper nurse, nor her assistant. I have nothing to complain of. I am going out to-day, and when I came in, people thought I should never come out any more; but I attribute my getting well to the care and attention I have received here. Some gentlemen came round every week. One gentleman asked me how I was, and they asked me openly in the ward if there was any complaint to make, but I had no complaint.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart.*—There is a girl in the ward called Read who has fits, but she seems rational enough in her ways. When she has fits she lays hold of something and screams. I have seen her lay hold of the beds with the patients in them. No dying patients were in the ward while I was there. Read was there all the time I was. Read did not disturb me ill as I was. Read's fits happened sometimes three times a-day, but it's very uncertain.

(signed) Her *Emily* × *Knipe*, mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *Harriet Coster*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 25th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I WAS lady superintendent of the Saint Pancras Infirmary. Mrs. Bateman was a nurse there; she was, I think, night nurse at first, and afterwards a day nurse. She had 32 patients to take care of in her ward, and she had two pauper helpers by day, and one by night, and she had to attend to the bed linen of that ward, and she was responsible for all the stock in her ward. She had as much as any nurse ought to have to do, and as much as she was able to do. She had to see all the food distributed to the patients at Saint Pancras, and to fetch all medicines from the dispensary herself. We had no proof of immorality against Mrs. Bateman; she had been in the habit of having one of the male patients of her ward in her own room; that room served for sitting and bed-room. I think this man was between 40 and 50. There was an investigation into this matter; the purport was that she had acted indiscreetly, and this I know, for I saw the man coming out of her room after eight in the evening, when he should have been in bed. The guardians did not dismiss Mrs. Bateman after the investigation, but she was removed by the consent of the guardians to another ward. I feel sure the Guardians of Saint Pancras would not have continued in their service a nurse found to be guilty of immorality. The charge against Mrs. Bateman could not be proved, and it was thoroughly investigated at the time.

time. She said that the reason this man was in her room was, that she might write a letter home for him, he being unable to write; he said that he came from the same part of the country that she came from. I was neither present at the investigation nor asked any questions about it. When Mrs. Bateman left the Saint Pancras Workhouse I did not, to the best of my recollection, go into the ward and say, "Mrs. Bateman leaves this workhouse without the least stain on her character"; but, practically, in my opinion, this did not leave a stain on her character. A nurse would be at liberty to write a letter for a patient, and I have known it done on several occasions. The nurses are occupied during the day; after 8 p. m. they are off duty, and then a paid night nurse goes on duty. It was not proved that this man was in Mrs. Bateman's room more than once after 8 p. m. I have seen this man carry coals to Mrs. Bateman's room. I know of no reason why I should not be enabled to give Mrs. Bateman a character for morality for anything that occurred at Saint Pancras Workhouse; I never saw Mrs. Bateman intoxicated, nor did I hear she had been so while at the Saint Pancras Workhouse.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Farnall.*—My husband has entrusted me with a letter to you, but I do not know what there is in the letter. (Letter read.)

Cross-examined by Mr. *Bere.*—I have seen this man, to whom I have alluded, carry things into Mrs. Bateman's room by day. The cases in Mrs. Bateman's ward were those for a physician; there were generally consumptive cases there, people who were for the most part of the day in bed, and they required a great deal of attention. She fetched the stimulants from me at the door of the ward. We had a paid nurse named Thomas; she was under my superintendence; I considered her to be a very efficient nurse. I never heard of cruelty on her part to the patients. I consider her a better nurse than Mrs. Bateman. Thomas had a stronger class of patients, suffering probably from ulcers, and it required more determination to manage them than those whom Mrs. Bateman had to manage. She refused to obey the doctor's orders. She was desired to rub in sulphur ointment to children with itch and refused to do it, and then the doctor recommended she should go. When she left Saint Pancras Workhouse, I could have given Mrs. Bateman a character for being honest, and sober, and clean.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart.*—I did not reprimand this man for carrying things to Mrs. Bateman's room by day; this is done commonly in other wards; the one charge was that this man was in her room at 8 p. m.

(signed) *Harriet Coster.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Mary MacDonald*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 25th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM 29, and I came here about the 5th of January; I came from Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, where I was with a friend. I am now in ward 51; when I first came here I was in Mrs. Edmunds's ward, and from there I went up into the old hospital, and that is where the children are; I was there about four months; some of the children there were sick, and some were not. There was Mrs. Stannett there, in bed for a great part of the time; she was a dirty woman; she had also a bad leg, and she had vermin in that ward while I was there; a woman called Sargent saw the vermin on Stannett's flannel petticoat, which she wore over her nightdress. Stannett was formerly a wardswoman, but, as she had a bad leg, the matron put a woman named Hall as a wardswoman, but Mrs. Stannett would not allow Hall to interfere; Stannett and Hall did not agree; Hall came into the ward to the children in Stannett's ward, but did not attend to the children. There was a helper, called Emma Burt, but Burt had a breaking out all over her arms, and she told me she had it all over her body. I have seen four children in one bed at night, two at the head and two at the feet; two were ill, one with a diseased knee bone and one with an irruption at the back of the head, and the other two were pretty well; all four slept together. Mrs. Eversden, the paid nurse, knew this; all the beds were full. In the same bed that four slept I have seen three sleeping; then one had an irruption all over her; one had the itch, and the other had the ringworm; there were four women in the ward; there were six beds in the ward, namely, for four women and for five or six children; this was in April; ringworm was the chief illness. I have not seen the matron in these wards for six weeks at a time, but lately oftener, and this since Eversden went; she depended on her; this was on account of the stairs, as I have been told. Stannett did not treat the children at all kindly when she could get about; she has struck them, and she has insulted me for taking their part. I have known the children cry for drink at night, and I have got out of bed to give it to them; but I am a cripple, and wear irons, and it's very difficult for me to walk; but I told this to the matron, and now the helper sleeps in the ward. My cousin Richard Tapsall came to this workhouse to see me, and he was refused admittance; but before this he paid me a visit here, and then he saw me; when he was refused admittance he wrote to tell me so, and I wrote to him to tell him to be sure and come on the visiting day, and to tell the master that which he had told me, that he was going to Australia; he had been to Australia before, and I believe he is now gone to Australia; this is about six weeks ago; he said there was a little property to which our family

family was entitled, and he wanted to see me about this. I told Miss Greathead about this, and I mentioned it to two of the guardians who came to see me. I have never been able to see my cousin since I first saw him; the papers about the property are now in the hands of a gentleman who has taken an interest in the matter. When the guardians came to see me, they said it was very hard I could not see my friends. Other friends have been to see me lately; this was before my cousin came; some friends came to see me on the last visiting day, my cousin's sister and her mistress; they came to the gate of the workhouse, and there they remained for an hour and a-half, and then I was sent by the master to come down to the gate, but I was too excited and too ill to go, for I had not been downstairs for four months, being a cripple; so I sent to say that I could not come, and the answer was that I was to come; and then the matron came, with the paid nurse, into my ward, and then I asked the matron to let my friends come to me, for I could not go to them, and then they were allowed to come to me. I have been removed from the up stairs to a down stairs ward within the last three weeks. The matron has made one or two nasty remarks as she passed my bed since I made this complaint, such as, "I know you"; she has said this twice. I know Mrs. Bateman, the paid nurse; I found her kind; she was very kind to all, and particularly to the children, and did her duty as far as I saw. I was sorry when she left, for the children were taken great care of by her.

(signed) *Mary MacDonald.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Mary MacDonald*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 28th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I had been over three weeks in Connaught-terrace before I came here; it is a servants' home; the master of the house and family are friends of mine. I was over one week in the first ward here; but the nurse, Edmunds, warded me up stairs without the knowledge of the doctor; I was over four months up stairs; I did not ask to come down; I did not refuse to go down stairs when the doctor proposed it; I did not tell the doctor about the three children in one bed. Mr. Prescott and Mr. Philpot, two of the guardians, came to my ward very often, and were very kind; they did not ask me whether I had anything to complain of; there were children with itch in my ward, and I knew it was itch, because I saw it, and I saw the lotion used for it; there were three children there at one time; they were not in the same bed; there were two of them in one bed, and the other in a bed where there were two children at the head, and one at the foot. The paid nurse, Eversden, thus bedded them. The itch, I think, lasted for one month, or thereabouts: they came into the ward with it; I was in the ward when two of them came in; while I was in this ward Mrs. Stannett caught the itch from these children; Mrs. Stannett asked me if it was the itch she had; she was the only one who caught it that I know of. When I first came into this workhouse the person I now see here (Mr. Harttree) and a Mr. Percy asked me questions as to where I came from, and I answered truthfully, and I did not refuse to say what I had been doing, and where I came from. I saw my cousin Tapsall once, and he has been twice since and been refused admission. After I first saw him he came again, but I can't tell how long after. Mrs. Hall, before I came into the ward, was appointed to look after me, but that Stannett would not allow. I have read the letter now put in from my cousin Tapsall's mistress.

(signed) *Mary MacDonald.*

THE DEPOSITION of *James Paget*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 28th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM Surgeon to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, and I am cognizant of all the details of hospital management. I have looked at the list of sick people now put into my hands, containing female patients; these 80 cases are under the care of one paid nurse, and 11 pauper assistants; I certainly think that one paid nurse, with 11 pauper assistants, could not properly attend to these patients; looking at this list, I certainly consider that a certain number of instructed night nurses are absolutely necessary; leaving such cases as these at night without such nurses as I have spoken of would involve hardship, and if any of these patients were confined to their beds, this hardship would be increased. I consider that the introduction of epileptic patients in considerable proportion amongst these patients would be injurious; a lunatic in a ward, where there were sick people, who sang by night and day, would be injurious to the patients. There is no medical reason why water should not be given to bed-ridden patients suffering from thirst; there is no medical reason why bed-ridden patients should not have as much water as they require to quench their thirst. It is not consistent, excepting with very careful and skilful nursing, and frequent change of posture, that patients with bed sores should be put on straw beds; taking off pressure from such sores is a matter of importance. The use of mackintosh is

of

of very great importance in cases of patients soiling their beds; no such patient should be left in such a state till the morning. If such things, as I have said ought not to be done in a hospital, were done, then the management would be bad, and some of them would involve great distress. In London hospitals the cubical space to each patient varies from 1,200 to 1,500 feet of air; but I think this estimate fallacious unless the air is kept moving day and night; when that space is provided, it is useless without good nursing. I know that the result of Dr. Parke's experiments is that not less than 2,000 cubic feet of air per hour is necessary; so that if 1,000 feet of space was supplied, the whole air must be changed twice per hour. I know that with the best construction it would be exceedingly difficult to do this, and accordingly the Barrack and Hospital Commissioners have come to a decision of which I approve. In some of the Paris hospitals the space is larger than this, but I believe them to be less healthy than those in London, because of the defective nursing and want of open windows by night and day; they are deprived of sufficient movement of fresh air; the less the space the more necessity for the introduction and movement of fresh air, but the movement of the air must be skilfully managed.

Cross-examined.—With 500 cubic feet of space, I doubt whether you could move the air fast enough without risk of draft injurious to weakly or old persons. Supposing that one case occurred, of each of the things that I have heard of here, in one year, then I should not speak of it as general bad management. Bed sores occur in hospitals; in such cases the patient should be put on an air or water bed, and the sores should be carefully dressed. To 80 patients we should have three or four highly instructed paid nurses and nine or twelve well instructed paid nurses, and this is the case at Saint Bartholomew's; the number of the cases to be cured does not determine the number of the nurses necessary.

(signed) *James Paget.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Henry Maudsley*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 23d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM an M.D. of the University of London, and I was for some time a medical officer in the West Riding Asylum, and there were then some thousand patients there; I was for three years resident medical superintendent of the Manchester Royal Lunatic Asylum, and I am editor of the "Journal of Mental Science." I should decidedly consider that it was not consistent with proper treatment to restrain an insane patient for three weeks, or even one week, in a strait waistcoat at night, or to fasten them to the bed under ordinary circumstances. I say decidedly that it is improper to leave such a patient in their filth during the night; in such cases it is necessary to find a night nurse, and such night nurse could prevent any injury being done.

Cross-examined.—I was a fortnight in the Marylebone Workhouse about ten years ago; I was assistant medical officer taking temporary duty. If I had a violent lunatic to attend to, I should put that case in a single room, and put a night nurse to watch it; but I should use no restraint whatever. The use of the strait waistcoat makes the patient more violent and dangerous and dirty. This practice has prevailed in every county lunatic asylum for many years.

(signed) *Henry Maudsley.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Mary Windser*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 25th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am now living at No. 44, Clarendon-street. I went out of this workhouse in April last; I was wardswoman for two years in No. 51 ward; I might have had a little more drink at one time than another; sometimes the patients were poorly, and could not drink all their beer, and then they gave it to me; I never was so tipsy as not to be able to do my duty as nurse; the patients never complained of my being drunk; some patients complained of my unkindness, for there are some who will not be contented, do what you would for them; some of the patients got brandy and wine, but I never got any of that; sometimes I gave the patients some of my beer; many a half-pint. Mrs. Parry never complained to me of my being drunk, but she has told me I was a kind nurse, and that the patients told her this; this she told me last Saturday. I have occasionally received a few halfpence from the patients' friends; sixpence is the most at one time, perhaps a shilling in a month; I should scorn the action to ask for sixpence, or for anything; Mrs. Parry has given me money; I should say about 4*s.* or 5*s.* a-year, because I was kind to my patients, and not to make me so. Mrs. Edmunds was kind to all the patients. I am 60 next February; I work at laundry work; I was not paid by the guardians; I was put on No. 3 diet, but I preferred taking the house diet, for fear the patients should think I picked my dinner; I had a helper, named Wyatt, and she was not cruel;

cruel; she had her temper sometimes. I slept in the ward; if anything was wanting I got out of bed immediately and got it; the moment I got out of bed they were all at me, but I would not do anything that was not required; no one ever bribed me to be kind, nor did I require to be bribed; and, in fact, the less friends the paupers had, the more kindly I treated them; I would rather be in the body of the workhouse than in the infirmaries, for there I should have my rest.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart.*—When I got out of bed they may have wanted water. I remember the case when Mrs. Edmunds had a struggle with one of the inmates, just about 5 p.m., and she called for help, and I went immediately, and I found Mrs. Edmunds there, trying to pacify the inmate; I tried to restrain this woman, and she bit my hand; she was Edmunds's helper, and would not work, and they put her in the padded room, where she ought to be; she walked through my room the next morning, and I was glad I had nothing to do with her. I should not mind, if I was ill, coming in here if I was to die, and if the nurse would behave to me as I behaved to my patients. I sat up five weeks night and day, and never took my clothes off excepting to change, and I never laid down all that time, but sat in a chair. There was a lady who used to come to see Hicks, and she paid me two shillings owing to me by Hicks for a few flowers which I had bought for her; Hicks was fond of flowers, and she was the person I sat up with; and at last she died; but before she died she thanked me and the paid nurse. The matron came through the wards in the morning, and if anything was wanted the nurse spoke to the matron, and the things were got. The guardians came through the wards and spoke to most of the patients, and then the master was generally there, but a long distance off, sometimes looking at a shelf. I never heard any of the patients complain to the guardians, but they would talk as soon as the guardians were gone; they would say what they might have told the guardians, but did not; I used to say, "Why did not you?" but they used to turn it off; sometimes they complained to me, but I did not tell the guardians.

(signed) *Mary Windser.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Louisa Jane Parry*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 25th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a lady visitor here, and have been so for about four years. My object in visiting is to read to the sick poor of this house. I have visited most of the female wards, and one of the male wards. I have heard all the evidence hitherto given at this inquiry. I heard the evidence of Jane Bateman. I have heard, but I have not seen it, of three and four children lying in the same bed at the same time. I heard this from an inmate whose name I do not wish to mention, for I think persecution might follow. The person who told me was Mary Ann Macdonald. I did not visit the ward known as the Insane Ward. I visited principally wards 77 and 51, female wards. I remember one pauper nurse in 77 was called Thomas; the nurse now is called Morgan. In 77 ward several were bed-ridden, and one had strong epileptic fits; and one, in Dr. Mackenzie's time, had cancer; hers was an offensive case, and other cases were there. In 51 a woman named Windser was pauper nurse, and now the nurse's name is Bevan. They were paupers. Thomas was considered extremely cruel, and very unkind, and the matron removed her. There was an old bed-ridden woman in Thomas's ward called Knowles, and Knowles has continually complained to me of Thomas knocking her about. Knowles is still here. Morgan, I believe, is about 70 years of age. There are usually 12 or 14 patients under Morgan, and several of them are bed-ridden, so Morgan has to lift them or help them. I have not yet seen sufficient of Morgan to for man opinion of her. Windser, I am told, drank; the other patients told me this, and they said she was very often tipsy; the patients in Windser's room had stimulants ordered for them; I have reason for thinking they did not get all the stimulants thus ordered, because I do not see how Windser could have got tipsy without taking some of the stimulants. The patients have told me that Windser took their stimulants. There are no paid or unpaid night nurses in the wards which I visit. I believe that the consideration with which the patients are treated by the pauper nurses depends a good deal upon whether the patients can in any way reward these nurses, and patients have told me this, and I, therefore, have frequently given patients shillings to give to pauper nurses to secure this consideration, and I have also given the pauper nurses shillings, asking them to be attentive to some particular poor creature. I have asked the patients why they did not complain to the guardians, and they said it was of no use; they said that, though they believed the guardians were most kind gentlemen generally, they would make their complaints known to the master of the workhouse, and that the guardians would listen to his tale and believe it. I have reason to believe that the patients were afraid of the pauper nurses. The patients have told me that Mrs. Bateman was very kind. I have had complaints made to me by patients of want of sleep through the noise of epileptic and imbecile patients at night. I have heard that the pauper nurses, who slept in the sick wards, did not attend to the sick people at night. A patient, named, I believe, Jane Esdail, who is, I believe, consumptive and rheumatic, complains to me that she feels as if she should be suffocated at night, because she

she slips down from her bed pillow and cannot raise herself again; Esdail generally cries when she speaks about her illness. Esdail appears to me to be about 40; she is in ward 51; she was formerly a housemaid in a respectable family in this neighbourhood. I have seen and visited a case of small-pox in the lying-in ward; this was in Dr. Mackenzie's time, and there were other infants and women in the same ward, at the same time; I was told that it was a case of small-pox, and accordingly I and my family were vaccinated; this is about two years since. I have not spoken to the matron about any of the nurses at any time; I have not complained about things in this house, for I did not think my complaining would be attended to. I once spoke to the master of this house, who said I had been breaking the rules of the house, and I did not find him by any means civil or polite. On Good Friday it is the habit in this workhouse to give cross buns to the inmates here; I was then a lady visitor in the able-bodied women's ward, amongst whom there was a variety of age, some past 50, and I said, "I dare say you will be having your buns on Good Friday," and they said, "We never have them, as we are looked upon as good-for-nothing creatures, and not worthy"; so I said, "I will bring some on Good Friday and give them to you," and did so. About the following week my niece, who visits this workhouse with me, came here to me in a state of agitation, and said, "The master of the workhouse had been very impertinent to me about the buns you brought to the workhouse," and said, that if you did such a thing again, he should desire the porter to lock you out of the house, and, "Tell your aunt, or whoever she may be, to come to me when she comes up next time to the house." So the next time I came I asked to see him, and I was shown into his room, when he questioned me as if I had been a criminal, and he said, "It is quite against the rules the ladies bringing anything here"; and I said, "I thought we might bring cakes and oranges"; but he said, "Well, you understand me, you are not to bring anything into the house, particularly into the able-bodied women's wards, for they are a very good-for-nothing set of people, and the guardians would be very angry if they knew you had done this; they do not approve of the ladies visits at all, and if you don't take care, they will not be allowed to come here"; and then he dismissed me, that is, I left the room. I remember on one occasion, about two years since, visiting an old man here to read to him, but I found he had no nightdress on, and the boy who attended him told me that the dress was being dried, and I saw it hanging outside the window. I did not, therefore, visit that ward afterwards. I have made no complaints to the matron nor to the nurses. I came here without regularity of visits; my object was to read to the patients. I did not know it was forbidden to give money to the officials, nor did I know persons receiving it would be dismissed. I have not given money 20 times; I have given Mrs. Windser money more than once; Mrs. Higgs told me that Windser drank, and that she was very often tipsy; she was not a nurse when I first visited here; I think she must have been a nurse for two years; she is not a nurse now. I thought that the pauper nurses getting tipsy here was such a common thing that I did not make it a subject of conversation. I have not seen any of them drunk; I thought it a practice that ought to be stopped, but I did not complain, I thought it of no use complaining; I did not complain. The small-pox was in the summer time; it was an infant; I did not suffer from this visit; the wardswoman told me it was small-pox; it was a little child in bed. I did not suggest to Esdail to ask for a night nurse; the nurse of this patient might have been Worsley. (*Mem.* She was so.) I told the master I was sorry for breaking the rules, but that I did not know the rules. I think the sick poor should be better attended to. I have not thought about the schools.

(signed) *Louisa J. Parry.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Matilda Margaret Greathead*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 25th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am a lady visitor here, and have been so for four years, in the insane ward, No. 78, and in No. 54. I have visited the insane ward when Luke was warded in a room off it; I have heard Luke making noises, and such noises would decidedly disturb the sick; she sang very loud; I heard from several of the patients that they were disturbed by Luke at night. Luke was restrained in her bed, I fancy, in what is called a strait waistcoat. I have seen her confined by day; she was here about three weeks; Edmunds was the nurse of this ward. I have seen other patients in the sick wards, similarly restrained. I remember one patient was restrained in ward 51; she had a strait waistcoat on; it is two years, or thereabouts, since. I did not notice the patient warded in the next bed to this patient. I have seen a patient tied down to the bed, by means of a sheet. Mrs. Vernum was nurse in the ward I visited. I don't remember Mrs. Ward. I thought Mrs. Vernum a very cruel woman, because I saw her behaving cruelly to an old woman; this is a year ago. Mrs. Vernum pushed the woman down on her bed; this woman was 80 years of age, and spoke very harshly to her; she was said to have died of thrush. I spoke to Mrs. Vernum about this, and she answered very insolently; I said to her, "You have no right to treat that old woman like a dog;" and she said "It's no business of yours." I then went to the matron, and I told her that I did not think Vernum was fit to be a nurse in any ward. I said I thought her cruel; she replied, very politely, as she always did,

did, " It was impossible to find pauper nurses at all efficient; that it would be almost impossible to remove Vernum, but I will reprimand her," which she did. The patients here complained to me constantly of thirst at night, and I saw Luke suffering from thirst. I said to her, " Would you like some water?" and she said " Oh, yes," so I asked the pauper helper in the ward—she is called " Sally"—for a mug to give the poor woman some water; her mouth looked like leather; Sally said " Oh, no, I dare not! Mrs. Edmunds would be at me if I did." A patient, Margaret Vasey, gave me a mug, and I got some water for Luke. I knew that there were orders that only a certain quantity of water was to be given to the bed-ridden patients; at least they often told me so. It is only from hearsay that I know this. I know that Mrs. Edmunds gets drunk, for the matron has told me so; and when she has been drinking, the patients tell me she is crueller. Edmunds can neither read nor write; she is the pauper nurse of the insane ward. On going one day on my weekly visit to the insane ward, I observed one of the patients trembling and in a great state of excitement. I asked her what was the matter, and she told me that just before I had come in, " they had put a girl into the padded room who was no more insane than she was, and that she had been shamefully treated." She added that Edmunds and the girl had been fighting previously, and that it had frightened her so it had made her feel quite ill. She then told me the girl was the new helper, and that she thought, being Irish, Mrs. Edmunds disliked her from the first. She said she was angry with the girl for refusing to do some work she considered unfair, and they had been quarrelling about it; and at last, when they were in the small room between the ward and the padded rooms, with the door partially shut, she and the other patients heard the sound of blows and a struggle. It was her belief that the fight began by Edmunds knocking the girl against the wall, as she had a frightful bruise on her chin; but this occurred while the door was to, so she could not be sure how she came by the bruise. She said they had a frightful struggle, during which Edmunds called out that the girl was " mad," and called in assistance from the opposite ward in putting her into the padded room, where she was dragged with great violence, and locked in. She told me the master was obliged to be sent for, but whether to assist in putting her in, I do not know. She told me Edmunds was kind to some of the patients (if they didn't give much trouble), but her temper was fearfully violent, and she believed it was made more so by drinking spirits. On this I went to Mrs. Cormack and told her the whole story, adding that I had often heard that Edmunds was so frightfully violent that I was sure she was not fit to be trusted with the care of the sick, and that the patients had frequently complained that the scenes they were constantly witnessing made them quite ill. I then begged her to have the girl taken out of the padded room. She thanked me for my information, and said she would see about it; but, as for removing Edmunds, it was so difficult to find a pauper nurse who could do anything, that it would be impossible, if she did, to replace her. I complained to the matron of Vernum and Edmunds. I have visited also in the old infirmary, and twice a-week within the last two months. There are two or three women and a girl there besides the children; the girl is now removed. Mary Macdonald, the girl named, is a cripple, both her legs are in irons; she was warded in an up-stairs room, so she could not go down to take exercise; if she had been down-stairs, she might have got down into the garden; she was two months or thereabouts in this ward; she has been removed within the last fortnight. I do not know the reason, she is now warded down stairs. Mary Macdonald has complained to me that her friends were not permitted to see her; this is within the last two months or thereabouts. I wrote to one of the guardians about this, to Mr. Prescott. I wrote about two months or six weeks since. (Here a paper, written by the witness, was read about this letter, and the witness says it is the purport of the letter sent to Mr. Prescott.) I have seen two children sleeping together, aged probably four and six. Mary Macdonald told me that more than two children slept in a bed. I used to see Stannett in her bed in the children's ward, and she was supposed to be then the wardswoman, as Mary Macdonald said; she had a bad leg; she is quite an old and infirm woman; this is six weeks since; a week since Stannett was warded in No. 54, in bed. I should say Stannett was past 70, she was quite helpless in the children's ward; there was a helper there as well. Stannett objected to any one else interfering. The children are warded up stairs. I remember I was advised not to touch some children, for it was said they had the itch; the children were altogether; the itch cases were not separated from the others. I never saw the matron in the wards. Mrs. Stannett was very unkind to the children. I have heard her speak crossly to them, harshly, that is; the helper's name is Burt. Burt is a most ignorant, low person, I should say; she is a young woman. I have visited for four years here, always in the same wards. I stay generally in the workhouse an hour and a-half. I never saw an act of cruelty on the part of Edmunds, but I have seen her treat the insane patients roughly and harshly. I have seen Edmunds, who was undressing one of the insane patients who had just come into the ward, and instead of trying to soothe the patient, who struggled against this with Edmunds, Edmunds spoke harshly to her as if she was a wild animal, and on this occasion I spoke kindly to the girl, and she became more gentle. She was then being undressed; this is about two years since; she went to Hanwell shortly after; it was a very bad case. I never saw Mrs. Vernum cruel excepting in the case named already. I was angry with Mrs. Vernum about this case, and I remonstrated sharply with her. I am sure I complained to the matron of both Edmunds and Vernum. I think that no bed-ridden patient should be permitted to go without water at night, whatever the allowance by day may be. I do not know whether bed-ridden patients should have water whenever they

they ask for it. I do not know that Edmunds' duties required her either to read or to write. Margaret Vasey told me what I wrote down, and has been given by me in evidence. I was told this within the last five months. I do not know the name of the helper; she has left the workhouse. Edmunds behaves kindly to some of the patients, when they don't give her too much trouble. I have seen about 10 children in the old infirmary. One of the two children whom I saw together in bed had inflamed eyes; the other child had broken her leg, which had been badly set. I saw Mary Macdonald first in the insane ward. She did not know why she removed from the insane ward to the old infirmary. She complained of being removed, for Edmunds was kind to her. This is about two months since. Mary Macdonald told me first about her cousin about five weeks since; she said her cousin came twice to the gate, and both times saying he was shortly going to Australia. I wrote to Mr. Prescott almost immediately after the cousin came. I wrote to Mr. Prescott about five weeks since. I have no answer (Mr. Prescott is ill). Mary Macdonald was upstairs about April and May. I saw the children in itch about two years ago; these children in itch were running about with the other children in the passage. I heard Mrs. Bateman's evidence, and I cannot contradict any part of it. I heard the patients speak of Mrs. Bateman's kindness.

(signed) *Matilda Margaret Greathead.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Jane Catherine Stephen*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 23d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I HAVE been a lady visitor at this workhouse for 10 or 12 years, chiefly in the lying-in wards, and in No. 54 ward, which is in the female infirmary; but I occasionally visit all the wards. I have often been in the female insane ward, almost always when I visit this workhouse; a woman named Edmunds is the pauper nurse of that ward; she is, I should think, about 60 years of age. The patients in that ward are not all insane, some are consumptive, and there are many other complaints; there have been patients bed-ridden for months in that ward. I remember Luke in the room adjoining that ward, but there is a communicating door which is always open; many of the patients told me they were disturbed by Luke. Luke was there, I think, for three or four weeks. One of the patients, a Mrs. Brown, a widow, particularly complained to me that she was kept awake by Luke. Some other patients also complained to me. Other lunatic patients are frequently kept in this same ward; they are kept there for two or three days until sent to an asylum, and very often they disturb the patients in No. 78. I never saw Edmunds intoxicated, nor have the patients complained to me of that, nor have they complained to me of Edmunds being cruel to them; but I have known her very kind to two or three patients in trying cases. I have seen her rather rough, and some of the patients have told me that she was cruel to other patients. I remember an imbecile patient for months in No. 54. I do not remember her name. She disturbed the other patients dreadfully, and I have heard the noise she made; but I was told by the patients that they were much more disturbed at night by her—she used to howl, as it were. I think she was here in 1865. I remember her death; she died in this workhouse. I have heard that some of the pauper nurses, when they went out for a holiday, came back intoxicated. I have been told that the patients were obliged to bribe the pauper nurses, and I have observed pauper nurses follow the friends of the patients out of the ward, but I never saw money pass on such occasions. I have decidedly reason for believing that the patients are afraid to make complaints, for when they have complained to me I have said, "Why do you not complain to the guardians, when they come round weekly?" and they said, "We dare not;" they did not say why. I never saw Appleby drunk. Mrs. Eversden, a former paid nurse, told me that the nurse of the lying-in ward got intoxicated when she went out for a holiday, but I do not think that this was Appleby. I have two or three times reported Vernum, a pauper nurse, to the matron, as speaking very roughly to the patients, even before me. After Ward's death, I told the matron that I had heard what a dreadful state Ward's back was in, and that I heard she had been neglected by Vernum, and by Mrs. Eversden, the paid nurse; but Eversden was gone then. I always thought Vernum exceedingly unfit for a nurse, and I have reported this to the matron, whom I always found exceedingly kind in listening to my complaints. Vernum's unfitness consisted in her roughness and awkwardness, and her deficiency in all the qualities of a good nurse. I was told she was formerly a hawker, and carried crockery about the country. She was strong, but not young. She was about 50, I think. I suggested to the matron that Vernum should be removed, and the matron said she had inquired of the patients if Vernum was kind, and they said she was, and that there was no other person in the workhouse who could replace Vernum, and be better than she was. Vernum is now a pauper nurse. I know a female patient named Birks. She complained to me that she had not received some letters which had been written to her by another patient, who had left the workhouse. She mentioned two letters that she was anxious about. I saw the supposed writer, and she asked me to speak to Birks about letters written to her, and I did so, and Birks said she had not received the

letters. The writer's name was Harriet Haynes. I told Birks to write again to Haynes; she did so, and got an answer. Haynes told me she had written two letters before to Birks. I have just heard you (*Mem.*: Mr. Hart was examining the witness) read a paragraph from the "Pall Mall," 11th June 1866. I think, from a certain similarity of events, that that paragraph alludes to a case which took place in this workhouse. There is a young woman in this workhouse, named Hogarth; she has been here three years, and suffers from fits. She has a widow sister to come to see her every Sunday, and suddenly these visits were stopped. Hogarth told me of this, and was distressed. She did not say who stopped the visits. She said she had spoken to Mr. Prescott about this when he went round, and Mr. Prescott said there was no reason why these visits should be stopped, and he would see about it; and the next Sunday I saw Hogarth. She told me she had again seen Mr. Prescott, who told her that he did not know why the visits were stopped. When I spoke to the master about Hogarth's case, he said there were often too many visitors. I am myself always in this workhouse on Sundays, and that was the day in question. I never saw more than three or four visitors on that day here in that ward where Hogarth was, and the master said that Hogarth's sister should come back. I here said, that I thought it a pity the inmates of the lying-in ward were not permitted to attend chapel in the workhouse on Sundays. Some of the people in this ward are there for five or six weeks before their confinement, but not often so; but if so, there are no airing yards for this class; these wards are up-stairs. I have thought that some occupation should be found for the young women in this ward; they have no occupation excepting cleaning their wards, but the matron has given them something to do when she could, and she had done so at my request. I do not think that the matron can do all the various duties of her position; she has too much to do. She has no time to exercise a proper supervision over the infirmaries, but she would if she could. The lady visitors, of whom I am one, applied to the guardians, through the Rev. Mr. Milne, the then chaplain, to be permitted to fit up an additional ward for the infirm women in the body of the house, with such furniture as would give them more comfort than they then had; we wish to give them arm chairs. The guardians said they would confer with us, and fixed a day, and one guardian kept the appointment; this is four or five years since; he said he would let us know what the other guardians thought about it; but we were not allowed to carry out our views, the guardians saying that they would do all that was necessary, and I believe some arm chairs were sent for, and one such chair was placed in each ward, there being three or four in the aged women's ward, and a small looking-glass; this one chair generally stands unused in the ward; there are about 14 or 15 beds. I observed Mrs. Bateman's conduct here; she appeared to me to be kind to the patients, and decidedly anxious to do her duty; she seemed industrious, and was always employed when I saw her. Some of the patients have spoken to me of her kindness; this implied that her kindness was greater than that which they had been accustomed to by a paid nurse. I wish to add, that in No. 54 ward there are, or were, patients suffering under very different diseases, and of various ages. I remember a girl named Matthews; she died in that ward of consumption; and opposite to her there was a woman of 98; and there was an idiot there; and another patient had a bad leg, and has been in this ward for about eight years. And there was another imbecile named Jenkins, and Vernum was very rough to Jenkins; Jenkins would walk about the room talking incoherently, and this occurred while the young girl was dying of consumption; and I heard from the nurse that Jenkins walked about the ward all night. I have seen Jenkins restrained in this ward by being tied to a bench; a string was put round the rail, and fastened round Jenkins's waist; but I don't think this hurt her, or was cruel, but it had the effect of keeping her quiet.

Cross-examined.—The infirmaries are in one respect, viz., in the introduction of screens, much improved since I have been a visitor here. There are now two paid nurses, formerly there was but one. The lady visitors did not recommend the screens, the guardians did that. Mrs. Eversden always said she had a great deal to do; she was at first sole nurse, but the last two or three years of her time there was a male nurse appointed. I do not recollect whether she ever complained of too much work after that appointment. Since the guardians declined to accept our proffered furniture we have made no complaints to the guardians. I have twice written to Mr. Prescott about the inmates of the infirmary here; the first letter I wrote on the 24th of May; it was misdirected, and therefore miscarried; he called the next day about this, but I was not at home; then I wrote the second letter about the 27th of June; I have since learnt that Mr. Prescott is ill, but I was induced to write to him in consequence of his great kindness to an out-door pauper in whom I was interested. When I have had any complaints to make I have made them to the matron, who has always met them as well as she could; we could not see the guardians; we think they do not like our interference. We enter our visits in a book: we cannot enter all we want in that book, for we want a general alteration in the whole management of the sick and aged people in almost all particulars. I think the nursing staff insufficient here. I do not know one of the guardians privately. I have never complained to the guardians about Vernum. Hogarth is unmarried. I mentioned her case in society: so far as the account in the "Pall Mall Gazette" goes, it mentions a widow, which Hogarth is not. The master did not boast to me of having thinned the visitors. I think it is a strong term to apply to Hogarth's case, that it was "brutal;" but it was cruel and caused pain. The master said he thought he was the culprit in the case, and it should be altered. I believe visitors to the inmates are allowed once a month, under ordinary circumstances, but Hogarth's sister had visited her for three years every Sunday. There were, I think, 14 or 15 beds in No. 54. In this ward there was Green, a paralytic and rheumatic case;

Matthews,

Matthews, a young woman in consumption; Jenkins, an imbecile. I remember Luke in the ward; other lunatics have been frequently in that ward, and they disturbed the patients by night. I do not know whether there are any other wards where the lunatics could be placed; even if in the padded rooms the noise would have been heard. I don't know how many arm chairs there are in Edmunds' ward; before we made our offer to the guardians there was one arm chair in the lying-in ward; after confinement there, women are allowed to stay in the infirmary if they are going out in a few days after the usual three weeks.

(signed) *Jane Catherine Stephen.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Francis Edmund Anstie*, taken on Oath before *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 22d day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am an M. D. of London University, and Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Assistant Physician to Westminster Hospital. I have visited the infirmary of this workhouse about 12 months since. My impression of these infirmaries was that they were clean-looking and well lighted, and generally satisfactory; and, with the exception of the cubic space to each patient, and the space for each bed, the ventilation is fairly provided for. There was no classification at all, with the exception of the sexes; chronic cases were warded with acute cases: the master said to me, "We mix all kind of cases here, fever and all." The provision of towels for the patients was very short; in No. 54 I found only one round towel per week, no small towels, and the patients did not use towels of their own that I know of. No. 54 will accommodate 16 patients. I saw the nurses, viz., the pauper nurses; they were all elderly people, and several feeble, as I thought. I am acquainted with the management of wards in hospitals. I have heard here the list of duties which Mrs. Bateman, the nurse, has to perform, and I think that with such duties it is impossible for her to perform efficiently the duties of a nurse. I have heard the evidence given of the classification of sick patients in the infirmary, and I consider that such is detrimental to the recovery of the patients. With these exceptions I have mentioned, I think the Paddington infirmaries are the best I have inspected, and the wards are the best. I visited a great many workhouses, perhaps 20 workhouses, and I told my employers that Paddington was the best workhouse I had seen. There is some difference of opinion as to the classification of fever cases amongst medical men. I know Dr. Mackenzie by repute, he was a good and able man. I know he was of opinion that fever cases should not be classified. I found each patient had 500 cubic feet, but I consider 1,000 the minimum, and that minimum seven of the most eminent medical men have adopted. I did not myself measure the wards in the infirmary, but the master said to me, "The average cubic feet is 500 feet." I paced the floor of a room, and indeed of almost all the wards; I did not then take down the number of persons. I counted the beds and there were 16 in each of the four principal wards. I find one had 14 beds. I cannot give you an account of the disease of each patient. I was four hours here, from one to five, or thereabouts. Very few were in the wards from age alone. I think that nearly every one of the cases in the infirmary required nursing. I spoke to the matron about the towels. I saw the nurse in 54 ward, but she is too old, she is naturally strong built. I wish to say that this was a preliminary visit here, and that before publishing my report I shall pay another visit, and accurately measure the wards, but I believe the master's account of measurement to be correct.

(signed) *Francis Edmund Anstie.*

THE DEPOSITION of *John Bennett*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 28th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a guardian of the parish of Paddington, and have been so for about five years. For the first two or three years I was in the habit of very regularly visiting the workhouse wards here; I am in the habit of visiting the hospitals as a governor, and of seeing how the sick are managed and treated there; I have for the last five or six years continually visited the London Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, the former for nearly 10 years; and I give nearly the whole of my time to works of charity, and of this description. On visiting the sick wards here my habit is to speak to each of the patients, asking them whether they have any complaints to make. I have had complaints made to me by the patients, and I have investigated them, and have endeavoured to remedy them. I have never had any complaints made to me by the patients of cruelty on the part of the officials, nor of the pauper nurses. Some official of the workhouse precedes us in our visits; we have no keys of these sick wards, but I have generally spoken to the patients when the master or matron have left the room. I have particularly inquired of the paid nurse if anything was wanting. A sick patient always obtains any diet ordered by the medical officer, and all stimulants

that are ordered by the medical officer. My opinion of the efficiency of pauper nurses is as good as nine-tenths of the paid nurses that I have met with in hospitals and similar institutions. I think there is room for great improvement of the paid nurses; the duties of pauper nurses are to some extent of a menial character. I had a pauper nurse from the workhouse for the London Hospital, and I was glad to get her; she remained three or four weeks at the London hospitals, and left with good testimonials. The sick wards of workhouses labour under many disadvantages which the hospital wards do not; for instance, an incurable case may be, and has been, occasionally sent here from St. Mary's and other hospitals, and we cannot refuse such cases. I have seen lunatics in this workhouse, and I don't know that there is any place to put such lunatics in than the padded rooms, and the little room between them (off No. 78 ward); these padded rooms were built with the sanction of the Poor Law Board. The lunatics who are sent here remain here only until we can get a magistrate's order for an asylum. I go into the children's ward; I take an interest in children; I have seen children with ringworm in their wards. No complaint has been made to me that three children with infectious diseases were put into the same bed to sleep. I was chairman of the committee who examined Mrs. Bateman's testimonials. She was asked certain questions relative to midwifery, and from what she said we considered that she was capable of taking such cases if of an ordinary character. Our medical man is readily comeatable, and it is his duty to take all such cases. I considered from what she said, that she had been in the habit of attending midwifery cases with a doctor, but in the advertisement for a nurse for this workhouse no such duties were enumerated; but when Mrs. Bateman was spoken to about this situation, she was told that it was no uncommon thing for three or four such cases to occur in 24 hours, and the medical officer or his assistant may be absent. I once saw Mrs. Bateman after she took her duties here; she complained of the difficulty she had in managing the paupers then; she said that they were not like paupers, for they were far too well off. I said, our own rule is kindness, but persevere, and I think you will succeed. I do not believe that the pauper nurses here are incompetent, cruel, require to be bribed by their patients, or that they treat them with unkindness. I do not believe that the sick poor suffer greatly from the want of proper supervision and care, and from the venality of the nurses; nor have any complaints been made to me by anybody as to such things; if such things had existed, I believe they must have come to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—I know that in hospitals—say the London Hospital—we have 30 patients under one paid nurse, but she has no paid assistant nurses; the cases are all of one particular kind. At St. Mary's Hospital we have about 20 patients to each paid nurse. I know of no instance where a paid nurse has anything to do with the dispensary in hospitals. I believe there is always a paid dispenser. There are usually about 150 cases in St. Mary's Hospital. We did not pay the nurse we took into the Lock Hospital from the workhouse; I advised that she should not be paid, but that when she left she should have clothes given her so as to set her up. I think the salary of a paid nurse there would be 20*l.* or 16*l.* per annum. She fulfilled her duties efficiently at the hospital; she would not have been paid anything in this workhouse as a nurse. There is a considerable demand for paid nurses. Any pauper in this house who was offered a salary of 16*l.* as a nurse would immediately leave us; but there are no such cases as these. A good nurse in a hospital is worth 20*l.* and her rations. We don't pay our pauper nurses here. (A circular from the Poor Law Board as to paid nurses was put in.) All the duties done in hospitals are paid for. Incurable cases can be and ought to be nursed as well as other cases; nor are guardians absolved from taking care that they shall be nursed. In visiting hospital wards no official accompanies us; the doors are not locked, and the governors go in as they please; but I have taken care to ask the female nurse whether I might properly enter the ward. I don't remember Mrs. Stannett. I do not remember seeing the nurse of the children's ward in bed. No pauper nurse who is confined to her bed can be considered a pauper nurse. I should call the denial of water to the bed-ridden patients a cruelty. I have examined the beds, but I did not know that Ward was on a straw bed with a sore back. I did not know until I had heard it here that Dunsford fell twice out of bed in one night. I did not know that Luke disturbed the patients with her cries by day and by night. I did not know that mechanical restraint was used for Luke, but I have seen lunatics restrained here. I visited here three years ago a good deal, but I do not know any case that was habitually restrained. I know that an idiot was once warded in a ward here with sick people. I remember an idiot named Read; she used to be an object of derision in the streets, and she was at first taken in here for charity's sake; she was warded in one of the sick wards. I do not know that the matron has ever reported to the guardians cruelty on the part of a pauper nurse named Vernum; but there can be no question that if the matron knew of a case of cruelty, reported to her by Lady Stephen, she, the matron, should have reported it to the guardians. I never heard that Mrs. Bateman's request for a night nurse for Dunsford was reported to the guardians. I never heard that Miss Greathead's complaints of Edmunds were conveyed to the Guardians by the matron. I should not approve of any such treatment of children; that three sick children, one of whom had an infectious disease, should sleep in one bed, still less of four in a bed. Children in itch should not, in my opinion, be warded with children who were not in the itch. No classification of the patients has been lately made here that I know of. When I visit hospitals I sometimes find nurses in the wards.

(signed) *John Bennett.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Robert Edward Gaye*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 28th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM medical officer here, and have been so since the 24th of June 1865. I succeeded Dr. Mackenzie. When I came here I found no classification of diseases in the sick wards; I altered this, and I have tried to classify the patients since; the chest diseases, for instance, in one ward, and the surgical diseases in another, and the rheumatic and epileptic in another, and the aged in another. The list now put in shows the classification of diseases now, but the unwillingness of patients to be removed from one ward to another has prevented my fully carrying out my plans, and the cause of this has been to a great extent the unwillingness of a patient to leave a certain pauper nurse, and I have no right to suppose that this unwillingness springs from a disinclination to be under another pauper, but from the wish to remain under the same nurse, and also for having been for so many years a patient in the same ward; for instance, a woman named Randall refused to leave a sick ward (I think it was Edwards's), and the ward she was to be removed to was unknown to her; there are four women's wards. Mary Macdonald was removed from a downstairs room to an infectious room without my orders, as I believe. I remember seeing her in the old hospital with the children; she was there for several weeks; I can't say how long; when she was in the upstairs room I proposed to move her, but I did not tell her that the move was to be to a downstairs room so far as I can remember. The reason I wished to remove her was that she is an adult and was warded with the children, which is irregular. I do not enter the children in my medical book unless on extra diet; itch cases would not be entered on the book, but if I had a sick case in the infirmary, not on extra diet, I should enter it in my medical book. Itch cases usually last here for two or three days, but I have known cases last longer than that; but I do not remember any cases of itch here lasting one month. I remember two cases of itch while Mary Macdonald was here; they did not last over one week, as far as I can remember. If they had lasted one month I should have known it. I visit these wards every day. I never saw three children in the same bed; it was never reported to me that three children slept in the same bed, one of whom had the itch. I remember a child with inflamed eyes and one with a diseased knee-bone in the same bed; but there was no third child in the same bed that I ever saw. I am positive that when the two children adverted to were here that there was no case of chicken-pox or cow-pox; both the children adverted to were scorbutic. The nurse tried to keep them apart, they were always playing together; but playing together would do them no harm; this disease is contagious but not infectious. I remember Stannett; within the last 14 days I have treated her for itch. I cannot tell whether I have treated her for itch before. I remember her in Mary Macdonald's room, the children's ward; but I don't remember that she had the itch then. I remember Stannett being removed from the children's ward by my order. I don't know whether she had vermin about her. I remember Luke coming in to the infirmary. While Luke was in the infirmary I believe that seven of the patients who are there now were there when she was there; namely, Brown, aged 79, with a bad leg and partially imbecile; Coe, the helper; Prince, aged 72; Spencer, who has bad legs; White, aged 80, who is paralysed, imbecile, and bed-ridden; Perry, aged 62, suffering from debility; and Edmunds, the nurse, aged 49. I do not recollect a consumptive case there then. I saw Luke on the 14th or 15th of April. She was not then restrained; I never ordered her to be restrained, but I have seen her under restraint by order of nurse Edmunds. I did not order the restraint to be removed, for she was properly restrained. Under any circumstances I should have restrained Luke. She was restrained to prevent her biting her hands. A strait-waistcoat was never used on Luke. Mr. Farnall and Dr. Smith, when inspecting this workhouse together, saw Luke restrained, and Dr. Smith, whose attention I particularly called to the case, and to whom I explained, in the presence of Mr. Farnall, that Luke had been returned twice to this workhouse from the Hanwell Asylum on account of having a rash upon her, said he thought it was a great pity that the Hanwell officials were so particular about a trifling rash of that description. When these gentlemen were present Luke was restrained, and Dr. Smith made no objection. Mary Luke was in the habit of singing. I do not remember the patients in her ward complaining that they were kept awake by Luke. I have examined Luke's bed frequently; I never found it wet. I did not think that a special night nurse was requisite for Luke. I never saw her tied down in bed. I never have given any orders as to the quantity of water to be given to bed-ridden patients. In many instances an unlimited supply of water would not be a good thing for them. No patient ever complained to me of being unable to obtain water to drink. Luke had liberty always when it was safe to give liberty to her; but I gave no order for the sleeve jacket; I left that to the nurse. I remember Mrs. Ward suffering from bed-sores; she had fits of epilepsy; she was also very aged. Mrs. Bateman told me of Ward having bed-sores, but she had had bed-sores before that, and I treated them, and they got much better, but they never got well; when Mrs. Bateman called my attention to Ward's sores, I do not recollect that she was lying on a straw bed. I cannot recollect who ordered her to be put on an air bed; I remember ordering Ward into the infirmary, and I saw her bed-sores properly attended to and dressed from the first. I ordered Vernum to dress them first with flour, and then with fullers' earth; I believe that Vernum told me

that the flour did not agree with the sores, and then I ordered ointment, and then white oxide of zinc, and I found that Vernum carried out my orders; bed-sores are met with in hospitals, and also in private practice. I had one case sent here with very bad bed-sores from a hospital; it was Patrick Daley; he is now well, and was cured here; he had also vermin on him, as I was told. I remember Dunsford's case; I remember a complaint being made to me that Dunsford fell twice out of bed in one night, and I told them to pass a square sheet over her, so that she might not fall out of bed, and to send for a night nurse, and to draw the adjoining bedstead closer to Dunsford's. I have a recollection of Vernum saying something about this. I examined Dunsford's bed, and when I examined it it was not in a dirty state. Dunsford is paralysed; she made no complaints to me. When I have ordered night nurses I have obtained them; the nurses thus sent came from the body of the workhouse, and were not the nurses of the infirmaries. I have never been refused anything I have asked for for my patients; I remember oysters being ordered by me for a poor old woman, and although they were 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen, they were obtained; she consumed about 12 a day. I order in some cases half a pint of wine, or a quarter of a pint of brandy, or two pints of beer for one patient. Out of the average of 80 cases in the female infirmary, about 23 require extra attendance, but the great proportion of these cases are chronic cases, and paralytic, and aged and rheumatic cases. I have seen several, if not all, the Paris hospitals. I say, that knowing the management of these hospitals, and the character of Mrs. Bateman's patients, she had not too much to do; I do not think it necessary to have a paid night nurse for the female infirmary here. It is not Mrs. Bateman's duty to go to the surgery and change the medicine from large to small bottles; as a rule this is done by the male nurse for both males and females. If females came for medicine to the infirmaries it would be the duty of the male nurse to fill them; perhaps five or six might so come, or it may be eight or nine; it would take about ten minutes to do this, for all would not bring bottles. Mrs. Bateman has told me that the patients got more attention by half here than at King's College. She did not complain to me of the weight of her duties; she frequently said that, but never said she had too much to do. I saw her after she had notice to leave, and then she said she had been ill-treated by the guardians; she meant that she had supposed that she was to remain here, but that she had been kept only to the end of the month; she did not complain to me then of ill-treatment to the paupers. On one occasion she said, "I've just seen the matron, and I understand you attend the midwifery cases, and so I shall send for you in those cases." She said that she had been with medical men, and that she thought she could manage a straightforward case, but, in my opinion, she ought not to have taken a straightforward case. I told her that Mr. Philpot, a guardian, a pharmaceutical chemist, had asked her if she could attend to a case of false presentation in the absence of the medical officer, and that she said "Yes." She told me she could not take such a case. I do not think that Mrs. Bateman could distinguish between a straightforward case and difficult case. I remember Tingey being confined; I was called in; that was a straightforward but tedious case. Mrs. Bateman was not capable of dealing with such a case; I did not say that I had been sent for only just in time. I think it essential that a paid nurse should have a thorough knowledge of midwifery. The present nurse has this knowledge, I believe; three cases came in almost immediately after she came. I live a little over a mile from this; I have named a qualified deputy. Mrs. Bateman had nothing to do with dispensing, and I know that there is no ground for stating that the pauper nurses are cruel, incompetent, and require to be bribed. The sick poor are not suffering from want of supervision and care, but the contrary. I heard Miss Greathead's evidence about Worsley; I thought I ought to see Worsley, and she told me she never slipped down in her bed, nor was likely to be suffocated, and had not said so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—The classification of the female patients is now as good as the four wards at my disposal will allow. The itch cases got up to the children's wards, because it was the best place we could put them in; itch is very infectious; if a case of itch in a ward lasts a week, it is not so infectious as at first. I saw the children by day and not by night. I never saw three children in a bed by day; what became of them at night I do not know. I had a child with cowpox, and there was a child with an inflamed eye, which was leeched, that was the scorbutic case, and there was also a child with water on the brain. There were five or six beds in Stannett's ward; it is my duty to ward all sick people. I cannot tell how many people I have warded in that room, nor do I know how many that ward was sanctioned to hold; the greatest number I have seen there is eight or nine; I cannot swear how many have slept in that ward. The rule was broken in sending an adult into the children's ward, but it was necessary to do this, for there was no room in the infirmaries; and also in the case of a mother wishing to be with her child. I remember Stannett; she was the nurse, and while she was nurse her leg got bad, and I put her to bed there, and then I told Mrs. Edmonds to get another woman, and I think she got Burt, but I cannot recollect. I did not know Stannett to be a woman of dirty habits; I never saw vermin on her; I heard of it afterwards; Stannett was nearly 70, I believe. Dunsford's complaint is paralysis of the leg on one side; I ordered a night nurse for her; I did not get the night nurse; the next day I found she was better. I remember Mrs. Winser saying that all the patients called out to her the moment she got out of bed, but this does not convey the impression to my mind that they required a night nurse. I heard Mr. Paget's evidence about night nurses, but our day nurses act as night nurses; our day nurses go to bed and go to sleep, and if they are called they get up; I remember Mrs. Winser's evidence on this point; I think it would be an improvement to have specially appointed night nurses to sit up in the sick wards. I know the use of mackintoshes for the

the sick; I did not know that we had none when Mrs. Bateman came here; I do not know whether mackintosh sheets were supplied to Mrs. Bateman; under certain conditions mackintosh sheets are useful; we have mackintosh pillows. In my time there were paid night nurses in hospitals, and I have not heard that they were done away with. The first necessity in bed-sores is to take off pressure; there was no pressure on Ward's bed-sores, they were on her back; she scarcely ever laid quiet for a minute, and I believe that air pillows were supplied to her. I justify all the restraint to which Luke was subjected in her case; I did not report to the guardians that she was restrained; I did not know that it was my duty so to report to the guardians, or that it was the duty of the master so to report to the guardians. I have never had a copy of my duties put into my hands; there is a return of lunatics made. If I had here every sort of accommodation for lunacy cases, I should still have restrained Luke. If I had been present when Luke asked for water, I very probably should have given it to her. It is a very improper thing for a patient to be left in his dirt till the morning; there should be night nurses specially to attend to such cases. There are 200 or 300 large bottles in the dispensary, and I should say that, upon an average, about 10 small bottles are filled from large bottles daily. The pills are ready made, and probably two or three sets of pills would be required daily; probably three or four lotions, and two or three ointments. I do not remember seeing Mrs. Bateman thus filling small bottles. I was not consulted as to the dismissal of Mrs. Bateman. I do not know the cubical feet of the infirmaries. I do not know the cubical feet in the children's ward. I know nothing about the superficial feet to each ward. On reflection, I cannot say whether the bed-sores of Ward were shown me first by Mrs. Edmunds or Mrs. Bateman.

(signed) *Robt. E. Gaye.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Donald Cormack*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Paddington Workhouse, this 28th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM the master of this workhouse, and have been so for 17 years, and my wife matron for the same time. The first paid nurse was here when I was first here, and she attended to all the sick wards; but the new infirmaries were not then built. There used to be 29 beds only in the old infirmary; but besides these wards, there were two other wards she had to look after in the body of the house, containing 22 beds; and she also did the dispensing; she made up the mixtures. Medicines were then provided by the medical officer; they are not now. We have now in the female sick wards 80 beds; the work is all together now, and no dispensing. We have about 56 beds in the male infirmary, and there is a male paid nurse there. If any medical appliances are wanted, I report to the guardians, but in cases of emergency, the guardians require me to immediately supply such appliances myself. Mr. Gay told me that he wanted mackintosh sheets and air pillows; and I immediately got samples of pillows and a sample of sheets, and showed them to the Board of Guardians, and the same afternoon I went and gave orders for the sheets and pillows. This was the 16th of May, and I know the goods came on the 1st of June. The matron told me that Mrs. Bateman had said that she wanted an air bed for Ward, and there was one in store, and it was immediately supplied. The matron generally selects the pauper nurses, and they are to obey the paid nurse. I select the male nurses. If the medical officer or the paid nurse told me they wanted a special night nurse, I should supply that nurse at once. Pauper nurses all receive beer, and most of them extra rations, and the females a different dress. I generally see the pauper nurses come back after a holiday; and about once in six months one may come back intoxicated. I have not seen a nurse intoxicated in the house. Sometimes a patient who was envious tells me that a nurse had been drunk, and I have immediately inquired, and generally I have discovered a little ill-feeling. I remember a female nurse called Homes on one occasion got drunk, and the paid laundress was the cause of this. I know that Mrs. Eversden, who was a paid nurse, was, as I considered, habitually treated by the patients or their friends; and I got a clear case against her and reported her to the guardians, and she was reprimanded; this was in 1861. The pauper nurses get a few halfpence, but I have cautioned people about this; it's forbidden to bring anything in here; I believe the pauper nurses would behave well without being bribed; if I knew a nurse was bribed, and showed favour in consequence, I should turn her away at once; it is 18 months since I found a male nurse and a patient agreed for the nurse to take his stimulants, and I dismissed him as a nurse; I know of no other cases of this character; no complaint ever reached me of a nurse taking a patient's stimulants. I remember Hogarth's cases, but I stopped visiting on a Sunday generally amongst those who were not sick, and this was without the orders of the guardians. The rule is that the inmates who are not sick should see their friends on the first Thursday of the month. Hogarth was epileptic, but acted as a helper in the ward; she was very ill when she first came in and then she recovered; she is still epileptic; the order I gave as to visitors was a general order, and not an order as to Hogarth. Lady Stephen spoke to me about this, and then Hogarth's sister was readmitted; I had no feeling against Hogarth, and I did not boast that I had thinned the number of visitors on a Sunday. I told Mrs. Parry that the able-bodied women gave more trouble than all the rest of them put together. At the age of 60, women are not warded as able-bodied, and we have separate wards for them. The reason why Mary Macdonald's cousin was not admitted to

see her the second time, was because neither Macdonald herself nor her friends would give any account of Mary Macdonald's settlement, and this being the case I saw no reason for indulgence; but I desired her friends to come before the Board of Guardians on any Wednesday. Macdonald was in the sick ward at the time, and on the doctor's book for extra diet. There is a pauper named Burt, but I don't recollect any letters being lost; I did not stop them; generally they are brought to me; I never stopped any letters; I did not know that Luke was restrained until I saw her, when I went into the wards with Mr. Farnall and Dr. Smith. Mr. Farnall was here on the 21st of May; Luke came in as a paralytic, and then became insane; she was sent three times to Hanwell, and twice without success. The paid nurse should have reported to the matron that she had restrained Luke; I think the matron must have heard it; I never remember asking the guardians for anything which I did not get; I have always freely communicated with the medical officer and the guardians; I know some ladies wished to supply some extra furniture for the poor.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—I would do anything I could to ameliorate the distress of Hogarth, or of any other pauper.

(signed) *D. Cormack.*

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Clerk to the Paddington Guardians to Mrs. *Jane Bateman*, referred to in Mr. *Farnall's* Report.

Madam,

IN reply to your inquiry, addressed to the Chairman, as to the reason of the Board of Guardians not confirming your appointment, I am directed to send you an extract from the minutes of the 23d instant, wherein the reason is set forth.

I append the extract accordingly, and remain,

Madam,
Yours, &c.
(signed) *Henry Aveling*, Clerk.

Mrs. Bateman, Paddington Workhouse.

(Extract.)

"MRS. JANE BATEMAN, the nurse upon trial for a month, from the 30th of April last, being found inefficient in midwifery, was sent for, and informed by the Chairman that the Board did not propose to retain her beyond the month."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Board, dated 23 May 1866.

(signed) *Henry Aveling*, Clerk.

— No. 4. —

CERTIFICATES from Dr. *Pollock* and Dr. *Thompson* to Mrs. *Bateman*, referred to in Mr. *Farnall's* Report.

52, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square,
26 June 1866.

MRS. BATEMAN has been known to me for some years as a careful, steady, and respectable nurse, and as she has had charge of several patients of mine, I can testify personally to her good conduct.

(signed) *J. E. Pollock*, M.D.,
Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c.,
Brompton.

52, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.,
25 April 1864.

MRS. BATEMAN has been in charge of a patient of mine for the last 10 weeks, and has given me perfect satisfaction. I can strongly recommend her as a careful and experienced nurse.

(signed) *J. E. Pollock*, M.D.

8, Upper George-street, Portman-square, W.,
June 1866.

I HAVE known Mrs. Bateman for nine years as an active and efficient nurse. She was thoroughly trained at King's College Hospital, in the surgical and medical wards; and at the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital had considerable experience in midwifery.

She is an honest, respectable, and reliable person, fully fitted for private nursing, and likely to do credit to any institution with which she may be connected.

(signed) *E. Squires Thompson*, M.D.,
Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Consumption,
Brompton, &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from *W. T. Coster* to Mr. *Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector.

Central London District School,
Cuckoo Farm, Hanwell, Middlesex, W.
23 June 1866.

My dear Sir,

MRS. COSTER having been requested to attend at the Paddington Workhouse to-day to give evidence touching the inquiry you are making in that establishment, I think it right to make her the bearer of the enclosed copy of a report I made to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, on the 2d of April 1861, with reference to Mrs. Bateman, who was formerly a nurse in the Infirmary of St. Pancras Workhouse, at which time I held the appointment of surgeon to the workhouse and infirmary of that parish.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Coster.*

COPY of a REPORT presented to the Directors of the Poor of St Pancras, on the 2d April 1861, by *W. T. Coster*, Surgeon.

"NURSE BATEMAN, who was recently reprimanded by the Discharge Committee for improper conduct, and ordered to be placed in another ward in the Infirmary, has again misconducted herself by refusing to attend to the patients placed under her care. She being generally inefficient, I beg to suggest to the Board that her services be dispensed with.

(signed) "*W. T. Coster.*"

— No. 6. —

MEMORANDUM of Mr. *Farnall.*

13 June 1866.

THE President having received these papers, gave them to me yesterday, and instructed me to institute an official inquiry; I therefore wish to make these papers public.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall.*

The "Papers" (1 and 2), referred to in the above Memorandum.

(1.)

Dear Mr. Villiers, 66 Grosvenor-street, W., 11 June 1866.

I HAVE, on behalf of the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmary Association, to forward you another statement from a late head nurse of the Paddington Workhouse. That statement is given in brief, but all the necessary details can be drawn out by an examination of Mrs. Bateman. I hope that you will agree with me in thinking an immediate inquiry to be desirable, and the more so, that the circumstances alleged to have taken place are of quite recent date.

I am, &c.
Carnarvon.

The Hon. C. Villiers.

(2.)

Mrs. *Bateman*, 46 Dorset-street, Baker-street,

States,—

That she has had considerable experience in hospital nursing at King's College Hospital and other institutions, and also in private families, and possesses excellent testimonials.

She was appointed paid head nurse, on probation, about six weeks since, at the Paddington Workhouse, and left on Monday last without any imputation on her character.

She states,—

1. That the sick wards are scattered over the house.

2. That in the "old hospital wards" as many as three sick children, with various complaints, some of them of an infectious character, have been put to sleep together, while she was there, and that she was informed that as many as five have had to sleep together.

3. That the sick are not classified at all, but that the aged, young, infirm, chronically and acutely sick, are all mixed up together. That she has known an aged patient of dirty habits, and covered with lice, to have been warded with sick children, and a noisy lunatic to disturb a ward full of sick people night and day for three weeks.

4. That in addition to giving all the medicines at the stated hours to the sick in these various and distant wards, her duties included a certain amount of dispensing, the personal distribution of all the clean and dirty linen both of the wards and the inmates, and the distribution of stores.

5. That she was consequently unable to perform the ordinary duties of nursing; and the pauper nurses on whom she had to rely were incompetent, cruel, required to be bribed by the patients, and treated them with inhumanity.

6. She particularly refers to the case of an old woman whom she found in the wards, with extensive bed sores, and in a state of filth, lying on a hard straw mattress. She obtained an air mattress for this patient, but could not obtain, while she was there, any mackintosh, either for this or for other patients who urgently required it.

7. She mentions also the case of a paralysed patient, who fell twice in one night out of bed for want of assistance, and for whom a night nurse was applied for, but none was granted.

8. She states that, in a particular instance, the soap of the lying-in ward was made away with by the pauper nurse, so that for four days the infants could not be properly washed.

9. Generally, she describes the sick poor as suffering greatly from the want of proper supervision and care, and from the venality of the nurses.

These statements Mrs. Bateman is ready to support by evidence upon oath, and to give such further information as may be required.

Ernest Hart,
69, Wimpole-street.

PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE.

COPY of the EVIDENCE taken in the Recent Poor Law Inquiry at *Paddington*, and the REPORT of Mr. *Farnall* thereupon.

(*Mr. Oliphant.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *August* 1866.

517.

Under 3 *oz.*

ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1866;—*for*,

"COPIES of the REPORT of the INQUIRY lately held by the METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR into the COMPLAINTS of Miss *Beeton* against the Management of the ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY:"

"And, of the REPORT of the GUARDIANS on their previous Investigation into the COMPLAINTS of the same Person, and the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto."

Poor Law Board, 7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

—No. 1.—

REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board, into the Complaints of *Matilda Beeton*, against the Management of the ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
5 July 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN accordance with your instructions, I have instituted an official inquiry into the allegations contained in a statement* made by Matilda Beeton, late the paid nurse of the Rotherhithe workhouse, and which was brought under your notice.

I held this investigation at the Board-room of the Rotherhithe workhouse on the 15th, 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo, and on each of these occasions most of the guardians were present, attended by their clerk.

Mr. Hart, an honorary secretary to the Association for the Improvement of Workhouse Infirmaries, and Mr. Morrison, solicitor to the master and matron of the workhouse, were also present and took part in the proceedings.

The charges made by Miss Beeton were as follows:—

1. That she had no paid nor unpaid night nurses.

2. That she had four pauper nurses, all of whom were old and inexperienced. Two of these four nurses could read, but neither of them could write. Three of them got drunk when they had the means of doing so, and the fourth was a confirmed drunkard, and beat and ill-used the helpless patients.

3. That when she first took office at Rotherhithe many of the sick patients were dirty, and their bodies "crawling with vermin."

4. That she complained to the master and matron of the workhouse both of the conduct of the pauper nurses and of the condition of the patients; but that the matron told her that she (Miss Beeton) "must get used to all that, as workhouses were not like hospitals."

5. That the matron did not visit the sick wards more than about once a fortnight, and the master not more than once in five or six weeks.

6. That there were no waterproof sheets, no air-cushions, no bed-rests, no night-stools, and but one bed-pan; no feet nor stomach warmers, no basins, the bed-ridden patients having to wash themselves in their urinals; that

* This statement is set out at p. 24.

that there was a bad supply of towels, and that these were used for every clean and dirty purpose; that the sheets were only changed once in three weeks, excepting on beds that were soiled, and that she (Miss Beeton) was obliged to make the pauper nurses wash the soiled sheets in the infirmary at night; that poultice rags seemed almost unknown; that she had great difficulty in getting such rags from the matron, and that more than once she (Miss Beeton) cut up a sheet for poultice rags, while at the same time the matron sold rags.

7. That the beds were of flock, and hard, and that, when wetted, "would smell so foul, that the wards seemed unbearable, and that maggots would crawl from them by hundreds."

8. That the sick diet was wholly insufficient, the mutton broth and beef tea being "a mockery;" that the meat was oftener than not one lump of fat; that the port wine was bad; that the gin and brandy were always mixed with water before they were served to her (Miss Beeton); that the beer was very good, but that the patients did not always get the quantity which was ordered for them, and that milk was not heard of in the sick wards until her arrival there.

9. That the patients were allowed to wear their own night-dresses if they could afford to pay for the washing of them, and that she (Miss Beeton) found that they often had to sell their nourishment to do this; that she mentioned this circumstance to the matron, who said, "There is no harm in it; patients might as well spend their pence so as any way else."

10. That she heard the pauper laundresses got so drunk that they were unable to work, and that she had heard this from the matron.

11. That a poor man died in the infirmary who was, in her opinion, insufficiently nourished.

Independently, however, of these allegations, Miss Beeton entertained an opinion that one of the pauper nurses, named Britton, gave opium to the pauper patients, with a view to shortening their lives; and Miss Beeton also believed that a male pauper inmate of the workhouse was suffocated in a ditch near the workhouse premises, and that no inquest was held on this occasion.

I annex the depositions of Matilda Beeton, formerly nurse at this workhouse; of Thomas Foster Firth, medical officer of this workhouse; of Robert Jones, chaplain of the workhouse; of George Nichols, formerly the medical officer of this workhouse; of Robert Thomas Nichols, formerly assistant to Mr. Nichols the medical officer; of John Sandwell, the assistant to the master of the workhouse; of Mary Ann Sandwell, the matron of the workhouse; of Hannah Graham, an inmate of the infirmary of the workhouse; of George Garret, an inmate of the workhouse; of Maria Field, a pauper nurse in this workhouse; of Robert Strannack, chairman of the board of guardians; of William James Blake, a guardian of the poor of this parish; of Jane Sharpe, an inmate of the workhouse; of the Rev. Edward Clery, a Catholic priest who visited this workhouse; of Henry John Hambrook, the beadle of the parish of Rotherhithe; of Harriet Capes, a nurse in the infirmary; and of Eliza Leary, an inmate of the workhouse; and to all of which I beg to direct your attention.

In order to facilitate your examination of the depositions adverted to, I now give you an analysis of each deposition, in the following form:—

Matilda Beeton deposes, that she had 50 patients to attend to; that there were four female pauper nurses, all old and inexperienced; neither of these four could write, but two of them could read; that she had no night nurses; that of the four nurses adverted to, one was a confirmed drunkard and beat the patients, who were consequently afraid of her, and gave her their beer to induce her to be kind to them; that the three other nurses got drunk when they had the means; that an old woman, aged 80, under the care of witness, was completely "alive with vermin;" that many of the other patients were in a dirty state, and that when she, the witness, complained to the matron of this, the matron said, "Workhouses are not like hospitals;" that an imbecile woman, named Fairburn, was sent to the infirmary in a dirty state, some of her toe nails measuring two inches and a half in length, the big-toe nails having worn the second toes bare to the bone; that this imbecile was dragged out of bed to the water-closet, and cruelly treated, by a pauper nurse, named Britton, who beat her when witness was out of the way; that witness reported all these things to the matron, but got no redress; that the matron did not visit the sick wards more than once a fortnight; and she has known the master not to visit the wards more than once in six weeks; that there was an insufficiency of everything necessary for the sick

sick throughout the whole infirmary; that the sheets were only changed once in three weeks, and that if sheets were soiled, the pauper nurses washed them in a pail at night so as to be ready for the morning; that she had great difficulty in obtaining rags for poultices; that the beds were made of flock, and "when wetted would smell so foul that the wards seemed unbearable, and that the maggots would crawl from them by hundreds;" that the sick diet was insufficient, the mutton broth and beef tea being only a "mockery;" that the gin and brandy were always mixed with water before they were served to witness for her patients; that the beer was good, but the patients did not always get it when it was ordered for them; that some of the patients who wore their own night-dresses had to pay for their being washed, and that the matron said there was no harm in that, as they "might as well spend their pence so, as any way else;" that the matron told witness that the laundresses got drunk; that before witness left, a male patient died on the floor of his bedroom while being led to the water-closet, there being no night-stool in the sick ward; that witness did not complain to the guardians of the cruelty and drunkenness of the pauper nurses, although some of the guardians occasionally visited the sick wards, and this because the guardians desired her to prefer her complaints to the master and matron, and because she did not know the rules of the Poor Law Commissioners as to her duties, the clerk having failed to give her a copy of such rules; that the master and matron appeared to treat her complaints with contempt; that not being able to obtain water-proof sheets from the master, she applied to the guardians and got them directly; that the new infirmaries were opened just as the witness took office; that the stimulants sent for the patients were never the full measure ordered; that witness did not tell the medical officer of the cruelty and ill-conduct of the nurses; that witness has written notes to the master asking for necessaries for the patients at the time when the guardians were sitting, that the master did not show the notes to the guardians, for he said he "knew the guardians would not allow them;" that the medical officer and the matron knew that some of the sick patients washed in their urinals; that when witness complained of the mutton broth and beef tea it was remedied; that witness was prevented from looking at the medical officer's report-book by the assistant master; that the milk was short in quantity, for that if three pints were ordered about two pints only came, but that witness did not tell the medical officer of this; that some patients passed their motions under them at night, and that such motions sometimes remained there till the morning, because there were no night nurses, and that witness has seen three or four such cases of a morning; that witness feels that the comfort of a paid nurse depends on the terms she is on with the master and matron, and that it is a serious thing for a nurse to report her superior officers to the guardians; that a patient, 80 years of age, died suddenly in the infirmary while swallowing large pieces of meat upon which he was dining, and that witness found a piece sticking in the man's throat, but that there was no inquest held on this man; that mutton chops ordered by the medical officer for patients were not regularly supplied to them, and that the assistant master scolded witness for telling the medical officer of this; that an old man, who died in the infirmary four days after witness came, had not enough nourishment, his nourishment being one pint of arrowroot made with water, and two ounces of so-called port wine in 24 hours, and that this man was unable to swallow solids; that witness left the service of the guardians, and that they gave her a testimonial of good character.

Thomas Foster Firth deposes, that he is the medical officer of the workhouse, and visits it almost daily; that he has never complained to the guardians of any mismanagement in the infirmary; that he has made suggestions as to requirements for the infirmary which have been carried out; that he never heard of any cruelty practised in the infirmary, although he knew the nurses against whom complaints were made; that he had never seen them drunk; that the patients had proper poultices; that he does not remember the wards smelling unbearably, or that his attention was directed to the beds; that he knows the mutton broth used to be bad and cold; that Miss Beeton had complained to him that the stimulants were not so strong as they should have been; that he has had to complain of the sick not getting the beer which he ordered for them; that the man who died suddenly at dinner died solely from decay of nature, but that witness did not examine the man after death; that he remembers the man who died on the floor of the bed-room, for he was dying when witness saw him; that the patients are very kindly treated in this workhouse; that he never saw them wash in their urinals; that he has no faith in pauper nurses, and that it is impossible for one paid nurse to look after the patients by night and by day, but that they should be watched at night by pauper nurses; that the infirm wards in the body of the house are not what witness would like them to be; that he can order anything he pleases for his patients; that the man who died on the floor of his bed-room ought not to have been removed from his bed to the watercloset, but that a bed-pan should have been used, and that so removing him may have accelerated his death; that he does not know whether there were then night-stools in the infirmary; that he remembers Miss Beeton saying she had to get rid of one of the nurses, but does not know what for.

Robert Jones deposes, that he is the chaplain of the workhouse, and visits the infirmary at least once a week; that he never heard any complaints of cruelty; that there never was a better nurse than Miss Beeton, and that her character is unimpeachable; that he never experienced any bad smells in the infirmary; that Miss Beeton complained to him of the filthy state of one of the patients; that Miss Beeton and the master have quarrelled, and that therefore her evidence is exaggerated, and that the evidence of the paupers who

have been examined is also exaggerated, but that he has no evidence to show that it is so; that he believes one of the nurses may have beaten the patients, as any one might punish a dirty child.

George Nichols deposes, that he was formerly medical officer of this workhouse; that he remembers the pauper nurse Britton, who is accused of cruelty, but has no reason to suppose she was cruel; that he never saw her drunk; that the master, matron, and assistant master were always kind to the poor; that pauper nurses ought not to be trusted with stimulants, for both he and the guardians have seen them brought home to the workhouse drunk after a holiday, but that nevertheless there was no paid nurse while he was medical officer here.

Robert Thomas Nichols deposes, that he was assistant to George Nichols; that the master and matron were kind to the inmates; that the pauper nurses appeared to behave well; that he never heard they ill-used the poor.

John Sandwell deposes, that he is assistant to the master (a medical certificate was produced stating that the master was suffering severely from dropsy and heart disease, and that therefore it would be dangerous to put him under examination); that he entrusted the pauper nurses to carry the stimulants from the workhouse to the infirmaries; that he did not know Britton was cruel; that he did not know a pauper had been sent in a filthy state to the infirmary; that Miss Beeton told him that if he did not remove Britton she would immediately quit the workhouse, and that he therefore removed Britton; that he went every morning into the men's infirmary; that Miss Beeton has never shown any vindictiveness to him; that he did not know that paupers had paid for washing their night-dresses; that he had no fault to find with Miss Beeton; that if mutton chops were not served when ordered it was an oversight, and if stimulants were not supplied when ordered it was an oversight, but that such oversights, when ascertained, were immediately rectified, and witness only remembers Miss Beeton complaining once; that he left the care of the infirmary to Miss Beeton; that he is over-worked, and is sometimes employed in writing till eleven at night; that he or his father reported to the guardians all the requirements which Miss Beeton made; that he does not recollect her asking for bed-rests, or basins, or night-stools; that he heard of maggots being in one bed only, that they were very few, and the bed was immediately destroyed.

Mary Ann Sandwell deposes, that she has been 11 years matron of this workhouse; does not remember any one being sent to the infirmary in a dirty state, but did not examine the woman who was said to have been so sent; that one pair of sheets was supplied at a time for each bed in the infirmary, and that this pair was to serve for three weeks, but more would have been supplied if asked for; that there were always rags for the poultices, and that the rags she sold were her own; that the maggots were in one bed only; that she did not know that paupers paid for their night-dresses being washed; that she did not know Britton was unkind, but had heard she was rather unkind; that she visits the infirmaries two or three times a week.

Hannah Graham deposes, that she is a patient in the infirmary; that she remembers Britton; that she has frequently seen her ill-use the sick poor; that she has frequently seen Britton drag Fairburn out of bed and pour cold water on her and beat her; that she ill-used a woman named Asher (now dead) by putting boiling hot poultices on her; that witness was too frightened to tell Miss Beeton of this; that the beds had pieces of rubbish in them; has no complaints to make against the officers of the house; that she does not desire to withdraw any part of her evidence [here the Rev. Mr. Jones, who had said that the evidence of the witness was exaggerated, declined to ask the witness any question]; that she knew the sheets in the infirmary were sometimes washed there by the pauper nurses at night; that some of the patients used to wash in their urinals, but this is now discontinued.

George Garret deposes, that he is the pauper wardsmen of the men's sick wards; Coleman died in one of these wards [*Mem.*: Coleman is the man who died on the floor of the bedroom]; that he recollects the day Coleman died; that Coleman was getting up to go to the water-closet, and witness told him he could not walk, but he insisted on walking, and therefore witness helped him; that he (Coleman) dropped on the floor as he was passing the foot of the second bed from his own; that Miss Beeton came in immediately, and that she and some of the inmates placed Coleman on his bed just as life was leaving him; that there was no convenience to put under him; that sometimes witness gives medicines to the sick, but cannot read writing, although he can read printing; that he had often watched Coleman by night, but that no one is specially appointed to watch the sick by night.

Maria Field deposes, that she is a pauper nurse in the infirmary; that she does not remember the beds being bad, but that there were bits of bone in them sometimes, and on one of them she had seen some maggots; the women who slept in this bed used to wet it; that she remembers a woman named Darby, and that Darby got no beer for, it might be, six or eight weeks, but that Miss Beeton having seen that beer was ordered for Darby, spoke about it.

Robert Strannack deposes, that he is chairman of this Board of Guardians, and was so when Miss Beeton was elected nurse at this workhouse; that he told her the guardians did

did not know much about infirmary business, and that therefore she was to ask the master and matron for everything she required.

William James Blake deposes that he is a guardian of the poor, and was so when Miss Beeton was appointed nurse, and that for the first 12 months of her being in the infirmaries he from time to time visited the infirmaries; he asked Miss Beeton occasionally if she wanted anything; sometimes she asked for things, and they were supplied; that he used to ask the patients if they were satisfied, but they never made any complaints; that the wards and the linen were always clean and wholesome; that he remembers Miss Beeton complained that the food for the sick came up cold, but that is now remedied; that Miss Beeton made no other complaints to him, but that she was desired to make all her complaints to the master and matron; that he remembers the case of the man (Coleman) who died on the floor of his bedroom; that he knew there were no night-stools, but does not know whether they were ordered; that he thinks the pauper nurses are fit for assistant nurses, but does not know whether they can read or write; that there are no paid night nurses, although there must be some bedridden patients; that the pauper nurses are sufficient for day and night work; that Miss Beeton did not complain to him of opium being given to the sick.

Jane Sharpe deposes that she has been four years a pauper in the infirmary; that the sheets are now changed once a fortnight; that she remembers the pauper nurse, Britton, and has seen her act very cruelly to some of the patients; that she has seen her strip a woman, named Fairburn, naked, and beat her on her nakedness; that she did not tell Miss Beeton of this, for she did not like to complain; that she has no complaint to make against anyone; that she remembers when the pauper, named Darby, did not get her beer, and that a pauper, named Turner, did not get her beer, but that after a time they did get it, for Miss Beeton got the book, and saw that they were to have beer; that witness saw maggots come out of Darby's bed; that she had to pay for her night-dress being washed, and that once it was sent back unwashed because she had no money to pay for washing it; that Miss Beeton told the matron about this washing of witness's night-dress; that she saw the guardians in the infirmary, but did not complain of anything.

Edward John Clery deposes that he is a Catholic priest, and visits at this workhouse; that no pauper has ever complained to him; that he always thought the paupers were very well attended to, and appeared clean and comfortable; that the infirmaries were well ventilated; that he never heard any complaints about the master or matron; that he once visited the infirmary by night, and that the air was not then foul.

Henry John Hambrook, beadle of the parish, deposes that there was a pauper inmate of this workhouse, called Daniel Fisher, who was found dead in a ditch adjoining the workhouse garden; that there was an inquest, and that the verdict was, "accidentally smothered."

Harriet Capes deposes that she is a pauper nurse in the infirmary; that she remembers Britton, and that she was "nasty tempered;" that she had always rags enough for poultices; that she has nothing to complain of; that Miss Beeton was hasty sometimes.

Eliza Leary deposes that she is a patient in the infirmary; that the beds in the infirmary were once not so good as they now are; for once they were hard, and had bits of flints and bones in them; that she never saw maggots in them; that she remembers Britton, who was very cruel to the patients; that she has seen her beat Fairburn very severely, and also two other paupers, and this because they had soiled themselves; that she had been told Britton took opium, but not that Britton had given it to the patients.

The annexed evidence proves, as it seems to me, the following facts:

1st. That on Miss Beeton being appointed nurse at the Rotherhithe Workhouse, neither the guardians nor their clerk furnished her with a copy of her duties as prescribed by the General Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners.

2nd. That the guardians instructed the nurse, Miss Beeton, to make all her complaints and her requirements to the master and matron of the workhouse; whereas, according to the orders adverted to, nurses are instructed "to inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in wards."

3rd. That the master and matron of the workhouse did not meet Miss Beeton's complaints, nor fulfil the requirements which she made to them.

4th. That the medical officer, although fully aware that there were bedridden and helpless patients in the infirmary, and although he had no faith in pauper nurses, took no steps to obtain either pauper or paid night nurses, and did not report in writing to the guardians any defect which he observed in

the arrangements of the infirmary and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick, which he is required to do by the provisions of Article 207, No. 7, of the General Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners.

5th. That neither the master nor the assistant master visited the sleeping wards of the male paupers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of every day, and saw that such wards had been all duly cleansed and properly ventilated, and that they did not visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter and 10 o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers were in bed, and that all fires and lights therein were extinguished, except so far as was necessary for the sick, which they are required to do by the provisions of Article 208, Nos. 7 and 10 of the General Consolidated Orders; and further, that neither the master nor the assistant to the master strictly obeyed the provisions of Article 108, which requires "that the master shall obey all directions which the medical officer may give in writing for the diet of any individual pauper;" for, frequently, beer was not supplied to the sick, and the quantity of stimulants provided for them was less than that which was ordered.

6th. That the matron did not visit the sleeping wards of the female paupers by day and by night, as she is directed to do by the provisions of Article 210, Nos. 5 and 6 of the General Consolidated Orders; and further, that she did not obey the provisions of Article 210, Nos. 11 and 12 of the same Order, which oblige her to give the necessary directions concerning the washing of the linen, and to take care that it shall not be dried in the sick wards, and which also oblige her to provide the diet which is ordered for sick paupers; nor did she inspect the persons of the female paupers and see that each individual was clean, which she is required to do by the provisions of No. 4 of the same Article.

7th. That the pauper nurses supplied to Miss Beeton were old and inexperienced, and that one of them beat and ill-used the helpless patients.

8th. That the sick patients were sent from the body of the house to the infirmary in a dirty and very neglected state.

9th. That the medical appliances of the infirmary were extremely defective, and that the requirements of the nurse were not fulfilled.

10th. That the beds in the infirmary were very hard, and that bits of bone and flint were in some of them, and that maggots were seen on one of them.

11th. That the dietary of pauper patients was insufficient; the mutton broth and beef tea which was supplied being very poor, and often served cold.

12th. That pauper inmates were allowed to wear their own night-dresses and that one, at least, was obliged to pay for the washing of it.

13th. That one, at least, of the pauper laundresses was addicted to drink.

No evidence was adduced that the pauper nurse, Britton, administered opium to the sick paupers, but it was proved that Britton herself took opium.

Evidence was adduced to prove that an inquest was held on the body of the man who was smothered in a ditch adjoining the workhouse premises.

I have to inform your Board that Miss Beeton took office as paid nurse at the Rotherhithe infirmaries, on the 9th of July 1864, and resigned her office on the 16th of April 1865.

I find that I inspected the Rotherhithe Workhouse on the 2nd of January 1865, when I made the following minute in the visitors' book:—

"I have this day inspected the workhouse; the house is in precisely the same state of cleanliness and order as usual, but I am obliged to add that the house is in the same state as regards its defects; these defects I have frequently pointed out to the guardians, and a reference to the last report written in this book by me will point out to the guardians what those defects are. The new infirmaries do not, as I think, afford accommodation of a proper character for the head nurse; the underground bath-room is not fit for the uses to which it is dedicated and should be closed for such purposes; in my opinion the means

for

for warming the rooms in the new infirmary are insufficient, and I beg to direct the attention of the guardians and the medical officer to this point."

Your Board will observe that this minute has reference to other minutes which I have made in the same book, and I, therefore, think it right to give you copies of the minutes adverted to.

"Rotherhithe Workhouse, 25 July 1860.

"I HAVE to-day inspected the workhouse, and found it in good order. I wish, and very earnestly wish, that I had the power to persuade the guardians to build a new workhouse for this important and rapidly improving parish. The reason for building a new workhouse is always, I am sorry to say, a disputed point; for when pauperism is light, the guardians say, 'there is no necessity for a new workhouse,' and when pauperism is heavy, they say, 'that is no time for burdening the rates;' and so the old Rotherhithe Workhouse stands year after year, while in every parish around it there is a new and commodious workhouse, which assists the guardians, protects the rates, and affords a retreat for the deserving poor.

"I have to direct the immediate attention of the guardians and the medical officer to Mary Messent; it is clear to me that her life is in danger here, for there are none of those appliances and provisions in the house to meet her unhappy case."

"Rotherhithe Workhouse, 25 October 1861.

"I HAVE to-day inspected this workhouse, which I found in as good order as it is possible to keep such a building.

"I beg to refer the guardians to my minute in this book, dated 25th July 1860.

"I think no other workhouse in London is more defective than this in the following respects:—

"The receiving wards.
"The vagrant wards.
"The bath-rooms.
"Water-closet accommodation for the sick wards, yards for the convalescent, and kitchen accommodation.

"The guardians have for many years been most earnestly solicited to build a new workhouse, but wholly without effect; still I hope, almost against hope, that the guardians will see the real necessity for such a step."

I also think it right to inform you that I have, by direction of your Board, attended a meeting of the Rotherhithe Board of Guardians, and then urged them, to the best of my ability, to remedy the defects to which the above minutes refer, but I regret to inform you that I have failed; and as your Board has no power to compel the Board of Guardians to build a new and sufficient workhouse, the old Rotherhithe Workhouse, with all its defects, still exists.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have this day visited the Rotherhithe Workhouse, and found that the master has resigned his situation, and that the guardians have taken no steps to provide a paid night nurse for the infirmaries.

I have, &c.,

To the Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*
Poor Law Inspector.

— No. 2. —

DEPOSITIONS.

THE DEPOSITION of *Matilda Beeton,* taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall,* Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 15th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I WAS formerly paid nurse at this workhouse. I took office on the 9th of July 1864 in the infirmary, where I had 50 patients, sick and infirm. With this number, I found I was really able to personally superintend the actual nursing, which is as much as one paid nurse can do with satisfaction to herself or those by whom she is employed. For this number of patients I had four pauper nurses, all of whom were old and inexperienced; two could read but neither could write. I had no night nurses or scrubbers; if patients were very ill, I had to watch them at night myself, or make the pauper nurse do so, who, perhaps,

had been working or scrubbing hard all day. Under such circumstances, what attention could I expect the sick paupers to get. Of the four nurses allowed me, three were all I could expect them to be, drunk only when they had the means, or the chance of getting anything to drink; the fourth was a confirmed drunkard, so much so, that I was in constant fear of her doing bodily harm to the sick patients; she would beat them till they were black with bruises, more especially those who were unable to help themselves, and friendless. This nurse, I think, had had the charge of the female sick ward for more than two years, and I found by the patients that they lived in fear of her, and only by giving her their beer or other nourishment could they feel themselves safe to ask for the most trifling thing to be done for them. When I went there, many of the sick patients were dirty, and their bodies crawling with vermin. One poor old woman, age over 80, was completely alive with them; the first morning I attended to the dressing of her legs, I found the sores full, and on closer inspection, I had to do things to her body too indelicate for me to name. I complained to the matron and assistant master, and was told she had always done very well till I came there, they supposing she did not like a paid nurse over her, I must therefore do the best I could with her, as there was no one in the house she could put in her place. I then complained of the dirty state the patients were in, when the matron said I must get used to all that, as workhouses were not like hospitals. I believe the master and matron were often delighted to find me in trouble about what I thought was really mismanagement in the place. When I had been there about four months, I had a pauper sent to the sick ward from some ward up at the workhouse. I understood this poor creature had been in the house for some time; she was an imbecile. When she came to me she was very dirty, her hair matted, her finger nails long and grimy, her toe nails measured, some of them, two inches and a half long; the big toe nails had actually worn the second toes bare to the bone. This poor patient I believed sensitive to all her sufferings, and yet she was the victim to the most cruel treatment from this inhuman pauper nurse; she was often dragged out of bed to the closet, and would have been allowed to remain there for an hour or two but for my interference, and on the nurse going to her, and finding the bed wetted or soiled, she would pinch her, then wait the opportunity to beat her, when I should be gone on the male side of the infirmary. One morning I had occasion to leave the infirmary for about three hours, and on my return, was told by some of the patients that they fully expected she would have killed her; they said one called out "murder," another said, "Oh! that poor thing must die before head nurse comes back." All this I told to the matron, but found she had not a heart to feel for the poor imbecile. This state of things went on till one morning I sent for the master to come to the infirmary. Immediately on his coming, I told him he must that moment remove the sick head nurse, or I would go and bring in the guardians to see what could be done in the shape of finding me another nurse; the master, fearing that I should do so, very reluctantly ordered what he thought a model nurse to the body of the house.

I do not think I am wrong in saying many a poor creature went to their home long before the time by the hands of this inhuman nurse. It was my firm impression that when patients had got bad and troublesome, she gave opium, put them on the left side, and so they passed out of this world as natural deaths.

It appeared to me the pauper nurse had the whole control over the sick, as I was told by them the matron did not visit the sick wards more than about once a fortnight, and the master sometimes not for weeks. I knew the master not to come in the wards more than once in five or six weeks. Such was the state of nursing when I entered on the duties there and how things continued some of the time I was there.

Respecting things for the use of the patients there was an insufficiency of everything throughout the whole infirmary.

There were no waterproof sheets, no air cushions, no bed rests, not one night stool, and but one bed pan, no feet nor stomach warmers; there were no basins, patients had to wash their face and hands in their chambers; there was a bad supply of towels, the same used for wiping the patients on had to serve for a teacloth and every clean and dirty purpose.

The sheets were only changed once in three weeks, except on beds that were soiled, and for the changing of those I had to make the pauper nurse wash some in a pail every night to be able to change the bad patient in the morning. I had no sheets allowed extra for the more sick patients, neither was the soiled things allowed to go to the laundry to be washed.

I often had to let the patients lie without sheets while I had some washed and dried, otherwise they must have laid wet and dirty, risking bad sores. When I first went there, poultice rags seemed almost unknown; it was with the greatest difficulty I could get such things from the matron, and have more than once taken a sheet off the bed and cut it up for poultices. At the same time I was informed the matron was sending the rags out to be sold at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* a bagfull.

The bedsteads were iron, and bars at the bottom, straw mattresses and hard flock beds and pillows; these beds when wetted would smell so foul that the wards seemed unbearable, and the maggots would crawl from them by hundreds, such a bed and pillow were given me to sleep on, and I often had to rise, dress myself, and finish my night's rest in my chair, my bones aching from the hardness of the bed.

There were no cupboards or lockers. If the patients could not eat all their food at any meal, they would put it in a piece of paper or rug, and lay it under their pillow.

As

As regards the sick diet, I consider, on the whole, it was insufficient; the mutton broth and beef tea were only mockery, the meat was more often than not one lump of fat, and nearly cold, so that a patient very ill could not eat it. The wine given was called port, but very different to what I had given in hospitals; the gin and brandy were always mixed with water before I got them served to me. The beer was very good; but the sick paupers did not always get it when the medical officer ordered it, as Mr. Sandwell, the master, used his pleasure in serving me with what the doctor ordered. I knew patients to be ordered beer for months and never taste it.

Milk in the sick ward was never heard of till I asked the doctor to allow it for arrow-root; then the master made a great fuss about it. On my going there, a poor man was lying very bad; he lived about four days after I took the duties there; the only nourishment given him in 24 hours was one pint of arrowroot made with water, and two ounces of so-called port wine. If the master heard of a patient lying very ill, for days before they died he would stop their diet, bread and butter, and seemed to think it a pity to waste any kind of nourishment upon them.

I was informed that before I went there that if patients were ordered poultices, and had more than one a-day, they had to pay the pauper nurse for it, or go without some of their meals, and give the bread for their poultices. I learnt some of the nurses made 2 *s.* per week selling poultices.

I had forgotten to say night-dresses were not allowed for the sick patients, with the exception of three or four of the union blue made out of the skirts of worn-out dresses. Patients were allowed to wear their own, if they could pay for the washing, and I found they often had to sell their nourishment to do it. One Monday morning a poor creature, who had been a cripple 36 years, sent her night-dress to the wash; she, it appeared, had not got the money to send with it, and the pauper laundress soon sent it back with a message that when she sent the money the night-dress would be washed. I overheard this, and went into the ward, took the night-dress, and wrote on a piece of paper, "Please, laundress, wash Sharpe's night-dress, and send the bill to the guardians." This circumstance I named to the matron, when she said there was no harm in it, as patients might as well spend their pence so as any way else. I often heard of those pauper laundresses being so drunk that they were unable to work for hours; this I would sometimes hear from the matron herself.

About three weeks before I left, I had a patient die on the floor in the middle of the ward, as a patient was trying to lead him to the closet; this would show the necessity of bed-pans or night-stools in sick wards.

On the whole it did not seem to me that a pauper's life was regarded in any other light than the sooner they were dead the better.

I was informed that just before I went there a pauper had gone out at the back of the workhouse and next day was found drowned in a ditch adjoining the workhouse garden; he was got out and put in the dead house, no inquest, but buried as a respectable natural death; I do not know what tale is told to friends of paupers dying under the like circumstances.

I left Rotherhithe Workhouse April 16, 1865. The names of the four nurses alluded to as serving me when I first came here are Capes, Colvin, Field, Britton. I have seen all these women drunk; sometimes they got drunk on these premises, their only chance of getting anything to make them drunk was by their getting the beer intended for the sick poor; there was plenty of beer to have made them drunk in this way. Britton is the pauper nurse to whom I allude as being so cruel. I say, that in the wards I had to attend to when I first came, that three or four of the patients had their bodies crawling with vermin. One of them was a woman named Freeman, I can't recollect the names of the others. I say that the sores of the woman with a bad leg were swarming with vermin. I frequently complained to the assistant to the master, and to the matron, of the cruelty of Britton; this cruelty was practised from July to the following December 1864. Neither the assistant to the master, nor the matron, redressed this for me, and I had to put up with Britton's cruelty; I never complained to the Board of Guardians of this cruelty. Occasionally the guardians visited the sick wards while I was there, they may have visited the sick wards once in five weeks while I was nurse, but I did not complain to them of Britton's cruelty, and this because when I was elected nurse here I was told by the guardians to make all my complaints to the master and matron, and also I was to ask the master and matron for all I wanted for my patients. I did not like to complain to the guardians, for I did not then know much about the workhouse regulations, and therefore I did not like to complain to the guardians. When I have complained to the master and matron, they have smiled and treated my complaint more with contempt than anything else; but when I speak of the master I mean the assistant to the master, for I very seldom saw the master, and at this time the master could only get about a little. The imbecile to whom I have alluded as being in so filthy a state was named Fairburn; she died in the infirmary while I was there; I saw her dragged out of bed in the way I have described, by Britton and a pauper assistant I had then; she was called "Mary," and I think she is now in this house. "Mary" herself is almost an imbecile. I have stopped Britton when I have seen her beating the imbecile alluded to, viz., Fairburn. I told the matron of this, but she did nothing to remedy it. I have said that I thought some of my patients died before their time through cruelty, and I mention the case of a woman suffering from running abcesses in the body, all over the body, who was cruelly treated by Britton, and this woman fretted over Britton's conduct to her and so got worse. Britton was in the habit of taking opium, and this she bought; she used to go out of the workhouse about once in six weeks.

I have seen opium in her possession, she kept it in her pocket, perhaps six-penny worth at a time, but was neither opium nor any medicines left about in the wards. I never saw her give opium to any one. I was the first paid nurse appointed for the sick here. I asked the assistant master and also the guardians for medical appliances, but it was six weeks after I asked the assistant master for waterproof sheets that I applied to the guardians, and then I got them directly. When I left there were no night-stools, nor bed-rests, nor stomach warmers; and when I left the patients were still washing themselves in their chambers: these were such sick and infirm cases as could not get to the lavatory or bath-room; as to the towels, they were still insufficient, even after I got that which the matron called a complete supply. There were eight round towels and 24 small towels for the whole of the infirmary, which contains 50 beds. I used to get the sheets sometimes washed in the infirmary, but there is no washhouse there; but I was obliged to make the paupers thus wash the sheets at night, because there were only two to each bed and that was insufficient. It was Capes, who was a pauper nurse, who told me that the matron sold the rags, when I was obliged to tear up a sheet to put poultices in. The maggots which I saw were crawling on the beds and on the floor on which the beds stood. There were new beds which had been just supplied and were made of flock; I ripped open my own bed to see what it was made of, and I found it filled with flock, coarse flock, very hard and lumpy. The food for the sick was cooked at the workhouse, and brought from the workhouse to the infirmaries; it was brought on wooden trays covered with a cloth; the food was then sometimes cold. When I first came here a gentleman named Walker was the medical officer, but he was only about three weeks here when Dr. Firth came. I consider that the nurse, who died here about four days after I took office here, had insufficient nourishment, for he got nothing more than I have already described; but he got bread besides, but that he could not eat; he was unable to take solid food.

Cross-examined by the Clerk.—I applied for night nurses to the matron, and once I got one; and then the nurse was so bad that I did not apply again; there were no paid night nurses. The patients went into the new infirmary just as I came here. I was not told when I came here to give a list of the requirements of the infirmary to the guardians, but that I was to ask the master and matron for everything that I wanted. The chairman might have told me that I was to have the control of the infirmary. When the pauper nurses had to deal with a dirty case I may have given them stimulants, and this I paid for myself. Sometimes, in very dirty cases, the doctor would order stimulants for the pauper nurses. There were reasons why I did this; for instance, if the doctor ordered two ounces of stimulant for a pauper nurse, the matron sent me only an ounce and a-half. I did not complain of this, for the master said he wanted that which he did not send me for other paupers. I never sold any spirits to any pauper. I remember collecting some money from the pauper nurses, and with this a bottle of spirits was purchased. I did not tell the master of this. I do not think I acted wrongly in this, because it was during the Christmas holidays, for the nurses had told me before how very drunk they got the Christmas before, and I wanted to amend this; they said they were saving money for the same purpose to make merry at Christmas, and I said, "Do nothing of the sort;" and so the bottle of spirits was bought, and I took care that they should not get drunk, and they did not, for they got half the bottle on Christmas-eve, and half I think the next day. I did not know that acting as I thus did that I was breaking the rules of the Poor Law Board. I know that spirits ought not to be brought into the workhouse. The guardians were not very frequently in the infirmaries when I first came. The guardians spoke to me when they visited the infirmaries; they asked me if I wanted anything, and they asked me how the patients went on; they might have asked me if I had any complaints to make, but I can't recollect now. When first I made complaints to the guardians, those complaints were not remedied. I allude particularly to my own room; I complained of that and nothing was done, so I dropped my complaints, and this is the reason I did not complain of the imbecile women being beaten by Britton. I complained to the master and matron. I could not give Fairburn another nurse, for I had not one to give her; I did not tell the doctor of this treatment to Fairburn. I said nothing to the doctor nor to the chaplain. I complained only to the matron of the dirty state of the patients. When I say that the sick wards were mismanaged, I mean that a better supply of nurses and of appliances were wanted; but I did not ask the guardians for anything. I have written notes to the master for things when the guardians were meeting; but the master has told me he did not show my notes to the guardians, nor ask for the things, for he knew the guardians would not allow them, and then I let the matter rest. I did not call the attention of the medical officer to the state of the toes of the imbecile Fairburn, for there was no wound. I did not complain to the guardians, for they seldom came to the infirmary, and when they did, their visits were short; and, as I said before, my former complaints had not been attended to. I did not consider it to be my duty to complain to the guardians about Britton's cruelty. I frequently complained to the matron of this, and I looked to her to remedy it; but, at last, I did threaten to speak to the guardians about Britton, and then she was removed in less than a quarter of an hour. It was my firm impression that Britton had given opium to the patients, for on one occasion she told me that she had done so; and this was a case of death in the infirmary while I was there, that looked to me very suspicious. Britton attended to this case. I called Britton to look at the case, and Britton said she is in a nice sleep; but that same evening, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, that woman died, she was lying on her left side. The next day I told the matron that I feared Britton had given opium to this woman. I told

told the matron this in my room in the infirmary. While I was nurse here, the matron visited the wards almost every day, and the assistant-master came to the door and asked if I wanted anything, but seldom went over the wards, certainly not every day; but I can't say how often. I remember being examined by the guardians about the state of the towels, for an inmate wrote to the Poor Law Board about these towels. Some of the patients had towels of their own, nearly all of them. When I left this workhouse the supply of sheets was still insufficient. It was the master himself who told me that the guardians would not allow that which I wanted. I did not ask for bed-rests, but I told the matron how bad it was for the patients to wash in their chambers, and the doctor has himself seen this. I did not ask for air cushions. I asked twenty times for night stools, and twenty at the end of that, and this I asked of the master. I also pointed out to the matron that there was only one bed-pan. I did not ask for stomach warmers. I do not remember whether I spoke to the matron about the sheets, but she knew the number I had; the reason why I did not send the sheets to be washed at the workhouse washhouse was, that I had no time to do so, for I was obliged to get them washed immediately, and at night to have them ready by the morning. If I took a sheet over to be washed at the workhouse in the evening it would not have been washed. The flock in the beds appeared to me to be all sorts of rubbish; there were bits of carpet in the bed I opened, and bits of very hard flock. At first it was intended, so the master told me, to have the beds for the infirmary made in the workhouse, but that the guardians bought the beds in the infirmary cheaper than they could make them up in the workhouse, and this the matron told me, and this she told me when I complained to her of the badness and the hardness of the beds. I wrote to the master that I could not sleep on my bed; and after frequent applications I got another bed. I told both the master and the matron about the maggots, but the beds were not removed, and when I left this workhouse the maggots came out of beds that were soiled or wetted. I complained to the matron of the mutton broth and the beef tea, and it was remedied; that is, the beef was sent over to the infirmary, and the beef tea was made there. I first spoke of the badness of the beef to Dr. Firth, and he said, "Nurse, I can't alter everything at once, I must be careful in not altering too much at first." I pointed out to the guardians the state of the sick diet and the wine, and the meat altered, but not the wine. I understood that that was to be done the next time wine was ordered, and one of the guardians asked how much was paid for the wine, and he said he would pay the difference for good wine. There were two patients who were ordered by the doctor to have beer, one was Turner and the other Dummer, and they did not get the beer thus ordered for some months after it had been ordered by the doctor. I complained to the master of this, but not to the doctor. I did not hear about this beer, for I believe it was ordered before I came to this workhouse. I was never allowed to see the doctor's book until about six weeks before I left; the master, and particularly the assistant to the master, prevented my seeking it; the master sent for this book the moment the doctor went, and so I had no chance of seeing it. I did not complain to the doctor of this. I did not know it was my duty to look at the doctor's book. When I asked the master for milk for the arrowroot, he said that it had always been done without till Doctor Firth came, and he should think that they could do without it now, but I got some of the milk; if three pints were ordered I perhaps got two pints. I did not tell the doctor of this. I did not apply for more food for the old man who was dying when I came into this workhouse, but, when I did come in, he only got the allowance I have mentioned: several of the paupers told me they had to pay for extra poultices, but I can not name them; but one of these women came into the infirmary with bad legs, and her husband was in prison, but I don't remember her name; this might have been about Christmas, and this woman told me that if she had more than one poultice in the morning she had to pay for it, and that her mother paid the pauper nurses two shillings the week before when she was in the body of the house for such poultices; all who wore their own night dresses had to pay for the washing of them; I never saw a payment thus made; and the patients told me of this; this was the rule of the infirmary; this was the case with Sharpe. I heard the message given to Sharpe, and I went and spoke to Sharpe about it, and she cried, and then told me she had no money to pay for washing her night-dress, and I got the night-dress from Sharpe and sent it to be washed, as I have already said. I have heard one, the matron, say that the laundresses were drunk; but I have also seen the pauper nurses laughing and saying that the laundresses were drunk. I say that the man who died on the floor, while being led to the closet, I saw picked off the floor and being carried to his bed; the man's motion was on the floor. It was the way the poor were treated in the infirmary that made me say their lives were not valued. The inmates of the workhouse get a treat at Christmas, which is paid for out of the rates. I had the beer for the sick poor sent to the infirmary that I might myself give it to the sick poor. Before I left this workhouse I made a complaint to the Poor Law Board, and this was after I had given notice to quit this workhouse, and I went to another immediately afterwards with the sanction of the Poor Law Board; and my appointment was signed by the Poor Law Board immediately on my leaving this workhouse. On the 26th of January, I, having taken office here in the previous July, asked the guardians for an increase of salary, but I didn't get it. I was paid 20*l.* a-year with rations; and I therefore immediately gave the guardians notice that I should leave; but I told several of the guardians that I was willing to serve again if I got the things for the patients that I required. Before I left, the guardians gave me a testimonial of good character, dated March 21st, 1865, and on the 4th of the following

April I wrote to the Poor Law Board respecting many charges similar to those now under investigation; the charges I then made I thought quite enough without the others now being investigated. The Poor Law Board replied to me. The cause why I now bring all these charges is on account of the public good. I felt there was no good in bringing these charges before, but now that an association has been formed I bring forward these charges; nor have I been in any way paid money by the association, nor have I been promised any money by them, nor do I expect or wish to get money from them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart.—The beds in the infirmaries were not shown to the guardians, but the mattresses were. It has happened more than once that Fairburn was left for more than one hour in the closet. I had patients who passed their motions under them at night; there was no paid night nurse, and such motions remained there till the morning unless I had left one of the day pauper nurses up. There were a few bedridden cases in the wards, and in such cases the motions must have been left till the morning. Sometimes when I got up in the morning I should find sometimes five or six cases dirty in the way round, and sometimes perhaps one or two or three, but I have seen as many as three men dirty of a morning; and this was the case when I came, and it remained so when I left, for I had no night nurses. When I came I understood that the appointment of pauper nurses rests with the master and matron. One of my nurses was 65, one was 70, and the others about 60; they were infirm looking—at least, two of them. Two of the nurses could not read, neither of them could write; I did not entrust either the medicine or the stimulants to them; if I was out I did; if either of the pauper nurses sat up it was one of these old women. I know that the position of a paid nurse in a workhouse depends a great deal on the good will of the master and matron, both as regards comfort and the management of the poor, and to report the master or matron to the guardians or the doctor is a serious affair. Three was an instance in the Infirmary while I was here, of a man dying suddenly in this Workhouse Infirmary while at dinner; his meat was cut in large pieces, and while he was swallowing the meat he died; he was upwards of 80 years of age, there was no inquest. The medical officer saw the man a very short time after his death. I told the doctor that I was afraid that the man had died while swallowing a piece of meat too large for him, and the doctor said he thought he died from old age, and decay of nature; but I found a piece of meat sticking in the man's throat. It is customary in hospitals and in workhouses to give the pauper nurses some stimulant in dirty cases. I believe, from frequently having feeble patients placed on their left sides, that it was a practice to do so in order to hasten death. After I left this workhouse an inquiry was made here, but I was after that appointed by the Poor Law Board. I remember that at one time some of the sick patients got mutton chops, and I remember that these chops were stopped and slices of meat served instead, and this by the sanction of the medical officer; there were three patients who were ordered chops, and they got three slices of meat, and that twice these slices were cut from necks and shoulders of mutton. I can't remember whether legs of mutton were substituted while I was here, but the guardians said it was to be so; this was at the end of February, or the beginning of March, and I left on the 16th of April immediately afterwards. I say that the slices of meat came up cold and fat. I did not get a copy of my duties as a nurse under the Rules and Regulations of the Poor Law Board given to me. I remember Graham being put on mutton chops for diet; she did not get them regularly; they were not supplied to her, I gave her dinner from my own table twice, I had no chop to give her; I complained to the master that the chops were not supplied with regularity and when Mr. Firth put Paine on for mutton chops, I told him that I had only received one chop for two persons daily, and that I could not supply any more from my table, and the doctor went to the master about it; and directly after this the assistant to the master came to the Infirmary and scolded me for telling the doctor, and the assistant master said he should not hurt his hands in cutting chops for paupers; and that paupers had to eat what they could get before Dr. Firth came. Soon after, less than a week, all patients, namely, three, were taken off mutton chops, and they got either roast or boiled meat instead, and it was served partly cold and fat.

(signed) *Matilda Beeton.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Joseph Thomas Foster Firth,* taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall,* Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says—

I AM the medical officer of this workhouse, and have been so for two years. My salary is 35 *l.* per annum, and I find the drugs, and they cost me perhaps 12 *l.* or 15 *l.* a year. I think that I visit this workhouse almost every day, and the infirmary; I have never complained to the guardians of any mismanagement, or of any other thing in the infirmary. I have made suggestions as to requirements for the infirmary, and they have been always carried out. The ventilation has been improved; I have asked for an air bed, and for trusses, and waterproof sheeting; I got the things; I never heard of any case of cruelty in the infirmary. I must have known the woman called Britton, and the other nurses. I was in the infirmary at all times in the day, and sometimes at night. I never saw the nurses the worse

worse for liquor, nor did I ever see them brought home drunk. Mrs. Beeton never complained to me of want of sheeting or clothing; at times she has spoken to me of the wants of the infirmary, but I think that was just before she left this workhouse. I think that if Miss Beeton had spoken to me about rags for poultices, that I should have seen she had them, by speaking to the matron. I always found the patients had proper poultices when required. I never remember the wards smelling unbearably. I never remember having my attention directed to the beds. I think I can safely say Miss Beeton never spoke to me about the beds. I never heard anything about the maggots, but I might about the hardness of the beds, and this from Miss Beeton, but I don't remember this. Miss Beeton has never, to the best of my knowledge, complained of cruelty by the pauper nurses. I used to find the linen in the infirmary clean. I know from hearing how often the sheets there were changed, but the linen was generally clean. Miss Beeton complained to me of the mutton broth, and the beef tea, and this was told to the guardians by me; it was bad and cold, and an alteration was immediately made; this was about the time that Miss Beeton came here. There have been complaints, but not as a rule, of the meat being too fat. I am generally satisfied with the meat. I believe the stimulants are properly given to the sick; but Miss Beeton has mentioned to me that the wine was bad, and the spirits not so strong as they should be. Miss Beeton had no list of the stimulants or wine which the poor were ordered to have by me, but I always told her who was to have stimulants. I have had, I think, to complain of some of the sick not getting the beer I ordered for them; I reported this to the master and he altered it. It might be that I ordered a pint of beer for a man, and he would not get it for two or three days; but I never heard of a patient going for months without beer. Miss Beeton has complained to me of the quantity of the spirits being less than that I ordered; I got this rectified, and in consequence the beer and spirits were put under Miss Beeton's charge. I ordered anything I required for my patients, and I believe I got it; I trusted this to the nurse. At first Miss Beeton did not see my order book, but she did at last, but not long before she left; she could not possibly tell what I had ordered. I frequently changed the diet for the sick. I consider that if Miss Beeton knew that a patient did not get the beer I ordered, it was her duty to tell me of this. She never complained to me of a patient being kept for months without. I remember the case of a man dying in the infirmary, suddenly, while at dinner; I was immediately called in; he died from decay of nature, and nothing else. I did not examine the man after death. I remember the man who died on the floor of the ward, he was dying when I saw him. I never had any grounds for supposing that it was considered here that the sooner a pauper was dead the better. I consider the sick are treated exceedingly well, and very kindly in this workhouse. All suggestions which I have made to the guardians have been attended to. I have often seen the guardians in the infirmary. I never saw the patients wash in their chambers. There is one paid nurse in the infirmary. I have no faith in pauper nurses. There is no paid night nurse. At times some of the sick are in a very helpless state in the infirmary. I do not believe it possible that one paid nurse can look after these helpless patients at night and by day; they must be watched by pauper nurses. I do not in the least believe that the patients were given opium by Britton, nor do I know whether Britton took opium, nor did I ever hear of this matter until now. I find the conduct of the master, and matron, and assistant to the master, generally good to the inmates. If it had been a supposition on the part of Miss Beeton, that my patients' lives were in the least jeopardy, it was her duty to tell me of it; and, besides this, if she had such a supposition, and mentioned it to the matron, then it was the matron's duty to tell me. The pauper nurses who act by day must be the pauper nurses to act by night, if required. I do not know how many wash-hand-basins were provided for the sick in the infirmary while Miss Beeton was here. I never saw the patients washing. I am perfectly satisfied with the infirmary; the infirm wards in the body of the house are not what I wish. There are no water-closets in the upper wards there, nor have we bedridden patients there. I am here daily about one to two hours, three times a week, and oftener if required. I did not taste the wine Miss Beeton complained of. I occasionally order mutton chops for my patients, and I believe they get them. We have dietary tables. I am satisfied with the dietaries; infirm persons get meat three times a week here, and, on other days, soup. (*The dietary table was put in.*) I can order anything I please for the infirm poor, independently of the dietary. The man who died of decay of nature was 80. The sick have meat every day. The matron makes the arrangement as to whether the meat shall be boiled or roasted; it is at least roasted three times a week here. I am not aware of the fact, stated by the nurse, Miss Beeton, of the piece of meat sticking in his throat; there was no appearance of suffocation about the man. I was never told any thing about this meat. I believe the man who died on the floor was suffering from consumption or disease of the heart. I think that man ought not to have been taken from his bed to the water-closet. I think a bed pan should have been used; I do not think that this taking this man to the water-closet, was in itself enough to cause death; it must have exhausted him, and may have accelerated death. I do not know whether there were night-pans or not. I do not remember any patient dying in the water-closet. I do not remember a patient named Long, who died in the infirmary. There was no supply of stomach warmers in the infirmary, nor were they needed; nor do I know if there are any there now. There are no feet warmers, but there are hot-water bottles. When I first came, there were no night-stools (there were none when Miss Beeton left); there are basins to spit in. I remember something about Miss Beeton saying she had to get rid of Britton; but I do not remember if it was for cruelty or what it was for. I do not remember the names of the patients

whose beer was stopped. When Miss Beeton wrote to the Poor Law Board as to the beer not being supplied when ordered, the guardians investigated the matter; but it does not appear on the Minutes of the guardians that they examined the paupers whose beer it was alleged had been stopped; on this occasion the names of the paupers were not given. Miss Beeton had then left the workhouse, and the guardians went over the infirmary.

(signed) *J. T. Foster Firth.*

I remember the guardians asked me whether a slice cut from a joint would not be equally good for a patient as a mutton chop; the guardians thought the mutton chop too fat. I think I remember Miss Beeton complaining to me that Graham did not get her mutton chops; and then I complained to the master of this, and afterwards she got the chops regularly for the time ordered.

THE DEPOSITION of *Robert Jones*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM the Chaplain of this workhouse, and have been so for 12 years. I frequently go through this house and the infirmary once in every week, and frequently oftener. I speak invariably to some of the inmates. I have always induced them to speak freely to me by getting any little thing done for them when they complained. Generally speaking, I have not heard complaints of moment. I never heard any complaints of cruelty on the part of the nurses, or I should have at once taken means to stop it. I always, or nearly so, saw Miss Beeton at the infirmary; her attendance was most close, and a better nurse there never was in a workhouse. I always spoke to her on my visiting, and gave her an opportunity of speaking to me. I do not remember ever having questioned Miss Beeton about the sick, I was so satisfied with the appearance of everything. I always found the infirmary very clean, and I never experienced any bad smells in the infirmary; the sick were always most thankful for the attention paid them; they had opportunities of speaking to me when Miss Beeton was not present. The people in the body of the workhouse appeared to me to be as happy as people could be expected to be in a workhouse. Two-thirds of the inmates are very far advanced in life, and I remember the case of a woman who died at the age of 92 or 93, after having been for about 30 years here. The infirm poor were kept remarkably clean, so much so that in visiting the aged people in my parish both my wife and I have persuaded some of them to come to the workhouse on account of its comforts. I thought the master as kind as he could be, looking at his position and the necessity of his keeping strict order in the workhouse. I considered the food that was given to the inmates remarkably good, and the bread. I consider that the present dietary is quite sufficient. Miss Beeton never complained to me of anything but of the filthy state of one of the patients, and then she was about to leave; there had been a quarrel then between her and the master, and I have no doubt that in giving her evidence she has been warped by her feelings towards the master. I think that her evidence as to Britton is much exaggerated, and also that the evidence given by the paupers as to Britton is also exaggerated; for I always find persons in the pauper rank of life invariably exaggerate, especially when cruelty is concerned. I did not hear the examination of these paupers; but I heard most of their general statement. I have no means of producing positive evidence that the evidence of the paupers in this case was exaggerated, excepting from my knowledge of Britton. I knew Britton as one of the nurses, and I believe Britton may have beaten the patients as any one would punish a dirty child. There was a quarrel between Miss Beeton and the master; I was never present at any such quarrel. Miss Beeton told me she was at variance with the master, and this about the time she was leaving. Miss Beeton told me that the master had told the Board of Guardians that some of the pauper nurses had said that if Miss Beeton was not married she ought to be. She was most indignant about this, and rightly so; and she said she would follow up the master until such time as he made her an apology; and this I think was a quarrel between the master and Miss Beeton. I think the master did wrong in carrying this statement to the guardians, for Miss Beeton's character is unimpeachable.

Cross-examined by the Clerk:—I think that the expression of Miss Beeton, viz., "That on the whole it did not seem to her that a pauper's life was regarded in any other light than the sooner they were dead the better," is not justifiable.

(signed) *Robert Jones.*

THE DEPOSITION of *George W. Nichols*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a surgeon, practising in Rotherhithe. I was once medical officer of this workhouse; at that time the new infirmaries were not built. I was medical officer here for eight years; I remember a pauper nurse named Britton; she was nurse in the lying-in ward; she was very useful and efficient; this must be four years since. As far as I could judge,

judge, she was kind to the patients, especially to the children. I took all the midwifery cases; but if I was not in time, Britton took them; we never had a fatal case; she acted in this way for about two years. I was at all times in the lying-in ward and nursery; it is the same now, and used for a similar purpose. I never saw her intoxicated, nor even the least in liquor. She was in the habit of taking opium; no one ever complained of her cruelty.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Morrison*:—During the time I was here I found the master and matron, and assistant to the master, uniformly kind to the poor. I often saw the matron in the sick wards; I visited daily. Once I complained to the guardians of the quality of the wine given to the poor; I never tasted the spirits. The pauper nurses gave the stimulants to the sick; they are not fit to be trusted with stimulants, but I never saw them drunk in the workhouse; but I have seen them being brought home drunk to the workhouse, and the guardians saw this as well as I; still I got no paid nurses.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*:—I never saw Britton make a poultice; I never saw her put on a bandage; I don't know whether she could or could not do this. I do not know that she was removed from the nursery for cruelty to the people in the nursery; no one complained of her cruelty, to me; no one complained of being robbed of stimulants. The nurse was with me when I visited. I have seen the master visit the wards on the men's side frequently.

(signed) *George Nichols.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Robert Thomas Nichols*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a physician. Four or five years since I was assistant to Mr. Nichols, the then medical officer of this workhouse; I visited this house almost daily. I thought the sick paupers got on well; I never heard any complaints; they appeared to me to be kindly treated; the new infirmary was not then built. Whatever was wanted, either as to nutrition or stimulant, could be obtained for them; they were kept fairly clean. The master and matron appeared kind to the people, and asked how they got on, when they were ill; I often met them in the wards of the workhouse. In my time all the nurses were paupers; but I consider superintending paid nurses better; the pauper nurses always appeared to me to behave well. During the first 18 weeks that I was here, there were 35 persons died between the ages of 70 and 90. I never heard of any of the nurses ill-using the poor. Britton was there part of the time in the lying-in ward.

(signed) *Robert T. Nichols.*

THE DEPOSITION of *John Sandwell*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I ACT as assistant to the master here; I can't remember scolding Miss Beeton about the mutton chops; but I remember telling Miss Beeton that it hurt my hand to cut mutton chops, and I wished the patients could be served with joints instead, and eventually that was done by order of the guardians. The pauper nurses used to take the spirits from me to the head nurse, and at first it was sent to her in cups; neither I, nor the matron, nor the master, knew of Britton's character for cruelty. I knew nothing about the pauper who is said to have been sent in a filthy state from the workhouse to the infirmary. Miss Beeton sent for me one morning, and told me that if I did not take Britton out of the infirmary she would not stay any longer in the workhouse; and I immediately therefore removed Britton from the infirmary to the body of the house, and sent another nurse named Penn. I used to go every morning into the men's infirmaries, into both rooms; no one visits these wards at night, but I go as usual in the morning; I was always under the impression that the patients used the lavatories in the bath room. Miss Beeton has never shown any vindictiveness to me; I never stopped the dietary of the sick people; I never heard of any pauper paying for their washing in this house. I remember a pauper falling into a ditch at the back of the premises, and he was smothered there; his body was discovered in the ditch, and he was brought to the workhouse; there was an inquest held. I have no fault to find with Miss Beeton; I remember that Graham was on mutton chops; if the chops were not served it was an oversight. I remember Turner's case, and I know that beer was ordered; and my father thought it was served, and we all thought it was served; it was an oversight, which we rectified immediately. I can only remember Miss Beeton complaining once, I cannot remember the dates. I told Miss Beeton that if the beer was ordered the patients must have it; I have no recollection of Miss Beeton giving me a list of the people who were on beer. Generally my father compiled the list for beer into the doctor's book; I have sent a pauper down to the sick wards at night, but that was very rare; and when I could

not go myself, a carpenter who was a pauper; but when the infirmary was in working order I left this to Miss Beeton. I am very hardly worked; sometimes I am writing up to 11 at night.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkes*:—I, or my father, reported to the guardians all the requirements Miss Beeton made to us for the infirmaries; she asked but for a few things; I don't recollect her asking for bed-rests, or basins, or night-stools, nor did she complain of the towels; I never heard of the maggots but in Darby's case, and then they were very few, and the bed was immediately taken away and destroyed. She did not complain about the mutton broth or beef tea; she did complain once, and so I sent the meat to her for her to make it herself. I never heard of paupers paying for poultices; they were made of linseed meal.

(signed) *J. Sandwell*, junior.

The Deposition of *Mary Ann Sandwell*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am the matron of this workhouse, and have been so 11 years. I do not remember any pauper being sent from the body of this house in a dirty state to the infirmary. I remember Fairburn; she was imbecile. The doctor sent her to the infirmary. I did not examine her before she went to the infirmary. She must have been six months here. She never was bathed after she came in; a pauper nurse in the imbecile wards looked after their cleanliness. I did not see her before she went. Miss Beeton never told me, as far as I can remember, that she suspected one of the nurses, viz., Britton, of giving opium to the sick. When Miss Beeton was at the infirmary, my practice was to visit the infirmaries about three times a week. The guardians occasionally visited the infirmaries. I supplied a pair of sheets at a time for each bed, and they were to last for three weeks; but if Miss Beeton sent to me for sheets should have sent her them at any time, but she never applied for sheets. The nurses used to come to me for rags for poultices—the pauper nurses; and I gave them to the nurses for Miss Beeton. I never refused, but I had not always enough; sometimes we were short; we then sent some of our own, so they were never without rags. I saw the maggots on one bed only. Miss Beeton complained of her hard bed, and the bed was changed. I served out the beer and spirits and wine, and I served it as I got it, and I sent it by the pauper nurses to Miss Beeton. I do not recollect the case of the dying man who is said by Miss Beeton to have had so small an allowance of food. Miss Beeton did not complain to me about it. Miss Beeton has told me that the paupers had too much bread. I never knew their allowance stopped; if they were stopped, the master or the assistant master would know it. I never heard of the want of poultices or of the patients buying bread for poultices. These bread poultices were served out by a pauper in the workhouse. I don't know how they were charged to the guardians. I never heard any complaint about the poultices. I remember about Sharpe's nightgown, but I did not know that she or any one else paid the laundress for washing. The laundresses are not allowed beer here. Pool was rather inclined to a little drop. I don't remember telling Miss Beeton this, but I might have done so.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*:—I never saw Britton unkind to anyone; but once or twice I have heard that she was rather unkind. I don't remember removing Britton from the nursery. I can't remember how she got to the infirmary; I remember her in the nursery. I can't remember who told me that Britton was unkind; but I don't remember what the unkindness was. I remember Miss Beeton complaining to me of Britton, when she was removed from the infirmary; it might have been two or three weeks before Britton was removed after Miss Beeton first complained to me. This complaint was made in December (18 months since); I do not recollect whether Miss Beeton complained to me of Britton when the master was in Margate. I remember a pauper named Allen writing to the Poor Law Board, but I don't recollect what she wrote about; it was about the towels in the infirmaries. The guardians inquired then as to my visits to the infirmary, and it was found that I visited two or three times a week. When Miss Beeton complained about the paupers getting the bread, she did not tell me the nurses sold, but she showed me a drawer full. I suppose the nurses gave it to the patients, but I don't know and did not inquire. Waste bread should go to the pig-trough. I have sold rags, but they were my own. I sent the rags to be sold by a man, one of the inmates, and his name is Johnstone, and he is dead. I sold them to a man named Batt. I sold them about once a year, and got about 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, and that's the most I got. I commence my duties about 8.30 or 9, and plenty to do.

(signed) *Mary Ann Sandwell.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Hannah Graham*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a patient in the infirmary here, and I have been in the infirmary ever since it has been opened; there is a pauper assistant nurse in my ward. My ward is upstairs; the nurse's name is Johnson. I am not afraid of her; she is kind to me. I remember a nurse called Britton; sometimes I was afraid of her, for she used to ill-use the people. I have seen her frequently ill-use the sick poor. She was seven or eight months in my ward, and she was cruel the whole time. There was one poor woman called Fairburn that she used to ill-use dreadfully. I have many times seen Britton take Fairburn out of bed, and pour cold water on her, and beat her; and there was a woman called Asher, now dead, whom she ill-treated; she used to pinch her, and put boiling hot poultices on her, and the woman could not bear them. Miss Beeton did not see this, and I did not tell her, for I was too frightened of Britton to do that. The beds were every way bad in my ward; the flock was bad and hard, and pieces of rubbish in them. I never myself heard of maggots crawling out of those beds. I am allowed stimulants and always get them; but at that time there were no bed cards to show each patient what they were entitled to, but there are now. I have no complaint to make of the master and matron, or assistant to the master, not at all. I was at one time put on mutton chops for diet, and I got them regularly. Sometimes I got some dinner from Miss Beeton's table, and then I did not get a mutton chop. I believe it was cut, but I did not want it. I think Miss Beeton gave me some dinner, because she thought I could not eat the chop. I never paid for my washing, and I never sent my private things to be washed. Sometimes Miss Beeton spent a good deal of time in her own room; when she has not been called, I have not seen her for a day. Britton was very cross to me. The nurse's room is in the sick ward, but is boarded off from it, and there is a window in that boarding which looks into the sick ward; there was no difficulty whatever in getting her into the sick ward.

(signed) *Hannah* + *Graham*,
her
mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *Hannah Graham*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I HAVE thought over the evidence I gave here yesterday as to Britton. I do not wish to withdraw any part of that evidence. I do not consider that evidence exaggerated [Mr. Jones did not wish to ask any question]. I knew that the sheets of the beds in the infirmary were sometimes washed in the infirmary; the nurses did this: they washed them in the bath-room next the sick ward; they washed them at night. I am quite sure of this; they were washed in a pail, and they were dried on the landing-place of the staircase. The patients used to wash in their chambers, but this has been discontinued since Miss Beeton left.

(signed) *Hannah* + *Graham*,
her
mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *George Garret*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse, and have been wardsman of the men's sick wards for seven years, and I am always in the men's sick wards, and in the upstairs room, and it was in that room that W. Coleman died. I attended him as assistant nurse, and afterwards watched him at night. I recollect the day he died. I saw him getting out of bed, and I went to him, and asked him where he was going, and he told me to the water-closet. I told him he could not walk, and I offered to carry him; he was a young man of 22, and slightly made; but if I had had to carry him, I should have called another man, that is, one of the sick men in the ward; but he insisted on walking, and so I led him, and he dropped at the foot of the second bed as he was passing it; but I got him back on his bed before life left him, and that was all. I think Miss Beeton, who was there in a minute, was one of those who helped the man on to his bed, and some of the others helped; at this time we had no convenience to put under a sick man.

Cross-examined:—Sometimes in the night, before Miss Beeton came, when Capes the pauper nurse was not in the ward, I gave the medicine to the sick; I can read printing; I cannot read writing. The man died the same day, Sunday, at 12, in the middle of the day; he did not die at night, or try to get to the water-closet at night; it all happened by

day. I have often watched this man by night, and many more than him, but I don't know that I ever saw any sick man but him try to get out of bed who could not walk back. The woman Capes is the pauper nurse of my ward, and I am the wardsman; there is no pauper specially appointed to watch the sick in my ward at night but myself; but I also sit up by day. (Here the witness was proved to be able to read printing, but not writing.)

his
(signed) *George + Garret.*
mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *Maria Field*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I HAVE been here, off and on, for 12 years. I am a widow; I am a nurse in the infirmary, and have been so for two years nearly. I remember Miss Beeton. I have a very good bed, and I always had; I never remember the beds being bad in the infirmary; there were bits of bone in them sometimes. On one bed, and only on one, I saw some maggots; the woman who slept in this bed was very much afflicted, and she used to wet her bed; and Miss Beeton saw the maggots; we got another bed for the poor woman; she is now dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*:—I remember Darby; that was the name of the poor woman; she got no beer before Christmas; that might have been for six or eight weeks. Miss Beeton happened to see the book, and spoke about it.

her
(signed) *Maria + Field,*
mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *Robert Strannack*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM Chairman of the Guardians of this Board, and was so when Miss Beeton was elected nurse; I told her the guardians did not know much about infirmary business, and that as she had been in a hospital her election had been made as nurse here; I did not ask her to let the Guardians know what was wanted for the infirmaries, but to ask the master and matron for everything. The guardians, or some of them, used to visit the infirmaries I think every board day; I did not visit; the guardians gave all they were asked to give for the infirmary; I never heard of any complaint of cruelty in the infirmary, nor of anything improper there.

(signed) *R. Strannack.*

THE DEPOSITION of *William James Blake*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM a Guardian of the poor of this parish, and was so when Miss Beeton was elected nurse here; I took great interest in fitting up the infirmary after it was built, and I attended there from time to time after the sick poor got in there. I attended frequently with Mr. Miskin, another Guardian; the Guardians met fortnightly, and at their meetings some of them usually visited the infirmaries, and I was one; Mr. Miskin was in the medical profession, a surgeon now retired; I saw Miss Beeton on every occasion when I was there; I think my visits continued for 12 months to the infirmary. I asked Miss Beeton generally whether she wanted anything; from time to time, she did ask for things; I remember she called attention to the poultices taken off the sore legs of patients; she wanted some place to throw them away in, and she was supplied; she asked for a basket to put the dirty linen in and that was supplied, and many other little things. When I visited I visited the sick wards more generally; those are the two upper wards of the infirmary. I frequently asked the patients whether they were satisfied or had complaints to make, and they never made any complaints; they were sitting round the fire some of them; I remember the beds that were complained of. The master brought a complaint about these beds, and I with others went to examine them; the only complaint the master made was about lumpiness; I examined two or three of them, and Miss Beeton was present on the occasion; I heard nothing about maggots in them. Now I recollect myself, this lumpiness was not during Miss Beeton's time, but was since she left, and then the complaint brought about the beds by the master was after Miss Beeton left; the Guardians changed the

the beds. The wards during Miss Beeton's time were always clean and wholesome, and so was the linen, but I never stripped the linen down the beds in the sick wards to see that it was clean, but I have done that in the convalescent wards. I remember Miss Beeton saying that the food for the sick came up cold; it is cooked in the common kitchen of the workhouse, and it used to be cut up in this kitchen before it was sent across the yard and the garden to the infirmary; that practice is now stopped since Miss Beeton left; it is now sent in the joint in tin baskets and cut up in the infirmary; Miss Beeton made no other complaints to me; I know that Miss Beeton was desired to make all her complaints to the master and matron.

(signed) *W. J. Blake.*

Cross-examined:—I do not remember the case of the old man who died suddenly while taking dinner in the infirmary, and of whom Miss Beeton has sworn that a piece of meat stuck in his throat, and which she found there. I remember the case of the man who died on the floor of the infirmary, as stated by Miss Beeton. I cannot remember that any inquiries were made about this matter. I cannot remember the name of the man who died in the closet. I know there were no night-stools; I do not know whether they were ordered. I saw the pauper nurses when I visited, and I think that they were fit for assistant nurses. I never saw them try to lift a patient. I do not know whether they could read or write. There were no paid night nurses. There must have been, I think, some bed-ridden patients. I think the day pauper nurses were sufficient for night work. I have frequently visited the infirm wards attached to the workhouse. I don't know whether there were any bed-ridden cases there. I believe there are water-closets to each ward; there are none for the upper wards. Miss Beeton never complained to me about opium being given to the sick.

The Deposition of *Jane Sharpe*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I have been here four years; I am a patient in the infirmary, and I have always been a patient; I am in the lower ward of the infirmary; I have meat daily and half a pint of beer; my bed is comfortable, the sheets are changed once a fortnight; there is one pauper nurse in our ward, her name is Field; I remember Britton; she was a nurse in the infirmary, but not in my ward; but I have seen her act very cruelly to some of the patients, she was very cruel to a woman called Fairburn. I have seen Britton strip Fairburn naked and beat her on her nakedness, and this was in the ward where all the rest were, and this I saw accidentally and only once, for I was warded downstairs and do not often go upstairs. I have always had my beer; I have heard several of the patients upstairs complain of Britton's cruelty; I did not tell Miss Beeton about this; they used to talk of how cruel she was to the poor creatures; I did not like to complain; no one has been talking to me; I have had a note from Miss Beeton, but this note did not concern this house at all. She wrote this to me about a month after she left; she wrote on mere private business; I had not heard that there was any dispute or difference between Miss Beeton and the master and matron of this house. I have no complaints to make against any one, they have all been very kind to me and civil in every way; I remember two patients in the infirmary, one was called Turner, and the other Darby; Darby slept in a bed in my ward, and once she slept next bed to me. I remember when Darby got no beer at her dinner; I can't rightly recollect her having any beer; she was there for some time with me; Turner is in the ward now; Turner is not quite right in her head. When first Miss Beeton came Turner and Darby had no beer, but after a time they got it; (Darby died 12th December 1865) I think Miss Beeton got the book and saw they were to have beer, and so I think they got their beer; Miss Beeton mentioned it in the ward; I saw maggots come out of Darby's mattress; I had to pay for washing my night dress which was my own night dress, and I wore it in the infirmary, and I had no other given me to wear. On one occasion my night dress was sent back to me unwashed because I had no money to pay for washing it; night dresses were not allowed to young people in the ward where I was; Darby had a night dress belonging to herself; she used to send it to the wash, but I don't think she had to pay for that; I don't remember any one else having to pay for washing but myself. There was a woman called Pearce, who is here now, who told me she had to pay for her flannels being washed; I had to pay a halfpenny for washing my night gown; I paid this to a laundress called Pool, an inmate of this workhouse; I remember Miss Beeton pinning a bit of paper on my night gown and writing on it "Please wash this and charge it to the Guardians." I have no reason to think that the master knew this; Miss Beeton told the matron about this washing of my night gown, and I know this because Miss Beeton told me so. I knew nothing of the rules of the house, and I did not know whether it was right or wrong to pay for it; I had never been in this house before nor in any other workhouse, my friends gave me a few halfpence and so I paid; I remember Field went out for a holiday and came home intoxicated; I did not see her thus intoxicated; she was locked up and afterwards dismissed for getting drunk, and this I was told.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkes*.—I saw the Guardians in the infirmary from time to time, and I did not complain of anything; at one time the meat was very fat, but that was remedied;

remedied; I did not mention this washing to the matron. The young people in my ward were not allowed night dresses, for they wore none; none were supplied, excepting to the old people; the young people slept in their chemises, and I slept in my own, which I afterwards took over to the infirmary; I used to pay for washing my night dress before I went to the infirmary; in the new infirmary every one had a night dress; I paid for my washing once a fortnight.

(signed) *Jane Sharpe.*

The Deposition of *Edward John Clery*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am a Catholic Priest; I attend at this workhouse from time to time, and have done so for about one year and eight months, and I have visited the infirmary, and I have visited the Roman Catholic paupers in the workhouse. No pauper has ever complained to me so as to make the complaint of importance; I never heard any complaints in the infirmary, but I have heard complaints out of the house, from an inmate of the house, but that inmate was not, as I think, in the infirmary; her name was Macaulay [not in the workhouse during Miss Beeton's time]. I always thought the people in the house and in the infirmary were very well attended to; they appeared quite clean and comfortable, and were generally well taken care of, so far as I could see; that was my impression; I never found the infirmary foul from foul air; I was in the house more than once in 14 days on an average; I never had any complaints of the master and matron of any importance; Miss Beeton did not complain to me. I remember Catherine Ann Dowlan in the infirmary, she was one of my flock; I have given her a few pence occasionally; she made no specific complaint to me; she appeared satisfied with the treatment she was receiving; she did not complain to me of the unkindness of the nurses, so far as I recollect, and the contrary is my recollection, nor did she tell me that the nurse had taken the money I gave her away from her.

Cross-examined.—I never but once visited the infirmary by night, and then the air was not foul; I never encourage paupers to tell me their grievances.

(signed) *E. J. Clery.*

The Deposition of *Henry John Hambrook*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 19th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am the parish beadle, and in that capacity I attend coroner's inquests, and swear the jury. I remember a man who was found in a ditch, dead, adjoining the workhouse garden. This about 28th December 1862. His name was Daniel Fisher. There was an inquest, and the verdict was, Accidentally smothered in a ditch. There was no fence to this ditch.

Cross-examined by Dr. *Anstie*.—The authorities missed the man, but did not know where to find him, and he had been there for two days, and search was made when he was missed. The man was 72 years of age.

(signed) *Henry John Hambrook.*

The Deposition of *Harriet Capes*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I am a nurse in the infirmary on the men's side. I have been there ever since the infirmary wns opened, and four years in the old sick ward. I remember a woman named Britton. She was on the women's side. I know a very little about her. I did not like her; she was nasty tempered, hut I know nothing about her.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hart*.—I do not remember a sheet being cut up for poultice-rags. Sometimes, when we have been short of white, we have had coloured rags. We were not often short. I had a great many bad leg cases in my ward, but I had always linen enough; if no white ones, then coloured. Miss Beeton used to give us the rags. I never heard of rags being sold out of the workhouse; I never said such a thing, and I saw in the paper that I said the rags were so sold, but I never said so. No one has spoken to me about the rags; the men have all read it in the papers; I had a man called Johnstone in the old

old wards but not in the infirmary; I have nothing to complain of here; I saw the Guardians in the infirmary sometimes, and they asked if any one had anything to complain of. Miss Beeton was hasty sometimes.

her
Harriet + *Capes*,
mark.

THE DEPOSITION of *Eliza Leary*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Rotherhithe Workhouse, this 18th day of June 1866,

Who says:—

I AM in the infirmary of this workhouse as a patient; I have been there seven months at first and about six months now. The first time I was in the infirmary the beds were not so good as they are now; they were hard, there were bits of flints and bones in them, but there was some flock; I never saw maggots in them.

Cross-examined:—I remember Britton in the infirmary; I saw Britton very cruel to the patients; I saw her beat Fairburn very severely, and two others I saw her beat, and this because they had soiled themselves. Several in the ward told me that Britton took opium, and that when she could not get it she was cruel; I never heard it said that she gave opium to the patients. When Britton went, I did her work; my health was good, but I had a very bad leg, and "Mary" helped me; she is a little weak; she could always do what I told her to do, and she is a good working girl; I know nothing about the opium given to the patients by Britton; she was nurse in my ward; I never paid for my washing to the laundress; Miss Beeton supplied us with a bottle of spirits at Christmas, once I paid her 2*s.* 6*d.* for spirits at Christmas, and also a little rum.

her
(signed) *Eliza* + *Leary*,
mark.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from *Matilda Beeton* to Mr. *Farnall.*

Sir, Monday, 9 July 1866.

I HOPE you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you, as I feel it somewhat a duty, having read in the papers a few days since an account of your inspection of workhouses. Now, sir, I do not think anything like justice is done you by saying you ought to have known of the evils that have been proved to exist in workhouse infirmaries. I am sure the Press would agree with me if it were known how you have been deceived, and the trouble that has been taken on some occasions to do so; and I do not hesitate to say, it would be hard for the inspector, even if his visits extended to three times a week to the same house, to find out the real evils while so much deceit is practised upon you by the managers, of which I speak from experience.

I well remember, sir, your visit to the Rotherhithe Infirmary; the master accompanied you. When there, you asked me about the nursing, the food, and other things; I think you will recollect I gave you the most favourable answers. In this I knew I was doing wrong towards you, but I now confess to you I was afraid to tell the truth of things to you, through the master being with you. Before leaving the infirmary you pointed out what you thought were defects, and said you would make a report in your visit book.

A few days afterwards I was called to the master's office on business of the infirmary; I then asked the master if you had written anything in your book; he replied you had, and allowed me to see it. At the same time he said, It is all very well for Mr. Farnall to say this is right and the other wrong, but the Board do not bind themselves to act up to his suggestions, or they might have nothing else to do.

Under these circumstances things remained nearly as they were. I found the same deceit practised at the Strand and Newington as I did at Rotherhithe, every possible means used to deceive the guardians and the Poor Law Inspector.

Your visit to the Strand was known in the morning, as you were expected later in the day. I need not say the patients were courted, the place put in order, and the matron begged me to put the best side of things as she was going to bring a friend round the wards in the afternoon. This friend proved

to be yourself, and when you came into my room and asked me some questions. I answered yes where I ought to have said no; this I did, fearing the master or matron would hear me, or you would tell them, and then I might have been reported for the same, and that is anything but pleasant, the rod being shook over a subordinate officer, inasmuch as they are told they must mind how they leave their appointment, or the Poor Law Board will not sign another for them. This rod was shook over me, sir. I have spoken of your visit being known at the Strand a few hours previous to your coming, but you will understand that made but little difference; as soon as the Poor Law Inspector passes through the lodge it is known all over the house, and one has to run one way and one the other to hide such things as perhaps you ought to see; this is done by the master's orders, and he engages your attention perhaps only a few minutes; this I witnessed on more than one occasion. Many things I could name to show how utterly impossible it is or has been, to find out what is going on in a workhouse, unless things are pointed out by those more closely connected with it than the inspector is, or the Boards of Guardians, if not guardian, ought to have known, who professes to look over the wards every week. I think it has been proved to the public that horrors of the worst kind have existed in workhouses, and guardians have admitted they did not know of such things, also that they did not wish such things to be; if that is true, they, like the inspector, must have been deceived by the managers.

Now, sir, I think you will know there are some good paid nurses in workhouses, and some pauper nurses better than others. Supposing in your visits you find a patient with bed-sores, a thing that will occur in any hospital, even with the best possible attention, I think so far as my experience tells, it would have been unfair to either nurses for you to expose the workhouse patient, without being told it had arisen from neglect or want of proper appliances, and I am positive no one could tell the cause of it unless told, or saw frequently for themselves. Many other things I could easily point out to show how the eyes may be deceived in the sick wards, and not the less so when a party inspecting is told every attention is paid by the managers, who now ought to have all the credit of bad treatment in workhouses. For my part, I always had a wish to make known to the guardians, or the Poor Law Inspector, any defects, believing they were the ones who should or could remedy them; this I was not allowed to do, and I think many other nurses would agree with me that for us to complain would be, for certain, the loss of our appointment. At the same time, I am willing to stand my ground, and say, instead of the Poor Law Inspector and Boards of Guardians being blamed, the faults rest with officers on the establishments; such has been my experience of the workhouses where I have held office; and begging, sir, you will accept this imperfect written letter as an apology for my not having done my duty by you in not making known how things really were conducted in the infirmaries of which I was head nurse.

And remain, &c.

Mr. Farnall. *Matilda Beeton.*

I have received this letter from Miss Beeton relative to the Rotherhithe inquiry, and I wish it to be annexed to my Report on that inquiry now before your Board.

11 July 1866. *H. B. Farnall.*

— No. 4. —

TESTIMONIALS of *Matilda Beeton*, furnished by her to Mr. *Farnall.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London,
16 September 1862.

I HAVE much pleasure in bearing testimony to the character of Matilda Beeton, who has been a nurse in the medical wards for the last two years, which time she has been under my own daily observation. As an intelligent, active, kind and attentive nurse, and fully competent to perform all the duties usually required of persons in her position, I can strongly recommend her, and feel sure she will give satisfaction in every way.

E. Baker, Matron.

Bawdsey Vicarage, Woodbridge,
1 June 1864.

My opinion of Matilda Beeton having been requested, she has resided in my parish for very many years, perhaps 10, taking care of her grandmother.

I have never had reason to entertain anything but a good opinion of her. For the last three years or so she has been out of my observation, at a distance; but all the reports I have heard of her have been in her favour.

For the rest of her life she has been in her father's house, of whom I have the highest opinion as a most respectable and conscientious man, residing in the parish of Alderton adjoining, but close under my own continual observation.

A. Tighe Gregory,
Vicar of Bawdsey, Suffolk.

79, Wimpole-street, London, W.,
2 June 1864.

Matilda Beeton has acted as head nurse of the female patients in the London Fever Hospital for about two years. Her duties have been very onerous, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which she has discharged them.

She thoroughly understands the duties of a nurse, and I have always found her willing and obliging.

Charles Murchison, M. D.,
Physician London Fever Hospital.

75, Gower-street, 2 June 1864.

Mrs. Beeton has been the head nurse in the female wing of the London Fever Hospital for a year and a half. She has had the responsible management of a number of patients, that have occasionally exceeded 100, and has had the control of as many as 14 or 15 nurses at one time. In this position she has discharged, to the best of my knowledge, her duties with diligence and assiduity. She appears to me to take a real pleasure in doing everything to promote the recovery of her patients, and I am convinced she will bring the same good qualities to the discharge of any nursing duties she might undertake. She leaves the hospital not in the best of health, but this circumstance is greatly owing, I believe, to her having been overworked in the course of the epidemic of typhus that has lately filled her wards to an unprecedented extent.

George Buchanan, M. D.,
Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

32, Paradise-row, 8 November 1864.

I have great pleasure in strongly recommending Mrs. Beeton to the Committee in whom may be vested the appointment of matron to the Hull Infirmary. I have had excellent opportunities to form a correct opinion of her, and can faithfully say she would bring to the performance of her duties zeal and knowledge. Her correct deportment, kindness and firmness of manner, unwearied attention to the wants of the sick, and the thorough knowledge she displays, render her a valuable acquisition to any public institution.

J. S. Forbes Firth,
Physician and Surgeon, &c., Medical Officer to the
Workhouse and Parish of Rotherhithe.

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15 March 1865.

The Rev. Robert Jones, incumbent of All Saints, Rotherhithe, and chaplain of the workhouse, earnestly recommends Mrs. Beeton as a head nurse for the Foundling Home of Compassion. Mrs. Beeton has been the head nurse of the workhouse infirmary of which the Rev. Robert Jones is chaplain, for about nine months. During that period he has had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with her competency to fulfil the duties of the appointment she seeks. He can unhesitatingly vouch for the efficiency with which she has done her part at Rotherhithe, and he believes her to be a person capable of undertaking in the fullest manner the same duties at the Home. She is scrupulously clean, and active and painstaking, and in every way fitted not only to take part in, but to superintend the general affairs of a home such as that of the Foundling.

Board of Guardians, Rotherhithe, Surrey,
21 March 1865.

THE guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, have much satisfaction in testifying to the good services of Miss Matilda Beeton, late head nurse of the infirmary of the workhouse, which situation she held nearly 12 months, and during all which time she displayed great ability in her duties, and attention to the patients.

She left the situation of her own accord.

Signed by order of the Guardians,
R. Strannack, Chairman,
James Ford, Vice-Chairman.

St. Luke's, Chelsea, 1 June 1865.

MATILDA BEETON is qualified to act as superintendent nurse to this workhouse.

Thomas Dubian, Medical Officer.

398, Walworth-road, 9 August 1865.

MRS. MATILDA BEETON was head nurse to Newington Workhouse during the past four months. Having the entire supervision of its sick, she performed her duties to my complete satisfaction, and they were onerous. She is intelligent and considerate.

H. M. Simmonds,
Medical Officer to Newington Workhouse.

Dean-street, Soho-square,
12 April 1866.

I BEG to certify that Miss M. Beeton occupied the position of head nurse of the Strand Union Infirmary from the 23d August 1865 to 27th March 1866, during which period there was an average of 200 sick cases weekly, and 300 infirm and disabled.

There was no other paid nurse, and therefore the labours were very considerable, and the duties very onerous; this, understand, led to her voluntarily resigning her situation.

I have pleasure in stating that she appeared to me to be very intelligent, active, and efficient, and I can confidently recommend her to fill a similar situation, either in a voluntary hospital or the infirmary of a workhouse.

Josh. Rogers, M.D., &c. &c.
Medical Officer of the Strand Union, and of the
Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, Haymarket.

I HAVE to request that these testimonials may be annexed to my report on the official inquiry at the Rotherhithe Workhouse.

16 July 1866. *H. B. Farnall.*

— No. 5. —

STATEMENT of *Matilda Beeton* referred to in Mr. *Farnall's* Report (*see* page 1.)

"My Experience in Workhouses."

ON the 9th of July 1864 I took office, as head nurse, in Rotherhithe Infirmary, where I had 50 patients sick and infirm; with this number I found I was really able to personally superintend the actual nursing, which is as much as one paid nurse can do with any satisfaction to herself or those by whom she is employed; for this number of patients I had four pauper nurses, all of whom were old and inexperienced; two could read but neither could write.

I had no night nurses or scrubbers if patients were very ill; I had to watch them at night myself, or make the pauper nurse do so, who, perhaps, had been working or scrubbing hard all day. Under such circumstances what attention could I expect the sick pauper to get?

Of the four nurses allowed me three were all I could expect them to be; drunk only when they had the means or the chance of getting anything to drink; the fourth was a confirmed drunkard, so much so, that I was in constant fear of her doing bodily harm to the sick patients. She would beat them till they were black with bruises, more especially those who were unable to help themselves and friendless; this nurse, I think, had had the charge

charge of the female sick ward for more than two years; and I found, by the patients, that they lived in fear of her, and only by giving her their beer, or other nourishment, could they feel themselves safe to ask for the most trifling thing to be done for them. When I went there many of the sick patients were dirty, and their bodies crawling with vermin; one poor old woman, age over 80, was completely alive with them. The first morning I attended to the dressing of her legs I found the sores full, and on closer inspection I had to do things to her body too indelicate for me to name.

I complained to the matron and assistant master, and was told she had always done very well till I came there; they supposing she did not like a paid nurse over her. I must therefore do the best I could with her, as there was no one in the house she could put in her place.

I then complained of the dirty state the patients were in, when the matron said I must get used to all that, as workhouses were not like hospitals. I believe the master and matron were often delighted to find me in trouble about what I thought was really mismanagement in the place.

When I had been there about four months, I had a pauper sent to the sick ward from some ward up at the workhouse. I understood this poor creature had been in the house for some time; she was an imbecile; when she came to me she was very dirty, her hair matted, her finger-nails long and grimy, her toe-nails measured, some of them, 2½ inches long, the big toe-nails had actually worn the second toes bare to the bone. This poor patient I believed sensitive to all her sufferings, and yet she was the victim to the most cruel treatment from this inhuman pauper nurse; she was often dragged out of bed to the closet, and would have been allowed to remain there for an hour or two but for my interference; and on the nurse going to her and finding the bed wetted or soiled, she would pinch her, then wait her opportunity to beat her, when I should be gone on the male side of the infirmary.

One morning I had an occasion to leave the infirmary for about three hours, and on my return was told by some of the patients that they fully expected she would have killed her; they said one called out murder; another said, "Oh, that poor thing must die before head nurse comes back." All this I told to the matron, but found she had not a heart to feel for the poor imbecile.

This state of things went on till one morning I sent for the master to come to the infirmary. Immediately on his coming, I told him he must that moment remove the sick ward nurse, or I would go and bring in the guardians to see what could be done in the shape of finding me another nurse; the master, fearing I should do so, very reluctantly ordered what he thought a model nurse to the body of the house.

I do not think I am wrong in saying many a poor creature went to their home long before the time, by the hands of this inhuman nurse. It was my firm impression that when patients had got bad and troublesome she gave opium, put them on the left side, and so they passed out of this world as natural deaths.

It appeared to me the pauper nurse had the whole control over the sick, as I was told by them the matron did not visit the sick wards more than about once a fortnight, and the master sometimes not for weeks. I knew the master not to come in the wards more than once in five or six weeks. Such was the state of nursing when I entered on the duties there, and how things continued some of the time I was there.

Respecting things for the use of the patients, there was an insufficiency of everything throughout the whole infirmary.

There were no waterproof sheets, no air cushions, no bed-rests, not one night stool, and but one bed pan, no feet nor stomach warmers; there were no basons, patients had to wash their face and hands in their chambers; there was a bad supply of towels, the same used for wiping the patient on had to serve for a tea cloth, and every clean and dirty purpose.

The sheets were only changed once in three weeks, except on beds that were soiled, and for the changing of those I had to make the pauper nurse wash some in a pail every night, to be able to change the bad patient in the morning. I had no sheets allowed extra for the more sick patients, neither was the soiled things allowed to go to the laundry to be washed. I often had to let patients lie without sheets while I had some washed and dried, otherwise they must have laid wet and dirty, risking bed sores. When I first went there poultice rags seemed almost unknown; it was with the greatest difficulty I could get such things from the matron, and have more than once taken a sheet off the bed and cut it up for poultices. At the same time I was informed the matron was sending the rags out to be sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* a bag full.

The bedsteads were iron, and bars at the bottom, straw mattresses and hard flock beds and pillows; these beds, when wetted, would smell so foul that the wards seemed unbearable, and the maggots would crawl from them by hundreds; such a bed and pillow were given me to sleep on, and I often had to rise, dress myself, and finish my night's rest in my chair, my bones aching from the hardness of the bed.

There were no cupboards or lockers; if the patients could not eat all their food at any meal they would put it in a piece of paper or rag and lay it under their pillow.

As regards the sick diet, I considered on the whole it was insufficient; the mutton broth and beef tea were only mockery, the meat was more often than not one lump of fat, and nearly cold, so that a patient very ill could not eat it; the wine given was called port, but very different to what I had given in hospitals; the gin and brandy were always mixed with water before I got them served to me. The beer was very good, but the sick paupers did not always get it when the medical officer ordered it, as Mr. Sandwell, the master, used his pleasure in serving me with what the doctor ordered. I knew patients to be ordered beer for months and never taste it.

Milk in the sick ward was never heard of till I asked the doctor to allow it for arrow-root; then the master made a great fuss about it. On my going there a poor man was lying very bad; he lived about four days after I took the duties there; the only nourishment given him in 24 hours was one pint of arrowroot made with water, and two ounces of so called port wine. If the master heard of a patient lying very ill, for days before they died he would stop their diet, bread, and butter, and seemed to think it a pity to waste any kind of nourishment upon them.

I was informed that, before I went there, if patients were ordered poultices, and had more than one a day, they had to pay the pauper nurse for it, or go without some of their meals and give the bread for their poultices. I learnt some of the nurses made 2 *s.* per week selling poultices.

I had forgotten to say nightdresses were not allowed for the sick patients, with the exception of three or four of the union blue, made out of the skirts of worn out dresses. Patients were allowed to wear their own if they could pay for the washing; and I found they often had to sell their nourishment to do it. One Monday morning a poor creature, who had been a cripple 36 years, sent her nightdress to the wash; she, it appeared, had not got the money to send with it, and the pauper laundress soon sent it back with a message that when she sent the money the nightdress would be washed. I overheard this, and went into the ward, took the nightdress, and wrote on a piece of paper, "Please, laundress, wash Sharp's nightdress, and send the bill to the guardians." This circumstance I named to the matron, when she said there was no harm in it, as patients might as well spend their pence so, as any way else. I often heard of those pauper laundresses being so drunk that they were unable to work for hours; this I would sometimes hear from the matron herself.

About three weeks before I left, I had a patient die on the floor in the middle of the ward, as a patient was trying to lead him to the closet; this would show the necessity of bed-pans or night-stools in sick wards.

On the whole, it did not seem to me that a pauper's life was regarded in any other light than the sooner they were dead the better.

I was informed that, just before I went there, a pauper had gone out at the back of the workhouse, and next day was found drowned in a ditch adjoining the workhouse garden; he was got out, put in the dead house, no inquest, but buried as a respectable natural death; I do not know what tale is told to friends of paupers dying under the like circumstances.

I left Rotherhithe workhouse 16th April 1865.

Matilda Beeton.

23 April 1866.

— No. 6. —

Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
20 July 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Farnall, a report of his inquiry into the allegations contained in a statement made by Matilda Beeton, late the paid nurse at the workhouse, in reference to the general management of the infirmary and sick wards at the workhouse, together with a copy of the evidence which he took on that occasion.

As Mr. Farnall's Report, together with the evidence, have been moved for, and will be immediately laid before Parliament, the Board think it desirable to postpone their communication to the guardians respecting the report until the guardians have had an opportunity of seeing it.

The Board will communicate with the guardians in the course of a short time upon the general subject of the present state and condition of the sick wards of the workhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. A. Earle*, Secretary.

R. S. Hawks, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the
Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

— No. 7. —

REPORT of the GUARDIANS on their previous Investigation into the COMPLAINTS of *Matilda Beeton*, and the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

On the 11th April 1865 the Poor Law Board transmitted to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, a copy of a Letter which the Board had received from Matilda Beeton, setting forth certain matters of complaint.

On the 22d May 1865 the Board received from the Guardians the following reply to such complaints:—

Miss Beeton's Complaints.	*The Guardians' Reply.*
1. THE master has reported to the Board of Guardians that the nurses of the infirmary say, that if I am not a married woman it is time I was. I am not; therefore the charge, if true, would be making me live a guilty life. The supposed party in my guilt is a respectable officer under the Poor Law Board.	INQUIRIES were made by the guardians as to these reports, and they found that they emanated from some garrulous old women; therefore they dismissed the matter from their minds, and considered that it was much too trivial to speak to the head nurse on the subject, considering that, by their doing so, it would probably hurt her feelings.
2. I do not think I have given the master, or any one else, any reason to entertain a bad opinion of me. I have been subjected to the worst of treatment; the pauper nurses being allowed to repeat things to the master, and for him to report the same to the guardians without my having been in one instance acquainted with it, so that I might defend myself.	The master has always reported to the guardians that Miss Beeton was a most efficient and clever nurse, and devoted herself to her duties.
3. I was elected here as head nurse on the 30th June 1864, and entered upon my duties on the 9th July, which duties I have discharged in every way satisfactory to the medical officer. On finding the duties heavy for want of more nurses, and those I had being old and inexperienced, I thought I could not remain long at a salary of 20 *l.* per annum, but I passed on as comfortably as I could till Christmas, then thinking I would look for a more comfortable place, or more salary, which I did, first making application to the guardians for an increase of salary; after which I received a note stating that they could not accede to such application.	The medical officer states that Miss Beeton, during the period she held the office of head nurse, discharged her duties to his entire satisfaction. Miss Beeton asked that her salary should be raised to 30 *l.* per annum (*see* copy letter sent herewith, A.) The guardians considered that, after so short a service, they would not be justified in raising her salary 50 per cent. Had she asked for an increase of salary the guardians would probably have taken another view of the case.
4. On the 9th of February I sent in my resignation, giving the usual notice, when I tried for a situation, which I succeeded in getting, and should have entered on the duties the same day as leaving Rotherhithe. On the 1st March, the Visiting Committee of Guardians came round the wards of the infirmary; after having gone over the wards, and, having expressed themselves satisfied with what they saw and heard of the patients, Mr. Miskin, one of the guardians, asked me why I was leaving; I told him I was not comfortable, and the guardians promised, on electing me, they would make some	The guardians had already supplied the head nurse with everything she asked for up to the time of her giving notice to leave. Mr. Miskin, one of the guardians, did have the conversation referred to by Miss Beeton, and consulted his colleagues on the matter, when it was resolved not to take any further steps until after the election, advertisements for which had been inserted.

Miss Beeton's Complaints.	*The Guardians' Reply.*
alterations in my apartments if I suited, which they have not done, and he said he would speak to them, and he had no doubt they would do a few little things to make me comfortable if I remained, as they were all satisfied with the way I discharged the duties.	
5. After that he spoke to some of the guardians in my presence, and they seemed willing that I should remain. I was pleased to find my services appreciated, and offered to remain at the present salary; and I thought it was understood on each side that I should be re-elected; I was asked if I would put on a piece of paper what I wanted done, but I replied I would rather go before the Board, as I did not want much done for myself, but I wanted to ask for some things for the use of the patients.	As Miss Beeton did not send in any letter to the guardians they could not re-elect her. The advertisement required written applications for the situation (*see* copy advertisement sent herewith, B.)
6. On the guardians leaving, they said they would send for me in about half-an-hour, but did not do so, and I received no communication from them whatever, but on the 9th March a young person was elected here as head nurse, who is living, I am told, as cook and general servant at Romford Union, at a salary of 16 *l.* per annum.	This was in consequence of Miss Beeton not having sent in any letter or application. Martha Wood, the person appointed, produced to the guardians several testimonials which were very satisfactory. She was nurse at Romford Union, and for 18 months had also to take upon herself the matron's duties.
7. I knew nothing of what the guardians had been told about me till the 7th March, when I heard the master had been spoken to about me on the day in question, and that his reply to the guardians was, "I do not think it would be any use doing anything for her, as she would not remain long there; there was a man came from Shoreditch Workhouse to see her, and that he did not know if they were married, but his impression was they were, and if not, the nurses said it was time they were."	The guardians asked the master whether he thought Miss Beeton would remain, and he stated his opinion that she might possibly be married before long, in which case she must leave; he denies stating that he believed she was already married. The reports before referred to had been investigated by the guardians before the 7th March.
8. It is quite certain that what the master said made a great impression on the minds of the guardians, as they did not trouble to communicate to me that my services would or would not be required after my notice was up, which was on the 9th March. I felt hurt at the treatment; more so, because up to that time the guardians had, on seeing me, treated me with the greatest kindness and respect. I have always been treated kindly by the chaplain and Doctor Firth, and but for his kindness and attention, combined with liberality towards the sick paupers, I should not have remained so long in this workhouse.	What had been stated about Miss Beeton made no impression whatever upon the minds of the guardians. They could not put her in nomination for the reason above stated, viz., that there was no written application, as required by the advertisement. Previous to the advertisement for election of a nurse being issued, one of the guardians asked Miss Beeton whether she would withdraw her resignation and remain; this she declined to do.
9. My opinion of the master on first knowing him the same as it is now, that he did not understand the patients having all or what the doctor allows them, for of that I have	The medical officer states that, to the best of his knowledge, the pauper patients have received what he ordered, and he never found out to the contrary; he never had any

Miss Beeton's Complaints.

I have had proof in his not giving beer when ordered by the doctor, and saying the man was a lazy blackguard, and should not have it, and the assistant master would not let me give beer to a poor creature paralysed and suffering from idiotcy, saying she did not want it. I should think the patient was on beer before I came to Rotherhithe.

She has had it about, say, a month.

10. Some five or six weeks since, the doctor put two or three patients on mutton chops, being ill, and from the nature of disease had considerable loss of discharge, where it was necessary they should have plenty of nourishment; and their meat allowed was partly cold, and so fat that they could not eat it. The assistant master complained to me, and said if the doctor was going to make this an hospital he might do the work himself, as he would not break his hands in cutting mutton chops for the paupers, but that he would do it till Board day, then he would put a stop to that, as patients had to take what they could get before Dr. Firth came here.

11. I had not been here long when, to my surprise, night after night, I found vermin crawling over my clothes, and on examining the bed clothes and some of the old female patients, I was horrified at finding their bodies covered with vermin.

I complained to the matron, but little notice was taken of it, no further than she said such things would be in workhouses.

Later in my time I had an old male patient sent to me from one of the wards of the workhouse; he was put to bed in the sick ward, and on my going to the bed side one of the patients called out, "Don't go too near that bed, nurse, as he," meaning the patient, "is swarming with vermin"; and on my removing the clothes, I found his body was covered with them; his hair and whiskers were matted, and he looked the picture of distress and misery. I at once reported the case to the master, when he said, "Dirty old Irishman; he is not fit to be down here; I shall have him brought back again." I told him he was very ill, and must remain there, and that I was paid to be head nurse to the Irish as well as the English.

Then he said he must leave him till the doctor came, and hear what he said to him.

12. On leaving the master's office, I told him as a head nurse, I should be ashamed

The Guardians' Reply.

any complaint or statement from a patient that he had not been given what was ordered.

The master states he has always given the patients everything ordered by the medical officer; he denies having made any statement of a man being a lazy blackguard.

The assistant to the master states he declined to allow the nurse giving beer, as the medical officer had not ordered it.

The chops were altered by direction of the guardians to mutton cut off the shoulders, and this alteration was made with the knowledge of the medical officer.

The guardians, who frequently visited the infirmary, have seen the patients' meat there, and it was hot.

The patients never complained, although they are individually frequently asked by the guardians whether they were comfortable or wanted anything, and their answers have hitherto invariably been satisfactory.

The pauper patients have every opportunity of making complaint to the guardians, if necessary.

The assistant to the master admits that he did complain of the extra work in cutting chops, but he continued to do it until the alteration made by the guardians.

During the investigation instituted by the guardians in consequence of Miss Beeton's letter, the nurses have been examined, and they state that there had been some cases where the paupers had vermin upon them. The guardians consider it was the duty of the head nurse to report any such case immediately to the Board, whereupon the matter would have been at once investigated.

At this length of time, the nurses and others have forgotten the names, and the master and matron never had any complaint whatever from the nurse, except in one instance.

The medical officer states he has not seen any patient with vermin in the infirmary.

The master admits stating to the nurse, in one instance, that it was extremely difficult to keep the Irish free from vermin, and that it could not be altogether remedied in workhouses.

The guardians believe that Miss Beeton did wash this man. It was so stated to

Miss Beeton's Complaints.

to take the doctor to him in that state, as he could only order him to be cleansed.

When I returned to my wards I found I had no one that liked to do anything for him, and I took him out of bed, cut his hair and whiskers off, had ready a pail of water, and washed him, putting him in bed with everything clean before the doctor came; the old man did not forget to thank me a hundred times over for what I had done.

13. There are no basins allowed for the use of the patients; they have to wash their faces and hands in their chambers; there is not one night commode in the infirmary; there is one bed pan in the women's sick ward, but the men are dragged to the closet as best the patients can get them there, and they often complain to me in having to get out of bed to assist in carrying patients to the closet, and to wait in the cold till they are ready to be brought back to their bed.

Last Sunday week, I had a patient die on the floor in the middle of the ward as a patient was trying to get him to the closet.

14. When the sheets in the sick wards are only changed once in three weeks, except on beds that are soiled, and I have had as many as 30 sheets washed in the infirmary in a week, having nothing but a pail to wash them in, and then to dry them the best way I can; otherwise my patients would often have had to lay wet and dirty, risking bed sores.

15. I am told, before I came here, scarcely a piece of washing was done for a sick pauper unless paid for, and it appears some had to sell their nourishment to pay for it; I witnessed some of it, and I believe the matron knew of it and encouraged it.

I also heard that when patients were ordered poultices, if they had more than one

The Guardians' Reply.

them by an inmate of the infirmary. Why did she not bring this case before the guardians at the time, or at some time when the visiting committee went over the infirmary, which they did nearly every Board day?

The guardians find this statement to be correct, and consequently eight washhand basins have been at once ordered, also one night commode, and one bed pan for each ward.

Had the guardians' attention been called to this by the head nurse, these things would have been supplied. The guardians told her to let them know what she or the patients required; the infirmary being a new thing to the master he did not know all the requirements.

The guardians consider that if any complaint had been made by the patients about waiting in the cold, it was the duty of the head nurse to report to the medical officer or guardians.

In the instance of a patient dying on the floor, the guardians find, upon examination, that he insisted upon getting out of bed, although urged not to do so; the witness states that it was not for the purpose of going to the water-closet, but apparently a last effort of expiring nature.

The matron admits this to be the case; she states this was customary in the sick wards when she was appointed to the office. The guardians have ordered that sheets be supplied once a week. The head nurse received instructions to send all dirty linen to the laundry, and not to wash anything at the infirmary. In this instance no complaints were made to the matron or the visiting committee. It appears that the head nurse had sheets washed at night, and dryed on the balustrades.

Had the guardians been aware of this it would have been stopped, as there is a laundry at the workhouse sufficiently large for all purposes.

This accusation is distinctly denied by both master and matron, and the only thing that the guardians can discover is, that there are a few females who retain some of their own clothing (with the consent of the master and matron, although certainly not required). With respect to these things, the paupers either wash themselves or ask another

Miss Beeton's Complaints.	*The Guardians' Reply.*
one a day they had to pay the nurses for it or go without some of their meals, and give the bread for their poultices.	another pauper to do so, and the guardians believe that this has occurred with respect to two women; but both the matron and the paupers state that the workhouse linen is always regularly supplied clean. The guardians can find no instance of patients having to pay for poultices. It is distinctly denied by both master and matron, and the medical officer states he never had any reason to complain of the want of supply of poultices.
15 *a.* I cannot boast of clean wards, but they are kept as clean as I can, and as far as I have nurses to do it. The nurse in the men's infirm ward is over 70, the one in the sick ward is 65; her work is to clean her ward, which has 14 beds, always occupied, to clean her kitchen, bed-room, closet, bath-room, lobby, flight stone stairs, and to fetch everything for her patients from the workhouse, besides washing the soiled linen and poultice rags.	The guardians, during their frequent visits, found the wards of the infirmary clean, and never had any complaint as to patients not having clean sheets. The head nurse never applied, either to the guardians or the master, for extra help; she would have had it had she done so. The guardians have now ordered extra help in the infirmary.
16. The patients, male and female, have always been very respectful to me, and appreciated what has been done for them. The nurses, too, with one exception, which happened a month since; she went out for a holiday, was drunk, locked up in the station-house. The master had her fetched home next day; she was drunk in my ward from gin brought in with her. I spoke to her about it, when she called me a b—y whore, thief, liar, and told me to go to my husband, as I had one, and the master knew it. Two hours after, I was told what the master reported to the guardians; I do not think the nurse has ever been spoken to of her conduct to me. Whenever I have complained to the master he has told me I should find the people out to be a bad lot in the workhouse. I am sorry to say I have found the master out.	The guardians, as before stated, have, upon inquiry, when visiting the infirmary, found that the patients all spoke extremely well of Miss Beeton, and in consequence they, upon her application, gave her a testimonial, a copy of which is sent herewith (C). The guardians find that Miss Beeton's statement about one of the inmates being drunk is correct, but the master denies any knowledge whatever of the language used by the woman. Miss Beeton did not report the circumstance to him; had she done so he should have had the name entered in the punishment book for the guardians to determine upon.
17. On speaking to the nurses of why, or what reason they had to report such things to the master, they said they had none, and that nothing of the kind would have been said had the master not spoken to them about it first; and they further say, that the words made use of by the master in the board room were spoken by him in the presence of all the nurses in the dining room, Sunday, February 26th.	All that the master did was this: he heard the report, and he reported it to the guardians. As before stated, they made some inquiries and found it emanated from some old women who could not be relied upon in anything; they came to the unanimous opinion that it was idle gossip, and dismissed the subject from their minds. The master positively denies having mentioned this matter in the dining room, or before any of the paupers.

The Guardians of the Poor have directed me to convey to the Poor Law Board their surprise at the step taken by Miss Beeton. She was asked repeatedly by several of the guardians to withdraw her resignation previous to the advertisements being issued for a successor;

successor; this she declined to do. She did not send in any application for her second appointment, and consequently could not be put in nomination.

After the appointment of a successor, she agreed to remain for a short time until M. Wood could come. She then applied to the guardians for a testimonial, which was immediately given. After that she remained five weeks at the infirmary, during which time she frequently saw several of the guardians, and no complaint or hint of there being any grievance or anything wrong was given by her, notwithstanding the guardians always asked her how she was going on, but immediately after she leaves she sends her list of grievances and accusations against the master and matron of the workhouse to the Poor Law Board.

The guardians are, however, thankful that such a letter has been received, as it has enabled them to remedy some matters that required amendment; and also to test whether the master and matron have been negligent or otherwise in their duties; and from the investigation they have made, although there are some instances where the guardians have directed the matron to be more particular, especially as regards the linen, they have come to the resolution that, in the main, Miss Beeton's charges against the master and matron are without foundation.

(A.)

Gentlemen, 26 January 1865.

I BEG leave to ask an increase of salary, 10*l.*; having given the place a fair trial, I find I cannot remain for the present money.

Head Nurse, Infirmary.

(B.)

HEAD NURSE.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, are prepared to receive applications from respectable females between the ages of 30 and 45, for the appointment of head nurse for the workhouse infirmary. She will be required to write a good hand, and to be able to keep accounts. The salary is 20*l.* per annum, with board lodging, and washing. Applications must be sent to my office, No. 61, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, on or before Wednesday, the 29th June instant, accompanied by testimonials as to general fitness for the office; and candidates must attend the Board, at the Workhouse, Deptford-road, Rotherhithe, on Thursday, the 30th June instant, at two o'clock p.m., when the election will take place.

By Order,

17 June 1864. *R. Shafto Hawks*, Clerk.

(C.)

THE Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, have much satisfaction in testifying to the good services of Miss Matilda Beeton, late head nurse of the infirmary of the workbouse, which situation she held nearly 12 months, and during all which time she displayed great ability in her duties, and attention to the patients.

She left the situation of her own accord.

Dated this 21st day of March 1865.

Signed, by order of the Guardians,
R. Shranack, Chairman.
James Ford, Vice Chairman.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Matilda Beeton.*

THE Poor Law Board addressed a letter to Matilda Beeton, dated the 24th June 1865, to the effect following:

The Poor Law Board learn that the guardians have inquired respecting the charges

charges made against you by the workhouse master, and find that they rest on mere idle gossip.

The guardians and the master, as well as the medical officer, appear to have been satisfied with your conduct, and the master always reported that you were "a most efficient and clever nurse." The guardians, as the Board understand, gave you a testimonial accordingly.

The Board also learn that the guardians have inquired into the matters of which you complained; and that they have now remedied some of them. The guardians would have done so earlier if you had, in your capacity of nurse, made these matters known to them.

With respect to the charges made by you against the master and matron, the guardians having inquired into them, have come to the conclusion that they are without foundation.

ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the INQUIRY lately held by the METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR into the COMPLAINTS of Miss *Beeton* against the Management of the ROTHERHITHE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY; and, of the REPORT of the GUARDIANS in their previous Investigation into the COMPLAINTS of the same Person, and the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

(*Mr. Dudley Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

518.

Under 4 *oz.*

STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 June 1866;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORT made by *R. B. Cane*, Esquire, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board, after an Inquiry held by him on the 4th and 6th June 1866, into certain ALLEGATIONS made by *Matilda Beeton*, in reference to the TREATMENT of the SICK in the STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE."

Poor Law Board,
25 June 1866.

ENFIELD,
Secretary.

REPORT of *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board, on an Inquiry held by him into *Matilda Beeton*'s Allegations in reference to the TREATMENT of the SICK in the STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

Sir, Ealing, 11 June 1866.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th instant I began, and on the 6th instant concluded, an inquiry into the allegations made by Matilda Beeton, late nurse at the Strand Union Workhouse, on the subject of the management and treatment of the sick poor in that establishment.

The inquiry took place at the Strand Union Workhouse, and it was attended by the guardians, as well as by several members of "The Committee of the Association for the Improvement of Workhouse Infirmaries," of which the medical officer of the workhouse, Dr. Rogers, is, I believe, a member.

It appeared to me that certain Members of this Committee were, in fact, the complainants in the case; and that Matilda Beeton might be regarded as a witness merely, the complaints not having been preferred directly by her, but having, as I understood, been forwarded to the Board by the Association in question.

I therefore assented to the presence of the Members of the Committee, and allowed them to suggest questions to the witnesses, which, under other circumstances, I should not have felt myself justified in doing.

I annex a copy of the evidence taken, and in considering it, I think it will be convenient if I should class the several complaints under the following heads—

1. The want of space, the imperfect classification of cases, the defective ventilation in the sick wards, and in the other wards of the workhouse containing sick, infirm persons, and children under medical care.

2. Insufficient nursing and attendance upon the sick.

3. The improper and irregular giving of medicine.

4. The supply of diet for the sick; the short weight of rations; the badness of the cooking; and the quality of the soup supplied to the infirm.

5. The theft and sale of beer, &c., by the patients and nurses, and the sale of milk by one class of inmates to another.

6. The badness of the washing, the drunkenness of the washerwomen, and the defective supply of linen for the sick.

7. The omission of the master to visit the wards daily, in accordance with the regulations for the government of the workhouse.

8. The uncleanly state of some of the patients in the sick wards.

1. As regards the complaint "want of space and over-crowding," it will be seen that Matilda Beeton deposed to the fact that there were two sick wards,

one for men and the other for women. Each ward contained 20 beds, and when full, which was almost always the case, each ward, at night, contained 19 patients and one nurse. In the daytime, these wards were used also as day wards for sick persons, who, owing to the want of room in the sick wards, had been sent at night to sleep in other wards with the infirm and other inmates of the house.

With two sick wards only, proper classification of cases could not be effected; indeed, no more than the separation of the sexes could be maintained in these wards.

These statements were uncontradicted, and I have no reason to doubt their accuracy.

Matilda Beeton considered that each of these sick wards "contained five or six more persons (at night) than they should have held for the good of the patients;" and she considered also, that the "crowding of these wards was a disgrace to the whole authorities of the Strand Union." She described the ventilation of the wards as being very imperfect, and the air, especially in the morning, as very offensive and impure.

Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, stated that each inmate of the two sick wards, when they were full, would have a cubic space of 748 feet; he thought that the beds were too close together, and that regard being had to the comfort of the patients and the convenience of the attendance, five beds should be removed from each ward. He entirely concurred in the remark of Matilda Beeton, that the crowding in these two wards "was a disgrace to the authorities of the Strand Union." He further stated, that the sick had much less space in other parts of the workhouse than they had in the sick wards; that in the nursery, which is occupied by day and by night, each occupant had only 218 cubic feet of space; and he added, that "no infant's life could have been long preserved in the nursery of this workhouse, in the condition in which it was during the last winter." He had formed this opinion simply and solely on the fact of want of space. He did not say that any infant died in that nursery from that cause (want of space), but that mesenteric disease was of very frequent occurrence. He was aware that the guardians have an establishment at Edmonton, to which children, when they were two years old, are sent.

2. The Insufficient Nursing and Attendance upon the Sick.

Matilda Beeton represented, and I doubt not accurately, that when she was the nurse at this workhouse, she had charge not only of the sick in the two sick wards above referred to, but also of the "infirm" in the infirm wards; and that on the whole there were about 22 wards for her "to look over." There was also a nurse in each ward, and one or two "helpers." There was always a night nurse stationed in each sick ward, and also in the infirm wards, if she wanted them. There were two men nurses in the male ward, all the rest were women. All were paupers, but they received a trifling weekly payment, were allowed extra rations, and were clothed differently from the other inmates of the workhouse. She added that there was a sufficient number of nurses, but that they were not all of them competent to perform their duties; one of the nurses was, she believed, dischargrd for incompetency, during her own period of office; the nurse who succeeded her was more fit, but not thoroughly competent. Neither of the two men nurses was fit for the duty entrusted to them; they were not strong, in bad health; one had been a patient himself and was not wholly recovered; they were both very willing, and did as well as they could, and as well as their strength would permit. None of the nurses were "skilled nurses," and she thought the sick should be attended to by "skilled nurses" only. Another nurse, a man named Butler, had formerly been a "potman;" he knew nothing of the duties, was not strong enough, could not lift a patient, had "bad legs," and was so infirm that another pauper, who was affected with chronic consumption, helped him and divided his wages with him. These nurses could make a poultice in their way, but could not apply a bandage. She, herself, was the first paid nurse that had ever been appointed at the workhouse.

Dr. Rogers, the medical officer, concurred in the opinion that the nursing, at least for a portion of the time that Matilda Beeton was in office, was a disgrace to the authorities; confirmed the statement of the former witness as to the bodily and general incapacity of Butler, and of his being assisted by a consumptive patient; described the circumstances under which the man was engaged; and

and related the difficulty which he consequently had to contend with in the men's sick ward.

3. The Improper and Irregular Giving of Medicines.

Matilda Beeton admitted that it was her duty to administer the medicines to the sick; she tried to do so, but failed; the duties in that respect were so many that she could not perform them. She gave medicine in particular cases when requested to do so by the medical officer, or if she thought the case a peculiar one, but the other paupers got their medicine from the pauper nurses. The medicine was given "anyhow;" some that was given to one patient at one time was given to another at other times. The medicines were fetched by the pauper nurses direct from the surgery in the workhouse, where they were made up; written or printed directions were placed upon the medicines; some of the nurses, however, could not read well, some could read fairly, some could not read writing at all. When the medical officer once complained to a pauper nurse that a dose of medicine had not been given, she (Beeton) told him that it was her duty to see to the medicine being given, but that she had not done so because the guardians had imposed so much on her. She meant him to understand that she was unable to give the medicine not only in that particular case, but to the whole of the sick generally. She did not give particular directions to the night nurses as to the medicine at night; she left them to act upon the written directions of the medical officer.

Dr. Rogers, the medical officer, deposed that he had been obliged to admonish the nurses for not giving the medicines in the right quantities, and at the right times, over and over again. He had no reliance on several of the nurses, though he had in some. He thought that the administration of the medicines by the pauper nurses "a sham" to a very great extent.

4. The Imperfect Supply of Diet for the Sick; the Short Weight of Rations; the Badness of the Cooking, and the Quality of the Soup supplied to the Infirm.

Matilda Beeton deposed that sometimes the beer would be stopped; the tale told would be, there was none in the house; thought it was the master's duty to see the food and beer served; did not think he did so. Had been in the kitchen; thought the paupers weighed out the food, and had charge of the weights and scales; had complained to the master as to alleged short weight of rations, and on one occasion such a fuss was made, that she found that instead of doing the inmates good, she had done them harm, and, therefore, did not complain any more. Thought the cooking very bad indeed; the meat was more often over dressed than otherwise, the "goodness" was taken out of it. The inmates complained of the quality of the soup; that they could not eat it; gruel had been put into it; it was a constant complaint.

The master admitted, however, and it is a fact, that it has sometimes happened about five or six times in six months whilst Matilda Beeton was in office, that there was a short supply of beer. He found that the measure used was too large, and his estimate of the quantities required had been too small. None of the sick or of the infirm, he said, had been kept without beer. The beer, under these circumstances, had only been withheld from those who had been entitled to it in return for work. He denied that the food was badly cooked. Although he could not himself attend to the weighing of the food, the duty was not entrusted to paupers, but to petty officers. It was true that the surplus gruel was sometimes put into the soup, which, however, improved its quality. A complaint had been made to the matron that some rations were short of weight the day before. The complaint was not brought to her knowledge until the day after, and then the fact could not be tested by weighing the rations complained of.

5. The Theft and Sale of Beer, &c., by the Patients and Nurses, and the Sale of Milk by one class of Inmates to another.

Matilda Beeton alleged that "she could see that both nurses and patients bought, borrowed, and sold." She often "had to complain to the matron of able-

able-bodied paupers roaming all over the house, apparently with the view to buy or beg from the sick. One of the women in the laundry had told her that the head pauper laundress obtained from the different nurses of wards beer to sell from the patients, and that she received a profit from the sale weekly. She did not doubt that some of the wine was sold by the nurses for the patients, or given by the patients to the nurses in order to secure more attention from them; had reason to suspect that sometimes the wine, &c., was stolen from the patients by the nurses; once saw a nursery woman taking a pint of milk to the sick ward from the nursery; believed it was the practice of the nursery women to take the children's milk and sell it to the sick at one halfpenny a pint.

Dr. Rogers deposed that it had been represented to him that "the male pauper nurse, in whom he had placed much confidence, was robbing the sick;" he referred the matter to the master; it was inquired into; the complaint was "somewhat confirmed," and the man was removed from the ward.

The master deposed that he believed that beer may have been sold from the sick and infirm wards, but that the instances were very exceptional, and whenever such offences were brought under his notice, he had directed the attention of the medical officer to them, and the offenders were punished.

He did not think that beer, spirits, or wine were stolen from a sick person whilst Matilda Beeton was the nurse. He knew only of one instance in which a patient had parted with his beer and a portion of his gin. This was done voluntarily, as a return for a kindness shown to him by another inmate. Did not think the traffic in beer, &c., was carried on to any extent by the pauper nurses; should have known it if it had; felt confident that the allegation that the nurses sold beer to the laundry woman, who made a profit of it, was utterly untrue.

The matron knew nothing about the alleged sale of beer, spirits, &c., by the nurses, and no representation on the subject was ever made to her. It was not reported to her, either by the medical officer or the nurse, that milk had been taken from the nursery and sold in the sick wards. On one occasion particularised by her, some milk had been brought from the nursery, as an act of kindness, for a woman who was very ill. She never suspected that there was any traffic in milk of the kind described, and felt sure that the mothers in the nursery would not sell the milk, and thus deprive their children of their daily food.

6. The Badness of the Washing, the Drunkenness of the Washerwomen, and the Defective Supply of Linen for the Sick.

Matilda Beeton deposed that she found some of the patients had to pay for their washing; and that the washing was most disgracefully done. It appeared to her that there were plenty of women in the laundry to do the work well; knew they were often drunk, and unable to work. Was ashamed to go to the bedside with the doctor, and did not like him to see the sheets, they were so badly washed. Alluding to the case of Evan Owen, she said, "At that time I was not amply supplied with linen."

The matron denied that the washing was "disgracefully done." It was generally fairly done. It was done for the patients sent by the guardians to the seven chief hospitals named, without complaint from any of them. Some of the inmates of the workhouse had complained, perhaps once in 12 months, that the washing, as regards certain articles, was not properly done; but Matilda Beeton had the remedy in her own hands; she could and did return such articles to the laundry when she pleased. It never happened, that she knew of, that there was not a sufficient supply of linen for the sick. There was a full supply for each ward. It was evident that the supply was sufficient, as a whole, because Matilda Beeton admitted that if she at any time had not enough for one ward, she borrowed from the store in another.

She had not seen the washerwomen intoxicated. On "liberty days," and after some of them had been out to chapel on Sundays, it was apparent on their return that they had been drinking. She could not say they were unfit for work, except in one instance only.

The medical officer could not say that he had ever noticed that the sick were ever insufficiently supplied either with bedding, linen, or clean clothes.

7. The

7. The Omission of the Master to visit the Wards daily, in accordance with the Regulations.

Matilda Beeton stated that the matron mostly came round the wards every day. The master very seldom came; only on a Thursday, and then with the guardians.

The master admitted the fact. His duties, he said, in other respects were so heavy, that he was almost always confined to his desk. Now that those duties were somewhat lighter, and now that he had some assistance in performing them, he was able to give more attention to his duties in visiting the wards, &c.

8. The uncleanly state of some of the Patients in the Sick Wards.

Matilda Beeton said that when she first entered on her duties, 18 out of the 20 women in the sick wards, either had "vermin," or what would have become "vermin," on them.

This was admitted by the matron. The women had, for the most part, been recently admitted; they had been placed in the receiving ward; they were ill, too ill to undergo the ordinary cleansing discipline; they were examined by the medical officer, and under his orders removed to the sick wards. It was afterwards discovered that they "had vermin" on them. When this was known, proper means were taken, and the women were relieved as speedily as possible.

Such, I believe, may be regarded as a statement of the main complaints which I investigated; and such were, in effect, the answers which were made to those complaints. Those complaints, however, were somewhat modified, and changed in their appearance by the cross-examinations of the nurse and of the medical officer; and with the view to show how far they were so modified and changed, I will go over the complaints again, under the heads and in the order in which I have recited them; quoting from the cross-examination, relating to each separate charge.

1. Want of Space, imperfect Classification of Cases, defective Ventilation in the Sick and other Wards containing Inmates under Medical Care.

The nurse said the sick wards were so crowded that there was not room to get between the beds conveniently to attend the sick. The nature of the diseases of the patients made the rooms very offensive; the medical officer complained to her of the bad smells in the morning. There were means for ventilating the rooms at night, but she did not think they were sufficient; she said that the medical officer was aware that the wards were too full, the ventilation imperfect, and the air bad and impure.

The medical officer said that when he first entered upon his duties about eight years ago, it did not occur to him that the sick wards would not properly contain 20 beds. After he had been in office about two years some dormitories were converted into the present sick wards. The alterations were made at his suggestion, the guardians acted with his concurrence, and under his advice. When these alterations had been made, he thought there was proper provision for the sick at that time; at that time he was satisfied with the state of those wards; during the last three or four years, however, he felt that these wards did not contain sufficient cubic space during the winter months especially. "I altered my opinion as to the sufficiency of the size of the wards, because I found the atmosphere was so impure when I went of a morning; probably they were not more foul, three or four years ago, than they were eight years ago. I gained greater experience, however, and came to the conclusion that during the winter months these wards were not large enough. The two sick wards were the best wards, and are very hot in the summer; the increased cubic space was obtained by taking away the old ceilings, and carrying them up to the roof. The faults of the wards were aggravated by being converted into "roof wards" (they were so converted on his suggestion and with his approval). The alterations made a considerable improvement at the time, and the atmosphere became much more pure. The wards cannot be effectually ventilated, however, owing to the peculiarity of the form of their construction.

It will be still borne in mind that they were constructed under his advice, and with his approval. In answer to one of my questions, he said, "I do not know that

I have made any reports to the guardians with exclusive reference to the state of these two sick wards; it never occurred to me to do so. My dissatisfaction with the sick wards proper, has not been so marked as my dissatisfaction with the rest of the house."

Notwithstanding these admissions, the medical officer stated in the first instance that he entirely concurred in the remark of Matilda Beeton, "that the **** crowding in the two sick wards was a disgrace to the authorities of the Strand Union."

2. Insufficient Nursing and Attendance upon the Sick.

Matilda Beeton stated that she considered the "nursing (as well as the crowding) of the two sick wards was a disgrace to the whole authorities of the Strand Union." She afterwards added, however, that there was a sufficient number of nurses, but they were not all of them competent to perform their duties. The nurse in the women's sick ward was discharged, on the application of the medical officer, for incompetency. She was succeeded by a nurse who was more competent, but not thoroughly competent. Matilda Beeton never saw any of the nurses otherwise than in a sober state. She might have seen some of the pauper nurses the worse for drinking, but not actually drunk.

The medical officer entirely concurred with Matilda Beeton in considering that "the nursing (as well as the crowding) of the two sick wards was a disgrace to the whole authorities of the Strand Union." He added, however, this important qualification: "This remark is applicable to a portion of the time of her (Matilda's) service." At one period of the time there was a "peculiarly inefficient nurse in the women's sick ward; she was in office three or four months, more or less. In the men's sick ward the condition of things was frightful, part of the time when Matilda Beeton was here. For a month or five weeks the state of things was so bad that I could not bear to go into the place. Up to January last I did not see much to object to in the men's sick ward, because I had not found out what was going wrong. We have two paid nurses now, and things are going on much more comfortably."

3. The improper and irregular giving of Medicine.

Matilda Beeton said it was her duty to administer the medicine to the sick; she tried to do so, but failed; the duties were so heavy she could not perform them in person; she gave medicine in particular cases when requested by the medical officer, or if she thought the case a peculiar one. She had told the medical officer that it was her duty to see to the medicine being given, but that she had not done so because the Board had imposed so much more duty upon her than she was required to perform by the advertisement. She could not remember any particular case in which a poor person suffered from the medicine either having been given improperly, or not given at all. She added, "as I cannot name any particular case of this kind, perhaps I had better say nothing more on this subject."

The medical officer stated, that since the introduction of paid nurses, the medicines have been given more regularly.

4. The supply of Diet for the Sick, the short Weight of Rations, the badness of the Cooking, and of the Soup.

Matilda Beeton, owing to the number of the patients, could not see that the diet ordered for each patient was given to each; the food was given by the pauper nurses; as far as her recollection and observation went, the diet ordered was supplied to each patient; she could not name any particular case in which any one suffered from the want of food, or for want of the particular diet ordered by the medical officer. No sick persons ever complained to her that they were not duly supplied with food. The quality of the meat was good; as far as she knew, the sick always got the wine and spirits ordered for them. After alluding to the alleged short weight of food, &c., she said, "Perhaps I have no reason for thinking that short weight was given in any instance." When she was required to explain as to the "fuss" made by the matron on this subject, she said she meant that the "matron went on at them (the inmates) for not sending their food back to be weighed."

The

The medical officer said the master and matron always shewed the greatest desire to attend to his wishes in regard to the diet of the sick. It never occurred to him, that any of the sick in the sick wards were not supplied with the food ordered; occasionally, though rarely, a patient had complained. Certainly there was never any such neglect or irregularity as to induce him to report on it to the guardians. It never occurred but once during the eight years of his service, that a patient complained to him that he did not get the wine, beer, or spirits ordered for him. Had heard beer had been withheld from the sick; did not pursue his inquiry, because of the delicacy of its nature.

5. The Sale of Beer, &c., by the Patients and Nurses, and the Sale of Milk by one class of Inmates to another.

Matilda Beeton could not say what became of the wine, &c.; had no doubt that some of it was sold by the nurses for the patients, or given by them to the nurses to secure more attention. She had reason to suspect that sometimes wine was stolen from the patients by the nurses, but no patients had ever complained to her that their wine had been stolen. Believed it was the practice of the nursery women to sell the children's milk; told the medical officer, and believed that the irregularity was stopped. The medical officer had heard and believed that milk stolen from the nursery was sold in the sick wards; had threatened the women with the consequences of a repetition of the misconduct, and believed the practice was stopped. Did not report the circumstance to the guardians.

6. The badness of the Washing, the Drunkenness of the Washerwomen, and the defective supply of Linen for the Sick.

Matilda Beeton believed that some of the patients in the sick wards had to pay for their washing, but did not remember names, and would not like to swear to it. Those in the infirm wards paid also; knew it, because they told her so. This was not done because there was not a sufficient quantity of clean linen, but because some of them wished to have the things more carefully washed; had the power to remedy the negligence, by sending things back to the laundry, and occasionally exercised it. Although not amply supplied with linen, did not report the circumstance to the matron, as, in point of fact, she had sufficient for the sick at the time.

The medical officer did not think that either the bedding or the clothing had been disgracefully washed; had seen nothing of the kind; should have noticed it had the washing been so ill done.

7. This complaint was admitted, and explained as set forth in the former part of this Report.

8. When questioned further as to the uncleanly state of the inmates, Matilda Beeton admitted that when she informed the matron and the medical officer of the state of these women, proper means were taken immediately to render them clean; that they were cleansed, and that, with scarcely an exception, they were afterwards kept in a proper condition in this respect whilst she remained at the workhouse.

I have thought it the more necessary to give prominence to these admissions, and qualifications of the original complaints, because the guardians merely suggested questions to the witnesses during the inquiry, and did not give, or express a desire to give any general reply to the allegations of the late nurse and of their medical officer.

For the same reasons, and on behalf of the guardians, it is important to refer specially to other parts of the evidence, to show to what extent their attention had been called to the insufficiency of the accommodation, and to the defects in the provision made by them for the proper treatment and management of the sick.

Matilda Beeton was aware that it was part of the duty of the nurse "to inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward."

She admitted that she did not perform her duty in that respect in every particular, because she could not do so. She directed the medical officer's atten-

tion to the fact when there was not room for the patients, when the beds were all occupied, and more patients were ordered to the ward. She made no complaint to him about the diet, or wine, or spirits, or beer. She did not speak to him about the ventilation, as he was aware that the air of the wards was impure in the morning.

The medical officer admitted that it was his duty, as prescribed by the Regulations of the Poor Law Board, "to give directions and make suggestions as "to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick poor."

He was aware that the regulations also made it his duty "to report, in "writing, to the guardians, any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, "or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any "class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the "inmates."

He was also aware that, under the regulations, it was his further duty "to "report, in writing, to the guardians, any defect which he may observe in the "arrangements of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the "nurses of the sick."

The medical officer said he had made repeated reports to the guardians, in accordance with the regulations. He did not produce them; he could not, as he had kept no copies of them; they generally related to the overcrowding of the house. They had related to the diet of the infirm, in which an important alteration had been made by the guardians, in accordance with his recommendation.

Those reports, however, had not related to the nursing, nor to the clothing, nor to the bedding, nor to the general treatment of the sick. Such representations as he had made to former Boards of Guardians, had evoked much personal hostility, and he felt it was folly to appeal to the Board of Guardians as it was then constituted. He concurred in the remark of Matilda Beeton, "that she had never found the guardians unwilling to provide anything in the shape of comforts for the sick, provided that the wants are made known to them." He also concurred to a large extent, but not entirely, in the remark, that "unless officers report to the guardians on the state of the sick, they can know nothing." In reply to my distinct inquiry, he acknowledged that the guardians had "never refused him anything that he had considered necessary for the health, comfort, and convenience of the sick poor, when he had applied to them for it."

These are highly important admissions, and they must be borne in mind when any attempt is made to discriminate and assign the degree of responsibility to be borne by the guardians and their officers in respect of the condition and treatment of the sick poor in the Strand Union Workhouse.

If the Board of Guardians had thought it right, I believe they could have said that cases of fever and cases of small-pox were sent by them to public hospitals especially fitted for such cases. That to meet the wishes of their medical officer, and with the view to relieve the over-crowding, they have sent sick inmates of the workhouse to other hospitals in London, and that by means of subscription or otherwise, they have (as appears by the matron's evidence), sent many patients to King's College, Middlesex, Guy's, Brompton, St. George's, Charing Cross, and the Lock Hospital. The guardians might, I think, have alleged that they had undertaken to supply the drugs, &c. for the sick: that the Visiting Committee advised, and they opened another "Infirm Ward," that without waiting for the recommendation of their medical officer, they had established a "sick kitchen," and that although he had made no report to them against "carpet beating," they had, out of consideration to the sick, abandoned the work which had so long existed under their predecessors in office. Moreover, the guardians might have said that they had exerted themselves to procure the reception of some portion of their indoor poor into other workhouses, in order to relieve the pressure upon their own, and finally, they could have said that they had resolved to build a new workhouse, of such a size and in such a situation, as they were assured would provide ample accommodation and every requisite for the poor of all classes whom they have to maintain.

It is manifestly clear from this inquiry that the workhouse has in many of its wards been for a long time seriously overcrowded, and that there has never been a proper staff of efficient nurses to attend upon the sick and infirm poor. Several cases of a very distressing character are described in the evidence, and illustrate the hardships and the sufferings to which the inmates have been

been and still are exposed from these causes. Want of space and of proper accommodation for the sick, and want of good nursing and of efficient attendance are now the urgent requisites of this establishment. If these evils were remedied much would be done to render it nearly effective in all respects. Dr. Rogers stated, that "irrespectively of the space and of the number of beds at my command I should be satisfied with the general treatment of the sick in the workhouse at the present time if I had more paid nurses to attend upon my patients. If I got the space I required, and the additional assistance named, I might then be content with the condition of the sick. If the Board of Guardians should diminish the numbers in the house, or enlarge the premises, or build another hospital elsewhere, or take all three of these courses, then I should think they had done all in their power to remedy the evils of which I have complained."

Dr. Rogers further stated that the space prescribed by the Hospital and Barrack Commissioners is 1,200 feet, and an area of 90 feet for each sick patient. He, however, would apparently be content with 1,000 cubic feet of space, with an area space of 80 feet, for each sick person. How far the present accommodation falls short of what he now thinks requisite will be seen on referring to the table accompanying this Report. According to that table the largest space in a sick ward is 748 feet; in the nursery, which is used night and day, the space for each occupant, when the ward is full, is 218 cubic feet only, whilst the average cubic space for each inmate of a ward in constant occupation, when all the wards are full, is no more than 487 cubic feet.

The number of nurses required for the full and efficient care of the sick in this workhouse, may only be safely estimated after referring to the number of cases which Dr. Rogers has under his care. He stated that the average number of sick, aged and infirm inmates in the workhouse from the 4th of November 1865 to the 12th of January 1866, was 487. Of these 200 were always under medical treatment at the same time. It is not surprising to find that he does not consider two paid nurses (the present staff) sufficient to attend upon so large a number of patients as this. He did not indicate the exact number he thinks requisite; he said, however, he should like a paid nurse, that is to say, a responsible person to be stationed in each receiving ward; and I should certainly like two paid nurses to be stationed in the sick wards every night.

How far the present arrangements are sufficient to afford proper attendance upon and efficient nursing for the sick, may be inferred when I state that, at this time, there are two paid nurses only, with 18 pauper nurses and assistants. Of these pauper nurses as assistants—

One is - - 36 years old.
One is - - 46 years old.
One is - - 52 years old (lost one eye, and sees imperfectly with the other).
One is - - 56 years old.
Four - - - between 60 and 65 years old.
Six - - - between 65 and 70 years old.
Four, whose ages exceed 70 years.

Out of these 18 pauper nurses and attendants—

Three can read printing and writing well.
Five can read print well, and writing fairly.
Six read so very indifferently that it would not be safe to allow them to give medicines, unless under the immediate superintendence of others.
Four cannot read either print or writing.

There may be reasons why the guardians should feel embarrassed, and hesitate to carry out their resolution to build a new workhouse; but there are no reasons that I am aware of which prevent them from at once appointing a sufficient staff of efficient nurses and attendants upon the sick.

The Board will not fail to observe the high terms in which the medical officer speaks of the assistance given to him at all times by Mr. and Mrs. Thorne,

the master and matron. I annex to this Report testimonials given within a few days of the inquiry, by "Lady Visitors" and others who are acquainted with the condition of the poor in this workhouse, and whose experience enables them to speak with an authority on the subject. These documents, as will be seen, bear the strongest testimony to the cleanliness, good order and comfort of the wards, to the care, kindness and attention bestowed upon the sick by the master and matron.

I also annex to this Report a document handed me by two of the guardians of the Union, together with a copy of a resolution of the guardians respecting it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Basil Cane*,
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Secretary,
Poor Law Board.

STRAND UNION.

MATILDA BEETON'S ALLEGATIONS in reference to the Treatment of the SICK in the Strand Union Workhouse.

DEPOSITIONS taken by *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, at an Inquiry held by him on the 4th and 6th June, 1866.

MATILDA BEETON, being sworn, says, I am now residing at No. 274, Goswell-road, Islington. I was formerly Head Nurse at the Strand Union Workhouse. I entered upon the duties of that office on the 21st of August last. I took charge of the inmates of the sick wards, and also of the infirm wards. I think that there were about 22 wards in all for me to look over; there were two "sick wards," with 19 beds in each ward, but all the wards entrusted to my care contained sick people, and there were dying patients in them all.

I thought the classification very bad in the workhouse, much worse than it need have been had the managers thought proper to have made it better.

The nursing, and crowding of the two sick wards, was a disgrace to the whole authorities of the Strand Union.

The medicine was given anyhow; some that was given to one patient at one time was given to another at others. The pauper nurses seemed to have the whole control over the sick diets, making it right with an old pauper clerk mostly one day in the week.

Sometimes the beer would all be stopped; the tale told would be, there was none in the house.

I never could understand why this should be the case, as no doubt the beer came into the house and was audited.

I understood from some of the paupers, when they complained about it to the matron, that she said she did not know how it was they did not get it.

I thought it was the master's place to see the food and beer served, but I should not think he did so once in six months.

Soon after I undertook charge of the sick, I complained to the matron about the patients not getting their allowance of meat, when she made such a fuss, and scolded the poor old women for complaining to me, that I found that instead of my doing them good I had done harm, and I never complained of what was allowed to them afterwards.

When I entered on my duties, I found the right thing was not being done by the sick and helpless pauper, and I asked the master and matron to let me give the stimulants when I thought the sick poor most wanted them, and to leave directions for the same to be given at night; but this I was not allowed to do, and the same tricks were carried on in my time there as before I went.

I could see both the nurses and patients bought, borrowed, and sold, and the best was not done with one-half with what the doctor allowed them.

I often found it necessary to complain to the matron of able-bodied paupers roaming all over the house, apparently with a view to buy or beg from the sick; this the matron always said was not the case till I came there.

This tale, I believe, is told to all paid nurses, the objections being so strong on the part of masters and matrons against them.

At the Strand Union I found that some of the patients had to pay for their washing.

The washing was most disgracefully done; I was often ashamed to go to the bedside with the doctor, and was always afraid of his seeing vermin on the patients or their bed-clothes.

There appeared to me to be plenty of women in the laundry to do the work well; at the same time, I thought they did not care a pin for the matron. I always thought the master and matron were afraid of the paupers.

One of the women in the laundry told me that the head pauper laundress received from different nurses of wards beer to sell from the patients, and received so much profit weekly. I know they were often drunk and unable to work. I told the matron of what I had heard about the selling of the beer, but I do not think she took any notice of it.

The matron mostly came round the wards every day.

The master very seldom came, only on a Thursday, and then with the Board of Guardians.

The last three months I was in the workhouse (January, and February, and March) was the worst I ever passed in the nursing duties.

The wards were all so crowded, and the patients so bad, and the atmosphere of the wards was so bad in the morning, that I loathed to go into them; the male sick ward more especially. There were a number of consumptive patients, all of whom required more attention than they could have with such nurses as were allowed me.

The two poor men placed as pauper nurses wanted good nursing and nourishment themselves, trembling and coughing all day long; the two could not lift a patient up in the bed.

One morning I asked them to lift a poor creature up whilst I looked to his back; this neither could do, but dragged him on his side; at the same time a piece of skin from the poor patient's back stuck to the sheet; the blood flowed freely from the wound. This was caused for want of the poor man being kept dry and clean, or some one to properly lift and attend to him.

On the whole, this ward was disgraceful and horrifying to behold.

The doctor would complain of the bad smells in the wards on his entering them of a morning, and did not do so without real cause. It made me truly uncomfortable, as I could not do by the patients as I should like to have done.

My room was on the same floor as the men's sick ward; only a small lobby parted us. In this lobby was a sink and a dust hole. All the soiled linen was washed there from the men's sick ward before it was taken to the laundry. I often got the smell so strong from the same in my room that I could scarcely bear to remain in it.

It has sometimes taken me an hour, of an evening, to go about the house to find beds for the sick patients, as I mostly had to send patients out to sleep, having more in the sick wards in the day-time than I had beds for at night.

Sometimes they had to cross a wet yard, and sleep in wards where there were no fires or night nurses. They were not locked up or locked into these wards however.

The most wretched case I can think of as having occurred in these wards was that of a poor man with a very bad leg; he, I believe, had no wife or other friends. He had kept out of the house till he had spent, I thought, his last penny. This man was seen by the doctor, ordered to the sick ward; his diet was liberal, his leg was properly attended to, and the man seemed to be doing well. At this time, the guardians sent some patients to Guy's Hospital. This man was one of them. He remained some few weeks at the hospital, and then returned to the workhouse; his leg was much better, but the man was not strong enough to be discharged. He was again ordered by the doctor to the sick ward, with such diet as he required. I had, however, no bed for him in the sick ward, and the man was compelled to go to the foul ward to sleep. In this ward were the dirtiest cases and lowest characters; the bed on one side of him was occupied by a man putrid with sores, and on the other side by a man affected with itch. Every bed in that ward was full of patients of this sort. The man had to go from the sick ward to the foul ward one wet night, and in crossing the yard he got his feet wet and took cold; the doctor again ordered him to be kept in the sick ward; two or three nights afterwards the man had to be sent to the foul ward again, as there was no room for him in the sick ward. He remained in the foul ward a few days and nights, but as there was then no longer any room for him there, he had to go to the sleeping wards at night, but he sat in the foul ward during the day.

Under these circumstances the man took cold, erysipelas followed in the leg that had been bad. A few evenings previous to my leaving the workhouse, I was sent for to the foul ward to see this man; he was then icy cold, the leg swollen to the size of one's body, and I did not think he would live till I could get the doctor for him. He lived however; stimulants were given, and he revived; he was then for the fourth time sent to the sick ward. The night I left the workhouse he appeared better.

I resigned my office at the Strand Union Workhouse on the 27th of February last, and I left there a month afterwards (28th March).

Such was the general state of the wards, and such the general condition and state of the sick in those wards whilst they were under my charge.

Cross-examined by Inspector.—I cite two particular cases, that of the man with the bad back, and that of the man with the bad leg, in support of what I have said.

I have no other particular cases to describe in order to show what was the condition of the poor in the sick and infirm wards of the Strand Workhouse whilst I held the office of nurse there.

I was head nurse; there was, besides, a nurse in each ward, and one or two helpers. There was always a night nurse stationed in each sick ward, and also in the infirm wards, if I wanted them. All these persons were paupers. There were two men nurses in the male ward; the rest were women. I think these nurses were paid 1 *s.* a week each, at least they told me so. They had extra rations, and beer, and clothing. The clothing was different from that of the other inmates of the workhouse.

The classification was not good, because the sick were not all collected together, the sick wards being full, some of the sick were placed in other parts of the house, and mixed with the infirm poor.

There was rarely a spare bed in either of the sick wards whilst I was in the workhouse; there were 20 beds in each ward; 19 patients, and one nurse, slept in each ward at night.

I consider that each ward contained five or six more persons than they should have held, for the good of the patients. There were a sufficient number of nurses, but they were not all of them competent to perform their duties; both the nurses were incompetent. The nurse in the women's sick ward was discharged for incompetency. I believe she was dismissed on the application of the medical officer. The nurse who succeeded her was more fit, but not thoroughly competent. She was still stationed in the ward when I went away. Neither of the two men nurses were fit for the duty they were called on to perform. I never saw any of the nurses otherwise than in a sober state. The two men were in bad health, and not strong enough for the duties; one had been a patient in the ward himself, and had not wholly recovered from his illness. They were both very willing, and did all I could expect of them, as far as their strength would go. The female nurse did not understand

nursing

nursing; she did the best she could, and did as I told her so far as she was able. In short, neither of them were "skilled nurses," and I think the sick should be attended to by "skilled nurses." It was my duty to administer the medicine to the sick; I tried to do so, but I failed; the duties in that respect were so heavy that I could not perform them in person; I, myself, gave medicine in particular cases if I was requested to do so by the doctor, or if I thought the case a peculiar one, but the other patients got their medicine from the pauper nurses. The medicine was not sent to me to deliver to the nurses, but it was fetched direct from the surgery in the workhouse by the nurses themselves. The medicine was made up and supplied by the medical officer and his assistant. In all cases written directions were placed on the medicines. The woman nurse who was here when I first came could not read writing well; she could not read at all without her glasses, and with them she could only make out the names of the patients imperfectly. She could read print very well, and the directions on the medicines were mostly printed. The nurse who succeeded her could read writing better, and print perfectly. The two male nurses could read writing and understand the directions of the medical officer fairly. I cannot remember any particular case in which a poor person suffered from the medicine either having been given improperly or not given at all. As I cannot name any particular case of this kind, perhaps I had better say nothing more on this subject.

It was part of my duty to see that the diets ordered by the medical officer were given to each patient. I could not do so, however, because of the number of patients, and the different hours at which the food was served. If I had done only what was my duty, I should have been in the wards from morning till night. The diet, that is, the food, was given to each patient by the pauper nurses. As far as my recollection goes, and as far as my observations went, the diet ordered for each sick person was supplied to each. I cannot name any particular case in which anyone suffered from the want of food, or for want of the particular diet ordered for him by the medical officer. As far as I could I exercised a general supervision over this part of the nurses' duties. No sick person, whilst I was nurse of the Strand Union Workhouse, ever complained to me that they were not duly supplied with food. I saw the meat, &c., that was supplied; its quality always seemed good, but I thought the cooking was very bad indeed. It was more often over dressed, than otherwise; the "goodness" was taken out of it. The inmates of the infirm ward once made complaint to me as to the short weight of their food; they complained that the potatoes were cold and not half boiled. They did not complain of the quality of the meat, but they did of the soup; they said they could not eat it; they said the unused gruel was put into it. On one day only they complained to me as to the meat, but they complained more frequently of the soup. They complained of this many times to me; it was a constant complaint. I saw the soup of which they complained. I thought the soup was not good; it seemed poor, and a kind of mixture; I cannot say that it was unwholesome, but I would not liked to have eaten it.

The beer that ought to have been supplied to the sick, in the sick wards, was occasionally stopped, more frequently so when I first came. I cannot say how many times this was so. It was always given to the lying-in patients, and it was sent to the sick wards when there was any in the house. It happened almost every Wednesday that there was no beer, and the infirm complained every Wednesday, that they had had no dinner; the soup was bad, and they could not eat their bread, and as they had no beer they considered they had no dinner on that day. Latterly the sick had beer more regularly. As far as I know, the sick and the infirm also always got the wine and spirits that was ordered for them by the medical officer.

I often went to the kitchen at dinner time; I saw that the rations were weighed out and served by the paupers. The pauper inmates had charge of the scale, and of the weights, and I saw them weighing out the food. I cannot tell whether the proper weight was given perhaps I have no reason for thinking that short weight was given in any instance; I never, at these times, saw the master in the kitchen. I think I saw the superintendent of labour there once, but I saw no other officer there at any other time.

I wished to give the wine and spirits to the sick myself, and asked the master and matron to allow me to do so; they acceded to my request for two or three days, but I was told that the patients were to help themselves from the bottles given to them for that purpose; the master told me I was to see it given, however, and go round and persuade the patients to take some of it. The patients generally objected to take the wine, &c., from me. I should have administered it to them in precise quantities, at particular hours, when I thought it was best for them. The patients generally preferred to have the daily allowances given to them at once, so that they might take it when they thought proper to do so. Their wishes were acceded to by the master. I cannot say what became of the wine, &c., but I have no doubt that some of it was sold by the nurses for the patients, or given by the patients to the nurses, in order to secure more attention from them. I had reason to suspect that sometimes the wine, &c., was stolen from the patients by the nurses. No patients ever complained to me, however, that the wine had been stolen from them.

Able-bodied men and women used to come to the sick wards. The men came to see their wives, and the women their husbands, every day. I do not complain of this, but women would often come to the wards, who had no business there; I suspected they bought the dinners that the sick could not eat. I watched the nursery woman, and I saw her once taking a pint of milk to the sick ward from the nursery. I believe it was the practice of the nursery woman to take the children's milk and sell it to the sick at a halfpenny a pint.

I told the medical officer of this; he said he should stop their wine, or beer, for doing so; I believe this stopped the irregularity, as I heard no more about it.

I believe that some of the patients in the sick wards had to pay for their washing; but, as I do not remember any name, I should not like to swear to it.

Those in the infirm wards have paid for their washing; I know this, because some of them told me so. They used to pay the pauper washerwomen in the laundry. This was not done because there was not a sufficient quantity of clean linen, but because some of the patients wished to have the washing more carefully done, and got up in a better manner. This was always going on, more or less, whilst I was the nurse at the workhouse. I should say that, as a rule, the washing was disgracefully done. I have sent the same things back three times before they were washed in a manner that I thought proper. I had the power to remedy this negligence by sending the things back again to the laundry. I did not always do so, however; but I did so occasionally when the things were worse washed than usual.

When I said that I was ashamed to go to the bed-side with the doctor, I meant that I did not like him to see the sheets, they were so badly washed; he did not remark about this, however, to me.

By the term vermin I mean lice. When I first entered on my duties, 18 out of the 20 women in the sick ward had vermin on them; if they had not vermin they had "nits." One or two had vermin on their bodies, and others had them on their heads. This was not the case in the male wards. I informed the matron and the doctor; proper means were taken immediately to render them clean; they were cleansed, and with scarcely an exception they were kept in a proper condition in this respect whilst I remained the nurse at the workhouse.

I thought that the paupers did not care for the master and matron, because, if they had cared for what they said, the washing would have been better done, and the clothes would not have been sent up to the sick wards in so bad a state.

I myself have seen the women in the laundry in a state of drunkenness and unable to work; and I was told by one of the laundry women, that they got beer from the different wards; the woman who told me this was put in the refractory ward for a week for being drunk and disorderly; I don't remember her name.

The master did not visit the male sick and infirm wards daily. He always came of a Thursday when he was well, but not more frequently.

The sick wards were so crowded, that there was not room to get between the beds conveniently to attend to the sick, and the nature of the diseases of the patients made the room very offensive. The medical officers complained to me of the bad smells in the morning. There were means of ventilating these rooms at night, but I do not think they were sufficient. I say that the medical officer was aware that the wards were too full, the ventilation imperfect, and the air bad and impure.

The name of the poor man who had the bad back, was either Evans Owen or Owen Evans. He had only been in the infirm ward for a few days, before he was further removed from there to the sick ward. I think he had dropsy. He was under my care as nurse when he was in the infirm ward as well as when he was in the sick ward. I called the doctor's attention to him every day when he was in the infirm ward. He was attended to in the infirm ward by the medical officer; he had proper diet and stimulants supplied to him. He was not neglected in any way when he was in the infirm ward, at least not wilfully neglected by any one, but I do not think that the nurse who attended to him was sufficiently strong to do what was required for him: the man was very heavy and wanted lifting in bed. The nurse had a pauper helper. The nurse and the helper did all they could for him, but the man grew more helpless; I thought he might be removed to the sick ward; room was made for him there; he was brought to the sick ward, which is on the same floor, on a Tuesday, and he died on the Monday following at six in the morning. He was over 60 years of age. The man was not properly attended to in the sick ward. He was seen daily by the medical officer. I believe he had the medicine prescribed for him; he was supplied with the diet ordered for him; he had the gin directed to be given to him; he was at last almost helpless; he was not washed, nor were his bed clothes changed so often as they ought to have been. The skin of his body was injured in the lower part of his back; there was not an actual "bed sore," but if the man had laid another day, the injured part would have "sloughed"; the injured place was of a large size, it was half the size of that paper; when the man was moved in bed, some of the skin came off and adhered to the sheets, and the place bled freely. He was not wilfully neglected, but the two male nurses did not know what to do for him; when they found he had a bad back, they told me, and I examined it; I asked them to lift up the patient, but they were not able to do so. I immediately dressed the wound, and reported the case to the medical officer that same morning. The poor man died next morning. I do not think the wound was the cause of his death; but I cannot say whether it was hastened by it or not.

My own room was a very nice one; I had no reason to complain of it. I told the Guardians I was satisfied with it when I resigned my office. My complaint in this respect arises from the bad smells that came into it from the wards, the dust-bin, and sink. I never complained of this before.

The sick wards were also occupied and used as day rooms by those who did not sleep in them. Those who came there in the day time were many of them as ill as those who remained there at night. There were more women than men; the consequence was, that

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at night the women had to sleep in other parts of the house. They sometimes slept two in a bed in the able-bodied women's ward, or in the infirm ward, or in the nursery; sometimes even in the receiving ward. They had their food in the sick ward according to the doctor's orders; they could not have been so well looked after whilst thus sleeping in a different part of the house, and my time was much occupied, and duties increased by finding sleeping room for them, and in looking after them. When a Bethnal Green case arose, I was ordered to go to the master and matron, as to the sleeping of these sick persons, and I did so. The same practice was, however, continued, because there was not room for all of the sick paupers in the proper wards.

In doing this, the sick had to cross the yards at night. One of the patients, I believe, caught cold from this cause, and had to return to the sick ward for a short time. She had been treated for rheumatism, and the disorder returned upon her. I thought this was occasioned by her having to cross the yard at night. The medical officer's attention was called by me to this case specially after she caught cold. Some other arrangement was made for her, but I do not remember what it was.

I do not remember any other case than this one (except that of the man with the bad leg) in which injury was caused to a sick person by their having to sleep out of the sick ward at night.

The name of the man with the bad leg was Richard Kent. The doctor knew this man slept in the foul ward. He attends upon the sick in the foul wards as well as upon those in other parts of the house. I often visited the sick in the foul wards; they were nursed by a male pauper; it was a small ward, containing eight beds. I approve of there being such a ward, it is most essential that there should be one; but I do complain that the man Kent was sent there. It was a great shame that he was sent there at all; I complained loudly about it; I spoke of it to the medical officer. He said he was sorry that it should be so, but that he could not help it; but that the man was more fit in health than anyone else to be moved away from the sick ward.

I thought that the removal to the foul ward was prejudicial to this man's health, and that it was not treating him properly otherwise, to send him there, he being a very respectable person. The man feared contagion in the ward, and the name of the ward was disagreeable to him.

It is part of the duty of a nurse to a workhouse to inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in wards. I did not perform my duty in that respect in every particular, because I could not do so. I directed the medical officer's attention to the fact that there was not room for the patients when the beds were all occupied, and more patients were ordered to the ward. I made no complaint to him about the diet, or the wine, or the spirits, or the beer. I did not speak to him about the ventilation; he was aware that the air or the wards was impure in the morning. He complained one morning to a pauper nurse that a dose of medicine had not been given. I said to him that it was my duty to see to the medicine being given; but I had not done so because the Board had imposed so much more duty upon me than I was required to perform by their order. I meant him to understand by this that I was unable to give the medicine, not only in this particular case, but to the whole of the sick generally. I always called his attention to particular cases when he came in the morning, and sent for him in the day when he was urgently required. The medical officer almost always came himself in the morning, and his assistant used to come in the daytime when sent for. Generally speaking, I consider that the sick had proper medical attendance from the medical officer, and I have no complaint to make of Dr. Rogers or his assistant in this respect. The greatest kindness was always shown by them to the sick on all occasions when I was nurse at the workhouse of the Strand Union.

I have written a statement, which I have called "My Experience in Workhouses." It is dated the 23d of April last. What I have set forth in that "statement," I believe to be true. I have therein said that I have served three Boards of Guardians, that is, in the parishes of Rotherhithe and Newington and in the Strand Union.

That the great failing in workhouses is the want of proper trained people to superintend them. Masters and matrons do not let the guardians know the worst side of things; that is where a great deal of fault rests.

I have further said that I have always found the medical officers good and kind to the paupers under their care, and have never found them wanting in attention to their patients. I have never found either of the three Boards of Guardians I have served under, in any way unwilling to provide anything in the shape of comforts for their sick, provided that the wants were made known to them. Guardians cannot be expected to know much of the wants of the sick if they are not told by those more closely connected with the workhouse.

By Mr. *E. Hart.*—I have no grudge against the officers of this union, no further than I think I was very improperly treated by the Guardians a few days before I went away.

I have come forward to make this statement, because I wish to see the grievances I have spoken of remedied. I was not induced to come forward by anyone. I had no testimonials of good conduct and efficiency when I left this workhouse. I did not ask for any, believing I should not get them if I did. I don't know whether there is anyone in the house who would come forward and give me a good character.

The house contained a very great many more sick patients than were in the sick wards at night, whilst I was here. I know a pauper nurse, named Belsham. He was dismissed, I believe, for taking some of the food and stimulants belonging to some of the patients. I

only heard so, but I do not know of it of my own knowledge. Belsham was succeeded by another pauper male nurse, his name was Butler. I heard that before he became a pauper he had been a potman. He told me that he had never been in a sick ward, and he knew nothing about the duties of a nurse. He was not strong bodily, and unable to lift adult patients. All the patients in the wards were adults. He had bad legs, they were swollen. This man was so infirm, that another sick pauper offered to help him, for which Butler was to divide his wages with him. This pauper had been confined to his bed nearly all the time before this; I think he was consumptive. These are the two nurses of whom I spoke as having attended to Evans, and they could not lift him. Where the skin of this patient was injured the surface was quite black; the skin was broken. I think the state of the skin was to be attributed to the inability of those men to lift him in bed, and to their want of knowledge that they should lift him from it. The broken skin was caused by the want of cleanliness and attention. If my attention had been called to the case sooner, I should have applied fuller's earth, or otherwise attended to it. We had water-cushions. The night nurses were pauper inmates, and they were changed from time to time, according to circumstances.

The night nurses gave the medicine and stimulants to the pauper patients at night; I may have seen some of the pauper nurses the worse for drinking, but not actually drunk. I don't know that means were taken to ascertain whether the pauper nurses could read before they were employed. The pauper nurses could make a poultice in their way, but not to suit a hospital doctor; I attended to the poulticing myself mostly. They could not put on a bandage, however. I was the first paid nurse appointed at the Strand Union. There was only one paid pauper male nurse in the male sick wards. The nurse of the foul ward was between 60 and 70 years old, I should think. Kent was able to attend to his own leg at first; when he came back to the sick ward, I attended to it for him myself. The nurses were middle-aged people, if they had them in the house; more than middle-aged, perhaps. The patients complained to me sometimes that the food was short in weight, but I could not tell whether it was or not. I told the matron that some of the inmates said their rations were short of weight. I don't remember whether I represented to her that the food was served late. The matron accompanied me to the wards where the people were who had said that there was short weight. The matron heard the complaint from the lips of the patients themselves; several of them made their representations to the matron. She was angry with them, and said that they ought to have sent their rations back. The complaint was made on a Monday, and the alleged short allowance was delivered on the Sunday. The inmates of the ward told me that they had a larger quantity for dinner after the complaint had been made. There was no resident surgeon in the workhouse whilst I was there. I do not believe that some of the inmates of the infirm wards gave their wine or spirits to the laundry women. I suspect they did so to the nurses sometimes, but I do not know whether they did so or not of my own knowledge; but one of the women said that the laundry women used to obtain the beer from the wards and sell it, and got a weekly profit out of it. I suspected whilst here that, in some instances, the port wine or beer ordered by the medical officer for the sick was disposed of with the consent of such sick person, either for the purpose of their obtaining money, or for some other object which they wished to secure.

There was a patient named Fitzgerald in the men's sick ward, while I was nurse of the ward. He did not, that I remember, tell me he had seen patients robbed of their stimulants. I cannot name any patients who have told me that they have seen other patients robbed of their stimulants.

By the *Master*.] I do not remember, when Butler was engaged as man nurse, saying to the medical officer that I preferred having a man who had no experience in that capacity. I don't think I said so. The matron did not request me to report to her if I thought Butler incapable to perform his duty. When I found him incapable of lifting a patient, I reported the fact to the medical officer. I don't remember whether I applied to the master or matron for further assistance. I thought it was sufficient to name the fact to the medical officer, who could do as he pleased about it. I applied to the superintendent of labour a few weeks before I left for some one to help clean and make beds in the wards. I did this repeatedly; I did not obtain the assistance I wanted. I then applied to the master; he came up to the sick ward, and I told him what I required. A female helper was sent up to me the next morning. I do not know that I ever applied to the master or matron for anything that was not granted to me. When Evan Owen was in the infirm ward, before he was in the sick ward, he was under my care. He had no bed-sores when he was in the infirm ward. The appearance of his back occurred while he was in the sick ward. I attributed the state of his skin to his want of being changed. At that time I was not amply supplied with linen; there were so many requiring a change at that time. I had to borrow four sheets from the women's sick ward. I did not report it to the matron, as, in point of fact, I had sufficient linen for the sick at that time. It was not my duty to change the male patients in the sick wards. It was my duty, however, generally to superintend and to see that it was done. My duty was so heavy, however, that I could not do so in the particular case of Evan Owen. I did not give particular directions to the night nurses for giving medicine at night. I left them to act upon the written direction of the medical officer. In particular instances I gave the medicine myself, and I sometimes sat up the whole night in attendance upon the patient specially to give him medicine. I did this in accordance with the particular request of the doctor's assistant. I do not know that when paupers were selected

selected to assist me they were always first submitted to the medical officer for approval. The medical officer's assistant sometimes applied a special bandage; sometimes he did and sometimes I did. I complained only once to the matron as to the shortness of the weight of food. I knew any inmate could have his food weighed if he thought it was short of weight, and made a demand accordingly. What happened on the Monday between myself, the matron, and some of the inmates of the infirm wards deterred me from making any further representation to her on the same subject. The matron was so angry, and made such a fuss that I did not like to say anything more. If I saw anything wrong after that I never complained of it. I mean by making a fuss, that the matron went on at them for not sending the food back to be weighed. The matron did not, that I remember, send for the labour-master, and ask him whether the inmates had a proper weight of food on the Sunday before.

When I came here, there was an agreement made between myself, the medical officer, and the master, as to what should be my line of duty, the office being a new one in this workhouse. The memorandum produced contained the agreement referred to.

I do not consider that I was bound by the regulation therein. It confused me, and put me out altogether. I only dissented from this regulation by not attending to it. I was not aware of the size of the house when this regulation was read to me. When I came practically to discharge my duties, I found them so heavy that I could not act up to the regulation. I never told you of this, and therefore I do not consider that you were to blame for not reporting to the guardians that I was not able to perform all the duties of my office.

In the regulation it is provided "that in every case where practicable, written instructions should be obtained." The instructions were so given, the medical officer wrote on the "cards" what he wished done; if he did not, it was not any fault of mine. Before I left my office, you asked me whether I had any complaints to make, either about myself or the matron, or about the management of the house. I declined to answer the question, and I said, that if I had any complaints to make I should make them to the Poor Law Board. In answer to your further question, I have to say I do not believe that the best was done for the sick in this house that could be done under all the circumstances.

By *Dr. Rogers.*—When Kent was removed from the sick ward to the foul ward, you expressed your regret to him on being obliged to send him there. The receiving ward was full, the sick ward was full, and there was not even half a bed anywhere but in the foul ward.

I never knew that you complained to the Board of Guardians; you have consulted with the master in my presence as to what could be done, the beds being all full, and the master and matron have consulted me as to what should be done. I have not been incited by you, either directly or indirectly, to make any complaint to the Board of Guardians; I have not seen you, or heard from you, since I left the Strand Workhouse in March last.

I did complain on one occasion to the committee as to the crowded state of the wards, and of the bad smells that came from the sick wards. I think I did this more than once. This was on a Thursday, when they came round to inspect the wards. I did not make any report to the Board of Guardians on the state of the wards.

(signed) *Matilda Beeton.*

Joseph Rogers, M.D., being sworn, says: I am Medical Officer of the Strand Union Workhouse, and I have held that office for nearly 10½ years. There are two wards called sick wards; and there are infectious wards, male and female; there are infectious children's wards; a lying-in ward; male and female insane wards; male and female infirm wards.

The sick wards each contain 20 beds; when they are all occupied each patient would have in one ward, the men's, 748, and in the women's ward they would also have the same space. The beds are too close together, regard being had to the comfort of the patients and the convenience of the attendance; regard being had to those considerations, I think five beds should be removed from each ward. The cases, when admitted, were often acute, and I do not now consider the cubic space sufficient for the class of disorders that are admitted to those wards. I cannot say when these wards have contained a larger number of patients, but a larger number has only been there on an emergency, and only for a short period. This happened a considerable time ago. When I entered on my duties it did not occur to me that these wards would not properly contain 20 beds. After I had been here for about two years some dormitories were converted into the present sick wards; I suggested to the Board that the ceilings should be removed with the view to give more space; I thought that this was a proper provision for the sick at that time. I then thought that 20 beds might safely be placed and be occupied in each ward. The Guardians acted with my concurrence and under my advice, and at that time I was satisfied with the state of these wards. My dissatisfaction with the sick wards proper has not been so marked as my dissatisfaction with the rest of the house. During the last three or four years I have felt that these wards did not contain sufficient cubic space, during the winter months especially. They have not been altered in their internal construction materially. I altered my opinion as to the sufficiency of the size of these wards, because I found that the atmosphere was so impure when I went of a morning; probably they were not more foul three or four years ago than they were eight years ago. I gained greater

experience, however, and I came to the conclusion that during the winter months these wards were not large enough. I do not know that I have made any report to the Guardians with exclusive reference to the state of the two sick wards; it never occurred to me to do so. I freely admit that the master and matron always showed the greatest desire to attend to my wishes in regard to the diet of the sick; it never occurred to me that any of the sick in these two wards were not supplied with the food which I had ordered for them. It has occurred now and then, but rarely, that occasionally a single patient has complained; one complained as to the beef tea; I inquired into it; the cook admitted he had made a mistake, it was corrected, and there was an end of it. Certainly there has never been any such neglect or irregularity as induced me to make a representation to the Board of Guardians on the subject. It never occurred to me but once during the time I have held my office that any patient ever complained to me that he did not get the wine, beer, or spirits that I had ordered for him; that instance occurred the other day; a patient asked me why his beer had been stopped; I had not done so; I inquired about it; I was told that the supply had fallen short the day before, and thinking it was a natural answer, I took no further notice. I never heard that the beer for the sick was stopped one day in the week.

It has happened that I have been obliged to admonish the nurses for not giving the medicines in the right quantities and at the right times over and over again during the time I have been medical officer; I had no reliance in several of the nurses, though I had in some; I thought that the administering of the medicine by the pauper nurses a "sham" to a very great extent. I have mentioned these defects in the management of the sick to individual Guardians over and over again, and asked them to take it up. I do not think that any advantage ensued. My friends at the Board were so few that they were powerless to carry out what I recommended. I cannot say that I have noticed that the sick in these wards were ever insufficiently supplied with bedding, linen, or clean clothes.

I entirely concur in the remarks of Matilda Beeton that the nursing and crowding in the two sick wards was a disgrace to the authorities of the Strand Union. This remark is applicable to a portion of the time of her service. At one period of the time when she was here we had a nurse in the women's sick ward who was peculiarly inefficient; she was in office three or four months, more or less. I tried to get her removed for some time; but although the matron was anxious to oblige me, no other nurse could be obtained; no other pauper nurse, I mean. In the men's sick ward the condition of things was frightful part of the time that Matilda Beeton was here. It was represented to me that the male pauper in whom I had placed much confidence was robbing the sick; I referred the matter to the master, who immediately investigated it. He told me next day that he had come to the conclusion that the statement was somewhat confirmed, and that the man should be removed from the ward. The master added, "But I am in this difficulty, I have been through the list of inmates, and there is not a person I can recommend to you for the post." To which I replied, that we must apply to the Board for paid assistance; he concurred in that suggestion. This was on Thursday morning. On the Friday morning he told me that he had brought my suggestion before the Visiting Committee, and had made the application, but that they shook their heads, and that one of them, a Mr. Betts, of St. Clement's, had suggested a person who had applied that day to be retained in the house to be my nurse, stating that he had known him for many years. The master added, also, that he knew nothing either of the man or of his fitness, but that he would send him to me. The man came to my surgery; he was lean, and extremely pale. I said to him, "Why, my friend, you are sick yourself; what have you been"? "A potman at the 'Plough,' Carey-street," was his answer. I engaged his services, for I had no alternative; I took him up stairs and showed him what he was to do. The poor fellow said he would do his best, and I think he did, but it was very bad. The next morning I found everything had gone wrong, owing to his ignorance and the novelty of his position; and, as I stood in the ward, deploring my difficulty aloud, a patient who had been under treatment for chronic consumption got up and said, "If you will try me, sir, I will do what I can to help you." I said he was too weak, but he said he had been a nurse on board ship, and he would do his best. Looking to the debility of these two men, I divided the ward between them, and they attended to the sick. Butler improved in health and strength, and the other man improved also as the weather became milder, and the duties lighter. For a month or five weeks the state of things was so bad that I could not bear to go into the place. Butler has now left. Up to January last I did not see much to object to in the men's sick ward, because I had not found out what was going wrong. We have two paid nurses now, and things are going on much more comfortably.

Irrespectively of the space and the number of beds at my command, I should be satisfied with the general treatment of the sick in the workhouse at the present time, if I had more paid nurses to attend upon my patients. I should like a paid nurse, that is to say, a responsible person to be stationed in each receiving ward; and I should certainly like two paid nurses to be stationed in the sick wards every night. If I got the space I required, and the additional assistance named, I might then be content with the condition of the sick. In that case the master and matron would not be disturbed at night, and would be in better health during the day.

I am aware that it is part of the duty of a medical officer of a workhouse to give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick poor, &c.

I am aware of Article 207, section 6, and of Article 207, section 7.

I have

I have made repeated reports to the guardians in accordance with those regulations. I have kept no copies of them. They generally related to over-crowding of the house. They have related to the diet of the infirm, and an important modification was made in it in accordance with my recommendation. They have not related to the nursing, nor to the clothing, nor to the bedding, nor to the general treatment of the sick. I do concur in the remark of Matilda Beeton, that she had never found the guardians unwilling to provide anything in the shape of comforts for their sick, provided that the wants are made known to them. I concur, to a large extent, but not entirely, in the remark that, unless the officers report to the guardians on the state of the sick they can know nothing. The guardians have never refused me anything that I have considered necessary for the health, the comfort, and the convenience of the sick poor when I have applied to them for it. In consequence of the representations I have made to the former Board of Guardians, I have evoked much personal hostility. In the early part of this year the Board decided, at my suggestion, that certain of my patients should be sent to Guy's Hospital; six were sent in three cabs, with attendants. When the bills for the cabs came before the committee, a guardian was very indignant at the expense I had put the Board to, and said that if that were repeated he should move that the expense should be deducted from my salary. Another guardian gave notice that 20 *l.* should be struck off my salary. I think this arose from the exertion I made to reduce the over-crowding of the workhouse. The motion was not carried. I felt it was folly to appeal to the Board of Guardians as it was then constituted.

I think that Matilda Beeton gave an accurate account of the three cases mentioned in her evidence. I refer to the cases of the man with the bad back, to the man with the bad leg, and to the woman with rheumatism. In the infirm wards I had cases of sickness as acute, and requiring as much attention as I had in the sick wards. I have, on an average, 200 cases on my list at once; this average extends over the whole year. My remarks upon the general treatment, the nursing, the diet, and the clothing, &c., of the sick in the sick ward apply generally to the sick in the infirm wards and in other parts of the house. I except, however, the question of space entirely. The sick had much less space in the other parts of the house than in the sick ward. In the nursery, which is occupied by day and night, each occupant had only 218 cubic feet of space. No infant's life could have been long preserved in the nursery of this workhouse in the condition in which it was during the last winter. I have formed this opinion simply and solely on the fact of the want of space. I don't say that any infant died in the nursery from that cause, but mesenteric disease was a very frequent occurrence. I am aware, however, that the guardians have an infant establishment at Edmonton, and that when the children are two years old they are sent there. When the children have been removed to a ward where there is more air and more space they have always improved in health. If the Board of Guardians should diminish the numbers in the house, or enlarge the premises, or build another hospital, or take all three of these courses, then I should think they had done all in their power to remedy the evils of which I have complained.

By Mr. *E. Hart.*—I have not been consulted as to the plans for the new workhouse. I have not made suggestions regarding them. I have seen the plans indirectly. They apparently are intended to supply 500 cubic feet of space for each infirm and sick person. I did not measure the floor space; I looked carefully at the plans for the sick; I condemned them immediately I saw them; there was no through ventilation; no windows on each side of the ward. I saw no air holes in the wards. The water-closets were all massed at each end of the buildings. The wards, I think, were to be placed east and west. There were no day rooms for the infirm, that I saw. I saw no sleeping wards for nurses; there may have been, however. I furnished no data for the plans. I was not consulted as to the accommodation for the sick, and when I saw them incidentally I disapproved of them altogether. I pointed out my objections to the architect; he concurred in them. He said they were not his plans, but they were sent to him to "draw to scale."

If a new building were erected at Edmonton, it would still be necessary to have receiving wards and a place for the reception of urgent cases of sickness in London. Floor space is a necessity, not only for convenience, but for the health of patients. Area space is at least of as much importance as cubic space; I have learnt this by my experience gained in this workhouse. I am supported in this view by at least two-thirds of the medical officers of workhouses in London. I am aware that the cubical space prescribed by the Hospital and Barrack Commissioners is 1,200 cubic feet, and the area space is 90 feet. In the women's epidemic ward of this workhouse, when full, the cubic space for each patient would be 393 feet. The women's infectious ward gives 437 feet for each patient when the ward is full. These wards are frequently full. I am aware that at the Fever Hospital it is necessary to provide 2,000 cubic feet of space for each patient. As soon as ever I detect a case of fever it is sent to the hospital. Measles are sent to the infectious wards of this workhouse. I never had a case of scarlatina. The two sick wards are the best wards, and are very hot in summer. The increased cubic space was obtained by taking away the old ceilings and carrying them up to the roof. The rafters were ceiled. The faults of the wards were aggravated by their being converted into roof wards; nevertheless the alteration made a considerable improvement at the time, and the atmosphere became much more pure. The wards cannot be effectually ventilated, however, owing to the peculiarity of the form of their construction.

I should require for the sick in the workhouse establishment 1,000 feet cubic space,

80 feet area; paid day and night nurses; day rooms for the infirm; baths attached to the ward, and a "sick kitchen." The pauper nurses were selected by the matron; I used to approve of them, because if I did not take them I should not get any one better qualified for the duty. The "peculiarly incompetent" nurse left the patients to take their medicines themselves, and was deficient in other essential requisites; she could put on a poultice, but I never trusted her to do anything else. The man nurse, in whom I had confidence, and who was dismissed, was dismissed for stealing spirits from a patient, under very aggravated circumstances. I do not find drugs now; they are found by the guardians. Since the introduction of paid nurses, the medicines are given more regularly. I heard and believed that milk stolen from the nursery was sold in the sick wards; I threatened the woman with the consequences of a repetition of this misconduct, and I believe the practice was stopped; I did not report this circumstance to the guardians. As regards my omission to make more numerous written reports to the guardians, I wish to add that I did not do so because I felt satisfied that the guardians were aware of the condition of the sick poor in the house, and because I felt that I should only damage my own position if I did make such reports.

Matilda Beeton was the first paid nurse ever appointed to the workhouse. I thought she knew how to nurse people. I was prejudiced against her at first, but I afterwards thought she was fairly doing her duty in the best way she could.

As regards the stoppage of the beer, which I had heard had been withheld from the sick, I did not pursue my inquiry because of the delicacy of its nature. On that particular day I heard from the nurse that the patients in the ward did not obtain their allowance because the beer "would not run to it." Mrs. Beeton has been succeeded by two nurses, who each have now a salary of 16 *l.* a-year. The salary of Mrs. Beeton was 30 *l.* a-year. The two nurses now employed are responsible for the performance of their duties for the whole number of the sick, infirm, and the aged in the workhouse. The average number of sick, aged, and infirm in the workhouse during the 12 weeks from 4th November 1865 to 12th January 1866, seems to have been 487. Of these, 200 were always under medical treatment at the same time. I do not consider that two paid nurses are sufficient to attend upon this number of patients. The average number of inmates in the workhouse during the period named was 549.

There were more than 487 inmates under my care at one time during the winter of 1864–65. The master and matron have always shown every disposition to aid me in every way in the performance of my duties. It is not possible for the few paid officers of the workhouse effectually to discharge their duties in regard to all the classes of inmates contained in it. These officers all try to do their best.

By the *Master.*—There are many inmates of this workhouse who receive beer for work done; I sanction the allowance of it to them; I do not object to it, as I rely on the discretion of the master, and on what he tells me. There was a very inefficient nurse in the women's ward. She had been a nurse in the infirm ward for several years before, under my supervision; in sending her from that ward to the sick ward you had no option at the time. When Butler was appointed to the sick ward, I told you that he was inefficient, and I said so the day after he was engaged. I told you of the arrangement I had made for his assistance; I did not report this in writing; what passed was in a conversational manner. I never reported to you that Belsham stole gin, in such a form as to enable you to lay the facts before the guardians. I never made any report or made any suggestion to you in which you did not assist me as far as you could. I know of no case of harsh conduct or of oppression on the part of the master and matron towards any of the poor in the house. I think substantial and real justice has been done by the master and matron to the poor of this Union, as far as my observation goes. I have not arrived at the conclusion that either the bedding or the clothing of the inmates has been disgracefully washed. I have seen nothing of the kind. I should have noticed it, I think, if the washing had been so ill done. I believe every effort is made by you and your wife to keep the persons of the inmates clean and free from vermin. I have no reason to believe that the master and matron are afraid of the inmates of this Union. Proper discipline is kept up, and order is duly observed. I may have said that the late head nurse was of no use to me, but this was when she first came; latterly I had a better opinion of her. I may have been asked to put into writing any objection that I entertained as regards the nurse, but I don't remember if I may have said that I should have been very reluctant to make the nurse an opponent, as she might make things very unpleasant for me. If she had been an enemy, she might say things that it would be difficult for me to answer and explain. I have not gone so far as directly to say that she was a dangerous woman. I have no reason for saying that the nurse was improperly treated by you or the matron in any way. I was in communication with her officially every day. I never heard of her having quarelled with either of you. She never said you had insulted her, but she complained that you had sided with the committee, when, as she said, she had been insulted by them.

(signed) *Josh. Rogers*, M.D.,
Medical Officer, Strand Union.

Thomas Thorne, being sworn, says: I am master of the Strand Union Workhouse, and I have held that office for upwards of eight years. I have heard what Matilda Beeton said as to the beer not having been supplied to the sick. It has sometimes happened that the stock of beer has run out, and that the whole of the inmates could not be supplied until the brewers sent in a further quantity. It was reported to me that this had

had happened on five or six occasions in six months, whilst Matilda Beeton was here. It partially arose from the fact that I did not estimate for a sufficient quantity of beer to meet the increased consumption caused by the influx of persons into the house. It also occurred within the same period that we had three changes of labour masters, whose duty it was to distribute the beer, and they were inefficient in this respect. I discovered that by using a particular measure every one in the house who was supplied with half a pint of beer, had a full table-spoonful over the imperial half-pint, which caused the beer to run out sooner than it ought to have done. The sick always had their beer, so had those in the lying-in ward and the infirm, as far as the beer would go. Those who did not get it were a portion of the infirm only, and those of the stronger inmates, who had an allowance for work done.

I believe the beer may have been sold from the sick and infirm wards, but they were very exceptional cases; and whenever they have been brought under my notice, I have always punished the parties, by bringing their conduct under the doctor's attention, and having their beer stopped. I did not make any entry of these cases in the Pauper Offence Book. I do not think that either beer, spirits, or wine was stolen from a sick person whilst Matilda Beeton was here. I know only one instance in which a patient parted with his beer, and with a portion of his gin; he gave it to Belsham voluntarily on account of his kindness towards him. I do not think the traffic in beer, &c., was carried on to any extent by the pauper Nurses; I should have known it if it had. I feel confident that the statement made to the late head nurse by a pauper inmate, that beer was taken by the nurses to the laundry to be sold, and the laundry women made a weekly profit by it, is utterly untrue. I have not seen the laundry women in a state of intoxication except after they had been out of the workhouse on leave of absence. I do not think their intoxication was caused by what they got in the house; they drank before they came in, and returned in a somewhat quarrelsome state.

I did not visit the wards every day, and I was prevented from doing so simply from want of time, because I had such heavy duties to perform, in keeping accounts, and in carrying on an outdoor business of carpet beating and hair picking, besides superintending all the repairs of the house, which confined me to my desk from morning till night. I applied to the Board for assistance, and it was eventually granted to me. A clerk was appointed with a salary of 30*l.* a year, but the payment of whose services I supplement out of my own income, and it is only just at present that I am free to give a more active and personal superintendence to the house than I have been able to do heretofore.

I believe that the meat is cooked generally in a very satisfactory manner; I have never seen it much overdressed; but if it had been too much underdressed, the people in the house would have generally objected to it. The meat is beef twice a week, bacon once, and mutton twice a week. There are two soup days, independently, and in addition to this, there is everything that the doctor orders for the sick. If anything, it would be against my interest to overdress the meat, as the "waste" would be much greater; I allow a third for waste in beef, and more for other kinds of meat. The inmates never complained to me formally that the meat was improperly cooked. The labour-master or the porter attend to the cutting up of the meat, and to its distribution in the halls. The labour master attends to the weights and scales. As frequently as possible I looked at the distribution myself. No complaint has ever been made by any class of inmates that the food was short of weight; individual paupers have complained, but very rarely. When this complaint was made, it arose principally from a small portion of meat having accidentally slipped from the plates; I have not heard more than two such complaints in six months.

By Dr. *Anstie.*—The meat for the sick is not now dressed in the same kitchen as the meat for the other inmates. It was suggested by you in the "Lancet" that there ought to be a separate kitchen for the sick. I brought the matter under the notice of the Guardians, who granted the request, and a separate kitchen was fitted up for the sick. The cooks we select are those in the house best fitted to perform the duties. It was reported to me that a person employed in the kitchen had her hair infested with vermin; it was proved to be the case, and she was removed. She had been employed there for some years. The matron set her to work in the kitchen, in the first instance.

I take the blame for a short supply of beer partly on myself. I made an erroneous estimate. There were from 460 to 470 persons who had beer daily. The measure was too large and the estimate too small. There are two cooks in one kitchen, one in the other. The man cook gets 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week and rations besides. If another cook were wanted I should apply to the Guardians to appoint a paid officer. Nine-tenths of the nurses now employed can read and write. Nearly all of them who are now employed can read. As regards the soup, I have to state that the ingredients are according to the dietary approved of by the Poor Law Board. I consider it is good soup, and nourishing in its quality. The medical officer was consulted, and he approved of it. No inmate ever complained of it. The surplus gruel has been put into the soup, in order to prevent waste. I believe that it improved its quality. No complaint was made about it to me or to anyone else that I am aware of. The nurses vary in their ages from 50 to 70 years: most of them are over 60 years, I believe.

I told the pauper nurses on Sunday that there would be an inquiry; that they might be called on to give evidence. I told them that if they were examined they had to speak the truth and tell all they know. I did not tell them that Miss Beeton had made the complaints referred to.

I put in copies of letters from visitors and others that I have received on the state of the workhouse, and of the sick poor and others in it.

The Guardians decided to do away with carpet beating about six weeks ago, and it has been entirely stopped for about 14 days.

I put in a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Guardians on 11th April 1865.

(signed) *Thomas Thorne.*

Sir, 7, Upper Portland place, 1 June 1866.

I HAVE now visited the Strand Union Workhouse for many years, and I have always found it perfectly clean and orderly; with respect to the care and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Thorne to the inmates, I cannot speak in too high terms, and truly feel it a privilege for any workhouse to have such a matron and master to superintend it, and I have the highest respect for both Mr. and Mrs. Thorne.

(signed) Lady *Alderson.*

50, Portland-place, 4 June.

LADY ALEXANDER LENNOX begs to express to Mr. Thorne her approval of the manner in which the inmates of the Strand Union Workhouse are treated, and to testify to the care and attention shown to the sick, and the extreme cleanliness of the wards throughout. Lady Alexander considers herself competent to offer her opinion, having visited at the above-named workhouse constantly for the last nine months.

Miss ARNOTT has much satisfaction in testifying her conviction of the general good management of the Strand Union by Mr. and Mrs. Thorne. She has been in the habit of constantly visiting various parts of the house during the last four or five years, and so far as has come under her notice, has always been impressed with the good order and, cleanliness which prevail, as well as with the kindness and attention shown to the sick and aged, the better conducted among whom have often gratuitously expressed to Miss A. as grateful for the consideration they have received, and satisfied that all has been done for their comfort, as far as compatible with the rules of the house.

Miss Arnott is persuaded both Mr. and Mrs. Thorne have conscientiously endeavoured to fulfil the duties of their post, as far as could be, under the difficulties with which they have laboured, such as the oversight of such a large establishment causing minute inspection at all times to be an impossibility; the dust arising from the practice (until recently) of beating carpets in the yards, whereby the cleanly appearance of the wards must have been produced under disadvantages.

This general aspect of the Strand Union, Miss Arnott considers superior to what is seen in other London workhouses.

21, New Ormond-street, 2 June 1866.

Dear Sir,

I HOPE you will allow me to say, that having now visited the Strand Union for two years, I can speak confidently as to the wards I have visited (five in number) being particularly clean and sweet, and I have remarked it to the nurse.

As to yours and Mrs. Thorne's kindness to the inmates, I must say, I have been told by the sick and infirm people themselves constantly of your kindness and consideration for them at all times.

Believe me, &c.

Friday evening. (signed) *Louisa Alderson.*

Sir, 1, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W., 1 June 1866.

MY visits to the Strand Union Workhouse have been made almost entirely on Sunday afternoon, and my only business has been with the sick and infirm wards of the men's side of the house; but I have no hesitation in saying that these wards have been very much improved during the last few years. I have always found them clean and in good order, and I may add that I have frequently had occasion to observe the kind and considerate attentions which the patients have received from yourself and your wife.

I am, &c.

To Mr. T. Thorne, (signed) *Wm. Farlie Clarke.*
Master of the Strand Union Workhouse.

Sir, 2 June 1866.

I AM happy to be able to give my testimony to the general cleanliness and propriety of the wards of the sick and infirm in the workhouse, I also believe that both you and Mrs. Thorne have taken all the care that was consistent with the rules of the house. I have for several years visited at all hours both the sick men and women, and never heard a word of dissatisfaction, considering the very untaught and inefficient nurses of the whole system; I think all was kept in good order and every care bestowed, that under all the existing circumstances of the workhouse could be.

I have, &c.

To Mr. Thorne, (signed) *Elizabeth Twining.*
Master of the Strand Union.

Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Upper Ogle-street,
Dear Sir, Upper Marylebone-street, W.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, and to state, that from what I have seen of the general management of the workhouse, everything is done to make the wards both clean and comfortable for the inmates; moreover, the kindness and consideration manifested by yourself and the matron towards the sick and infirm poor have always impressed me much.

Believe me, &c.

Mr. Thomas Thorne, Master. (signed) *E. J. Keene.*
2 June 1866.

"St. Luke's Home," 20 Queen-square, W.C., 1 June.

I HAVE been asked to give my opinion as to the condition of the wards of the Strand Union Workhouse, in as far as I can speak from my experience as a visitor during the whole period of Mr. and Mrs. Thorne's management. In doing so, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I am doing what I believe to be a simple act of justice to them, and not in any way taking part against the committee who have produced their evidence; but in the fullest agreement with all that they have adduced against the system in connection with the sick poor, I believe it is a great injustice to blame individuals for the results of that system, for the defects of which they are quite irresponsible.

For two years I have urged the separate care of the sick, and seen all the defects in the Strand Workhouse; but, nevertheless, I wish to express my opinion that the charge of the wards being dirty and in an unfit state for visitors (which is, I understand, the charge made) is utterly unfounded; the outward condition of the wards is scrupulously clean, and to this point I feel confidently all the numerous visitors whom I have introduced there will give testimony. One of the last whom I took over the house was Mrs. Tait, who expressed to the matron, in my hearing, her admiration of the clean, and neat, and comfortable appearance of the wards, especially remarking their superiority over others which she was in the habit of visiting. With the materials and circumstances at their command, I believe Mr. and Mrs. Thorne have done all that was possible to make the house what it should be, and when I compare it with the previous management which I was acquainted with for four years previously, I can only express my surprise at the amount of good they have effected. To prevent abuses in a household of nearly 600, when, till recently, there was not a single paid assistant to the matron, must, I think, be allowed to be an impossibility; but that Mr. and Mrs. Thorne have knowingly or willingly permitted evils to continue, I do not for a moment believe.

They themselves best know those evils, and would, I believe, willingly welcome a reform, which can only be made by a change in the whole system and management of the sick. But my object in writing is to say, that I believe they have done all in their power for the comfort and well-being of the sick and infirm under the greatest possible difficulties, and that as far as cleanliness and arrangements go, I have no hesitation in saying that, in comparison with other workhouses (not of course with hospitals), they have been praised by all who have seen them.

I do not wish to enter on any other point than this, and I believe this was the only one on which my opinion was asked.

(signed) *Louisa Twining.*

STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

HEAD NURSE.

A VERY brief exposition of the duties of nurse in the workhouse is given in the Poor Law regulations.

It is held desirable that a supplemental and more detailed definition should be given as relates to the head nurse of the Strand Union Workhouse, which is a new office.

The head nurse should accompany the medical officer in his rounds through the sick and infirm wards every morning, and receive his instructions as to the care and treatment

of every sick person, and for her guidance, she might make notes of any special directions on the back of the prescription-card at the head of the bed, or ask the medical officer to do so, to prevent the possibility of error or omission.

In every case where practicable, written instructions should be obtained.

The nurse will either carry out those instructions personally, or see that they are faithfully carried out by others, and that all medicines and applications ordered, are taken or applied with strict regularity.

It will be the head nurse's duty to observe the effects produced by medicines or applications, and the development of any new symptoms on the part of the patients, and fully to report the same to the medical officer on his next visit.

There are many cases of a very doubtful character, where symptoms are very ambiguous and organic disease cannot be traced; cases of pretended sickness, with a view to impose upon the medical officer; such cases will require special attention and observation, and should fairly be represented to the medical officer.

The wines and spirits prescribed will be sent round in bottles for each patient, and it is desirable that the nurse should see them delivered into the hands of the respective patients, and induce them to take at least a portion of them in her presence, and to be watchful and constant in her inquiries, to prevent such wines or spirits being sold to other persons, and the medical officer thereby deceived as to the effect intended to be produced by the stimuli ordered.

Personal cleanliness is a matter of great consideration, and a frequent and careful examination of patients will be indispensably requisite; and the head nurse will be expected to employ the utmost care and attention in this respect, and to report every instance of personal neglect to the medical officer, or neglect on the part of subordinate nurses, or any want of means of ensuring such personal cleanliness to the master or matron, and such reports should be in writing, and the decision of the medical officer, master, or matron taken thereon, with a view to immediate remedy.

The linen, bedding, and other effects, for the use of the sick wards, will be placed under the charge of the head nurse; any deficiency of any kind whatsoever should be immediately reported to the master or matron, and the head nurse will hold herself responsible for accuracy in these respects.

It is the duty of every officer (and of the nurse especially, in reference to the cases under her immediate charge) to prevent wilful waste, extravagance, or misappropriation of any kind, and to insure fair and impartial justice to all; and to remove by every possible means allegations sometimes made, that one person receives more attention than another, because in one case gratuities can be obtained from friends by subordinate nurses, and in the other not. Uniform kindness and attention should be the rule, irrespective of any consideration that may be offered to the contrary.

Any solicitations made to the friends or patients for gratuities, are considered most objectionable, as implying mercenary motives and invidious distinctions.

The head nurse will be especially careful that no person on the point of death is left unattended, and any assistance required in providing persons to sit up, must be made known to the master or matron, or in their absence to the labour-master or porter.

Whenever a person dies, the pockets should be searched, and whatever effects they may have therein, or on their persons in the shape of rings or other articles, should be inventoried, and forthwith taken to the master, that he may make a return thereof to the Board.

It is expected that the head nurse will never leave the house without the knowledge and sanction of the master or matron previously obtained.

Reasonable opportunity for recreation and exercise will not be objected to, but it is expected that the house will never be left without the head nurse, or the assistant to the matron, remaining in it; and any special matter the latter officer will attend to in the nurse's absence.

From what precedes, the head nurse will perceive that it will be her duty to see that the clothes go to the wash, and are correctly returned, and are kept properly repaired, by being sent to the needle-room, and to assist the matron in keeping all the bed and other linen in the respective wards in a correct and satisfactory state.

It is presumed from the foregoing observations, the head nurse can have no difficulty in perceiving her distinct line of duty, viz.:—

Strictly to carry out the instructions of the medical officer, in all that relates to the personal treatment and care of the sick.

And to hold herself subordinate and accountable to the matron in reference to everything appertaining to the discipline or domestic management of the house.

August, 1865.—These duties were read over to the nurse, Dr. Rogers, and the matron, by the master, and assented to by all parties in each other's presence.

(signed) *Thos. Thorne.*

To the Guardians of the Strand Union.

Gentlemen, Strand Union Workhouse, 11 April 1865.

Circumstances having occurred in a neighbouring workhouse, which have entailed on the authorities a most unenviable notoriety. The whole of the officers have been most unsparingly denounced by a jury, for a gross neglect of duty.

A portion

A portion of the public press has almost demanded that the master and another principal officer should be placed at the bar of the Old Bailey, on a charge of manslaughter.

No one therefore can doubt that the responsibility of the master of a workhouse is of a very serious character, and that he ought to have reasonable time and opportunity for discharging the duties of personal inspection and supervision which are thus imperatively demanded of him.

But unfortunately he has other duties to perform of a very antagonistic character—duties which chain him to his desk from morning till night, and of which *officers and inmates* can alike take advantage—duties which involve his own personal character in the shape of voluminous accounts and office correspondence, which demand laborious, minute, and constant attention, and which the protection of his own honour and interest will not permit him to neglect or entrust to an unqualified or careless person.

Still, if it be held that the responsible head of a large establishment, embracing many departments, should actively and personally supervise them; and if it be proved impossible for him to do so without some assistance rendered to him, I apprehend, that no member of the Board will hesitate to grant the master the *minimum* amount of assistance he seeks, and which he hopes may suffice.

I say nothing of a very serious expenditure I have been called upon to make through illness, brought on by overwork, anxiety, poisoned atmosphere from overcrowding, and a most dangerous house for cold and exposure to disease.

But since Christmas, I have been compelled to employ assistance and to pay for it; and though not to the extent I could desire, it was the most satisfactory arrangement I could make.

I have therefore to solicit the Board that they will reimburse my expenditure on this head, which, with a trifle I give to a sick inmate, also for assistance, would be covered at the rate of 10*s.* per week; and that they will be pleased to perpetuate this trifling amount of aid in keeping the accounts, to enable me to discharge other and more important duties towards the Board, the ratepayers, and the inmates, which would promote a far greater economy in the general expenditure.

I have, &c.

J. Kilner, Esq., Clerk. (signed) *Thos. Thorne.*

Margaret Thorne, being sworn, says, I am matron of the Strand Union Workhouse, and I have held that office for eight years. It is a fact, that when Matilda Beeton first came here some of the heads of the women in the sick wards were found to be in a dirty state. All these persons had been very recently admitted to the house, and they came in in a very dirty condition. Every pains was taken to cleanse them in the receiving ward, but it was impossible to do so effectually during the short time they were there. When they came into the receiving ward they were so far ill that they could not be subjected to the necessary cleansing, and to the usual discipline in that ward. I was aware that when these women were removed from the receiving ward they were not entirely clean. No persons are removed from the receiving ward until they have been personally examined and pronounced fit to be removed from it by the medical officer. All the women referred to were removed from the receiving ward to the sick ward under the medical officer's directions. When they were in the sick ward they were attended to as well as they could be, and they were rendered perfectly clean. I do not think that Matilda Beeton discovered that these women were not quite clean. Some of them were in the ward when she came, but I do not think those who had lice on them were there when she came. At this time the ward was being whitewashed and painted. We changed a pauper nurse at the same time, and full attention consequently could not be given in this respect. I do not know that Matilda Beeton was informed when she came that the women were not in a cleanly state. I deny that the washing was disgracefully done; it was generally fairly done. The washing has been done for the patients in the hospital as well as for those in the house. The hospitals for which washing was done were King's College, Middlesex, Guy's, Brompton, Lock, and St. George and Charing Cross hospitals. The women in the laundry could not distinguish the clothes of the patients in the hospital from the clothes of the people in the workhouse. The washing has been done for the patients sent to the hospitals by the relieving officers. No complaint has ever been made that the washing was badly done. Some of the paupers in the house, however, have complained, perhaps, once in twelve months, that the washing as regards certain articles was not properly done. Matilda Beeton had the remedy in her own hands; she could and did send back to the laundry any article that she did not think was properly washed. It never happened, that I know of, that there was not a sufficient supply of linen to the sick. There was a full supply to each sick ward. There were more than two pairs of sheets for each bed. The sheets for the patients are changed three and four times a day, if required. Matilda Beeton showed that she had linen enough, as she said, that if she had not enough for one ward she borrowed it from the other. I know nothing about the alleged sale of beer and spirits, &c. by the nurses, and no representation on the subject has ever been made to me. On a Monday morning, I think it was the 30th of September last, Miss Beeton complained to me that an inmate of No. 1 infectious ward had complained to her in reference to her diet. I asked her in what way; she said as regards quality and quantity. I went with Miss Beeton to the ward and inquired about it. The woman said she

thought her food was short of weight, and I asked her what was her duty, or that of the nurses under such circumstances; she said to return it to the kitchen and have it weighed. I asked why they (the woman and nurse) did not do so. They said they thought Miss Beeton had been sent to invite complaint on the subject, and that they had really no cause to complain; at the same time, I told Miss Beeton that it was usual for the inmates to return the dinner if short of weight; that there was always an officer in the kitchen to superintend the weighing of the dinners to whom they could refer. Mr. Brennan was the officer at that time. He has since been written to by the master on the subject, and I now give his reply:

"Lymington Union, Hants,
"Respected Sir, 1 June 1866.

"I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st, and in reply beg to state that I well remember the day to which you refer in September last, on which you and Mrs. Thorne were out (a circumstance of singularly rare occurrence). I also remember the matron calling me out of the kitchen on the following day (Monday) and told me in the presence of Miss Beeton that the inmates of No. 1 Infirm Ward complained of their dinners not being weight on the Sunday. I said I could vouch for the accuracy of every dinner that left the kitchen, as I stood by the scale and saw every dinner weighed; and I said to Miss Beeton at the same time it was not the proper way to receive a complaint, but should have sent the dinners complained of back to the kitchen to be re-weighed in the presence of the nurse of the ward, or the person to whom the dinner belonged (if able to attend), instead of keeping the matter in her mind until the following day. I am prepared to testify on oath, if required, that I never knew of any inmate being cheated out of their rations, and that substantial justice was done to every inmate during my term of office, for if it came to my knowledge that things were otherwise, I should have most assuredly reported the matter to you.

"I am, &c,
"Mr. Thorne." (signed) "*Isaac Brennan.*"

I cannot say that I have ever seen the washerwomen intoxicated. On the liberty days, and after some of them had been out to chapel on Sundays, on their return I have seen that they evidently had been drinking, but I could not say that any of them were unfit for work except in one instance only. This was the case of the woman referred to by Miss Beeton as having been placed in the receiving ward. It was neither reported to me by Dr. Rogers or the nurse that milk had been taken from the nursery and sold in the sick wards. I heard that this irregularity had occurred incidentally and went and inquired about it in the sick ward; the person who is reported to have received the milk was an Irishwoman and a Roman Catholic, in a very advanced state of consumption. The house tea has no milk in it; the woman in question said she could not take it without it; the woman who is said to have sold it to her was also an Irishwoman, a Roman Catholic too, and friend of the other woman. The woman who obtained the milk, and who was dying at the time, said that her friend had brought it to her from the nursery, knowing that she could not take her tea without milk. She did not complain to me or to any one that I know of about this, as if she had she could have had milk for her tea. It was brought to her merely by way of kindness by her friend; the woman who was dying told me she did not pay for the milk. I never suspected that there was any traffic in milk further than arose in this particular case. I feel sure that the mothers in the nursery would not sell the milk and deprive their own children of their food.

By Dr. Anstie.—There is a male and female receiving ward. The nurse for the male ward is perhaps more than 50 or 60 years old. The nurses in the wards are told to be very particular in looking to the cleanliness of those admitted; they are supplied with lard and precipitate powder. A patient is seldom kept there more than 24 hours, and if the "order" says they are ill, the medical officer is always sent for directly. The night nurses are selected by me according to my discretion. If it is thought necessary by the doctor a night nurse is placed in every ward. They are younger and stronger than the other nurses. I do not think that the women in the sick wards were more than 14 days in the sick wards before they were thoroughly cleansed. I saw the cook in the kitchen referred to; her appearance was always very cleanly. I was surprised to hear that she was not clean.

It was my practice before employing any pauper as a nurse to ascertain whether they could read and understand the directions of the medical officer. They could almost all of them do so, and none were selected without being first introduced to the notice of the medical officer.

(signed) *Margaret Thorne.*

STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE, Cleveland Street.

Number of Ward.	Class of Inmates.	Occupation, whether by Day only, or Day and Night.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Extreme Limit of Accommodation.	
					Cubic Feet to each.
10	Men's Convalescent -	Day and night -	11,623	20	581
12	Men's Dormitory - -	Night only - -	4,791	15	319
14	Men's Infirm - - -	Day and night -	2,660	8	333
15	Women's Idiotic - -	- ditto - -	4,101	9	456
16	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	4,064	10	406
17	Men's Infirm Ward -	- ditto - -	8,233	21	392
19	Men's Sick Ward - -	- ditto - -	14,961	20	748
20	Men's Infirm Ward -	- ditto - -	13,318	18	739
21	Women's Infirm - -	- ditto - -	2,835	8	354
22	Women's Sick Ward -	- ditto - -	14,961	20	748
23	Lying-in Ward - -	- ditto - -	2,519	6	420
24	Nursery - - - - -	- ditto - -	8,371	12 Women, 16 Children	218
25	Women's Infirm - -	- ditto - -	3,465	8	433
26	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	6,583	13	506
27	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	10,330	23	441
28	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	10,755	23	467
1 A	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	15,300	33	464
2 A	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	7,547	18	419
3 A	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	5,531	12	461
2 B	Women's Infectious -	- ditto - -	2,876	7	411
5 B	Women's Dormitory -	Night only - -	14,697	48	306
6 B	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	14,597	47	310
2 C	Women's Recovery Ward	Day and night -	2,640	Reserved.	—
3 C	Women's Epidemic -	- ditto - -	2,753	7	393
4 C	Women's Infectious -	- ditto - -	3,059	7	437
2 E	Men's Receiving - -	- ditto - -	3,225	Reserved.	—
3 E	Men's Insane - - -	- ditto - -	3,208	7	456
4 E	Men's Epileptic - -	- ditto - -	3,709	8	463
4 F	Men's Dormitory - -	Night only - -	13,225	44	300
5 F	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	13,260	43	308
6 F	Men's Infectious - -	Day and night -	3,396	7	485
			TOTAL - -	538	

Average cubic dimensions for each person, Night only - - - - 307 Cubic feet.
" " " Day and Night occupation - 487 "

LETTER from the Clerk to the Board of Guardians to *J. S. Storr*, Esq., a Member of the Board.

Dear Sir, 7 June 1866.

IN reply to your application I annex a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Guardians, upon a division of 10 to 2, relating to your proposed communication to the Poor Law Inspector.

I remain, &c.
James Kilner, Clerk.

J. S. Storr, Esq.

RESOLUTION referred to in the above Letter.

THAT the communication now read to the Strand Union Board by Mr. Storr, and intended to be addressed to the Poor Law Inspector now taking evidence at the workhouse, is quite in opposition to the general opinion of this Board, premature, and drawing conclusions not yet warranted by evidence.

COPY of the "Communication" referred to in the above Resolution.

To *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

Sir,

THE undersigned, being Guardians of the Strand Union, beg respectfully to submit to you the following remarks as being pertinent to the investigation you have just made into the complaints and disclosures of Matilda Beeton, late the Nurse in our Workhouse.

I. That the House is almost always overcrowded, and that the inmates are for the most part sick, aged, or infirm; it is, in fact, an infirmary, though in name a workhouse.

II. That the building is inadequate to the proper classification, supervision, and accommodation of the inmates.

III. That the medical arrangements are now and have always been insufficient.

IV. That the system of pauper nursing is bad in all respects, and should be abolished.

V. That in or near the Metropolis State hospitals are urgently required for the proper treatment of the sick poor of London, such hospitals to be under the immediate direction and control of the Poor Law Board, provision being made that the ratepayers' interests be represented, and the principle of self-government combined with an improved system of supervision.

VI. We request that these our views, as Guardians of the Strand Union, be communicated to the President of the Poor Law Board in your report upon this case.

John S. Storr.
Joseph Flavel Hedgcock.

June 6, 1866.

STRAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

COPY of the REPORT made by *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board, after an Inquiry held by him on the 4th and 6th June 1866, into certain ALLEGATIONS made by *Matilda Beeton* in reference to the TREATMENT of the SICK in the STRAND UNION WONKHOUSE.

(*Viscount Enfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *June* 1866.

Under 4 *oz.*

STRAND UNION.

PALL MALL
LEDGER CLUB

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 August 1866;—*for*,

COPIES "of LETTER dated the 17th day of July 1866, and addressed by Dr. *Rogers* to the Guardians of the STRAND UNION:"

"Of LETTERS dated the 19th and 21st days of July 1866, and addressed by Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board:"

"Of any ANSWERS that may have been given to the above-mentioned Letters:"

"Of REPORT (so far as Questions 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, and 18 are concerned) made by Mr. *Farnall* to the Poor Law Board after his visit to the Workhouse of the Strand Union on the 3rd day of October 1865:"

"And, of the CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of such Report."

Poor Law Board,
7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

Gentlemen, Dean-street, Soho, W., 17 June 1866.

HAVING been informed that a member of your Board has given notice of a motion for this evening, of a want of confidence in me as your medical officer, I consider it is a duty I owe myself to forward you an outline of what I have done, or what I have attempted to do, since I first held office.

When first appointed, 10½ years ago, I at once introduced, at my own cost, the materials, &c., for a dispensary, &c., nothing of the kind having before that been provided in the building.

Shortly after assuming office I learnt that the beer and wine, &c., ordered for the sick by me was served at the early hour of 7 a.m., and constantly the day's supply was consumed before my arrival, at 9 a.m. I tried to get them supplied at a more suitable hour, but I had much difficulty, owing to the opposition of the then master, and the indifference on the part of the then Board, whom I addressed on the subject.

In the first summer following my appointment, an outbreak of fever took place, owing to excessive overcrowding and deficient accommodation. I addressed a communication to the Board, and prevailed on them to build at each wing, above the receiving wards, additional wards, and also to dig out an area in front of the ward then used for the reception of persons admitted on nightly orders. This place, called "Pug's Hole" by the inmates, was a cellar (without area), and of the most objectionable kind, and the hot-bed from which fever was largely propagated; and subsequently I induced the Board to enlarge and extend the dormitory accommodation for males and females, thereby adding considerably to the sleeping space for able-bodied inmates.

Having repeatedly noticed that the suckling women became consumptive, or suffered from diseases of an exhaustive character, and that many of their children died, I found, on inquiry, that the dietary of the lying-in ward (over which I had then no control, and was not supposed to enter without the request of the master or midwife) was very insufficient, as it consisted only of gruel for nine days, and that, when discharged to the nursery, they went at once on the common diet of the house; and believing at that time the Poor Law Board alone possessed

the power of altering this, I wrote to that Board on the subject, urging an alteration. In their reply they informed me that I was to be the sole judge of the dietary of this class of inmates; and, having acted in accordance therewith, the then Board of Guardians, some of whom are still members of your body, passed upon me a vote of censure for this act of duty and humanity.

Some two years after I suggested the building of a laundry out in the yard, thus removing a pregnant source of ill health, &c., to the inmates, this work having been previously carried on under the entrance-hall, &c., causing the house thereby to be filled with steam and damp. This having been achieved, the accommodation of the house was largely added to, as thereby the men's and women's dining-halls were converted into infirm wards, and the old laundry into a dining-hall.

On or about this time I suggested the conversion of the dormitories at the top of each wing into sick wards, by removing the ceilings and plastering the rafters, and the removing any acute cases there. By this alteration about 250 cubic feet of air was added to each sick inmate, and the chances of the occurrence of erysipelas, fever, &c., were greatly diminished, and a better prospect held out for speedy recovery of all.

Shortly after this, and owing to a large increase in the number of aged and infirm persons, I suggested to your Board an important alteration of the dietary of this class of inmates, thereby much suffering from improper food and waste was put a stop to and a diet more suitable was introduced.

This form of dietary has since then been largely adopted by the various Metropolitan Union Houses.

I was repeatedly informed by individual members of your Board, and it is correct, that these successive applications evoked much offensive personality and antagonism, and I have been strongly advised by them to keep quiet and not trouble the Board with repeated applications for improvements.

In the year 1862, a severe outbreak of fever took place in the building, due solely to overcrowding; 25 cases occurred in quick succession. I wrote urgently to your Board on the subject; an extensive exodus of inmates was ordered, the crowding ceased and the fever also.

On or about this time, I suggested to the visiting committee an alteration of the dead-house, the grating, &c., from which opened beneath the windows of the women's infirm wards; this place was a part of the carpenter's shop, and separated from it by an imperfect partition. From the grating foul emanations from the dead frequently arose, and filled the wards, and in the summer large blue flies flew in and out of them from the dead-house. I made this application to the committee over which Mr. Joseph Smith presided; but they refused to entertain the question. Shortly after, the coroner for Middlesex commented severely on the impropriety of using such a place for such a purpose, and the subject was brought before a second committee, and a proper dead-house was constructed.

In 1863, I drew the attention of the Board to the advisability on the score of economy, want of space and general absence of accommodation, of subscribing to the Middlesex Hospital, so as to relieve the house of cancer cases, many with this disease having been admitted; the suggestion was adopted, but I heard that Mr. Betts and some other members of the Board indulged in offensive personalities. Again, in the same year, I advised with success the removal of syphilitic cases to the Lock Hospital as soon as possible after they were admitted; motives were attributed to me by the same members of the Board, for my advocacy of this necessary change, of the most unfair and unworthy character.

In 1864, overcrowding of the house having again taken place, I addressed a written remonstrance to the Board, and pointed out that a malignant fever had broken out in the house; they thereupon adjourned to it; a large measure of outdoor relief was directed, the crowding ceased, and the fever also.

In May 1865, the Poor Law Board addressed you on the subject of pauper nurses, and strongly advised you to engage paid and responsible persons, thus taking up a question upon which I had long felt deeply the necessity of change, and which I had tried to induce several members of your Board at various times to bring before you. This matter I should have written to your Board about myself had it not been for the determined opposition of certain officials to the introduction of paid nurses. Your Board, however, engaged one, and by the terms of the advertisement limited her attendance to those patients only who were in the two sick wards, amounting to about 40 persons, and yet the house contained, as you

are

are aware by the weekly returns, over 400 sick, aged, or permanently disabled persons, who were thus left to the care of those who had been officially condemned by the Poor Law Board as untrustworthy, and over whom although I was theoretically supposed to have control, yet practically I had none; for their selection and dismissal was left in the hands of the master and matron; such was the rule when I assumed office, and up to the present time has not been altered.

Over and over again I have requested a particular nurse to be removed for inefficiency, or worse, but have been nearly always met by the reply that there was no one better suited for the post in the house.

When Belsham, the pauper nurse, was removed at my instance, for robbing the sick, the master, in consequence of a suggestion by me, undertook to bring the question forward, and applied for paid assistance, as the circumstances were such as admitted of no delay. The total refusal, as he informed me, of the visiting committee, and the recommendation of one of the Guardians to employ a broken-down pot-boy whose antecedents he so well knew, was a proof, coupled with what I have above referred to, that it would be a mere waste of time to make any further communication to your Board on the subject.

At the early part of the year 1864, the late Mr. Jeffreys moved that my salary should be increased. I waited upon him, and others who I knew were favourable to me, and urged them to get your Board to provide medicines instead, as I wished to establish the principle that in such a large house as the Strand, all the drugs should be found at the cost of the ratepayers, thereby evincing that I had some other feeling in the matter, save that of getting a little more money. Your Board assented to the proposition, but limited my outlay on this head to 30*l.* only in the year.

With respect to the carpet beating, I apprehend that the members of your Board who were also members of the last, can by no means endorse the assertion of Mr. Cane, that they were not aware of my opinion on the impropriety of that practice. Your chairman personally dissuaded me from communicating those opinions to your Board, in writing, but also Mr. Storr's committee on the subject refused his request to hear me, alleging that they were aware that I held an opinion adverse to its continuance.

Your Board is also cognizant that I strove to relieve the house by soliciting the Middlesex Hospital authorities to take some of our sick; that I suggested the scheme of writing to the various unions about London, soliciting them to take some of our inmates; that when six of my patients were removed to Guy's Hospital, not only was a resolution put on the paper to reduce my salary, but that it was adjourned from week to week, whilst also the Board sanctioned a return of my salary, fees, &c., and the costs of medicine and appliances, a course of conduct not dictated by a very generous feeling towards me.

Seeing that your Board has been lately re-constituted, I have felt it just to myself to lay before you a brief outline of the continuous efforts that I have made not only to perform faithfully my daily routine duties, but to obtain successive improvements and ameliorations in the interests of the sick inmates of your house.

I have regretted many times, and deeply, that these efforts, instead of receiving the cordial sympathies and assistance of past Boards, have entailed upon me much annoyance, hostility, and undeserved insult.

I am happy to believe your Board, as re-constituted, will view with more favour my efforts in this direction, and am, gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

The Strand Union
Board of Guardians.

(signed) *Joseph Rogers.*

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board.

Dean-street, Soho-square,
My Lords and Gentlemen, 18 July 1866.

I BEG to forward to you a copy of a letter sent by me to the Strand Union Board on the 17th ult., to which I respectfully invite your Board's attention.

You will perceive by it that a motion, stating that I had lost the confidence of the Board of Guardians, was submitted last evening, and though it came to nothing, my supporters being equal to my opponents; still, as it was based upon the report of Mr. Cane, an inspector of your Board, on the evidence taken by him at the Strand Union inquiry, and as I am not singular in thinking his report was most unfair and most unjust to me (for its partial character has been severely condemned by the daily press), in addition to the letter above referred to, I would draw your attention to the following.

At page 6 of his report, Mr. Cane states that, notwithstanding my admissions, I entirely concurred in the remarks made by the nurse Beeton, that the crowding in the two sick wards was disgraceful to the authorities of the Strand. Seeing that over and over again to the Board, to the clerk when the Board was not sitting, or to the relieving officers, I had written, earnestly imploring that they would not send me any more sick, and that in spite of all this sick people were sent in, and that in such numbers, the receiving wards, the foul wards, &c., were appropriated for some time to the decent sick, and that the sick wards proper contained more than they should have done, as there were also sick day-boarders, who, in many instances, had to cross a wet yard to their sleeping places, I consider I was fully justified in supporting her statement.

In page 8, Mr. Cane asserts that I never complained of the nursery to the Guardians; the fact, as regards this, is as follows. As you will see in my letter to the Board of Guardians, I knew, from having taken much pains in the matter, that they were committed absolutely to pauper nursing, and although I attempted repeatedly to get members of the Board to raise the question and obtain paid assistance, there was so much opposition on the score of expense, and the master and matron so determinedly set their faces against their introduction, that I was compelled to give way. Then again, the selection and dismissal of these pauper nurses was under the sole control of the matron, the Guardians having surrendered all power in this matter into her hands. Under these circumstances, for me to complain to the Board of individual nurses would have been an act of folly. You will perceive what estimate was taken of the sick requirements. When I discovered that one of the pauper nurses was robbing them, the master, at my suggestion, applied for paid help; it was refused absolutely, and one of the Guardians appointed a broken-down pot-boy from the tavern he was accustomed to frequent.

At the same page Mr. Cane makes a great point of my admission, that the Guardians never refused anything I asked for; true, but I have always taken a great deal of trouble to ascertain whether I was likely to get it before I wrote for anything, and my applications therefore were limited to the possible, not the impossible.

I have walked many score miles these last 10 years for the purpose of soliciting friendly or benevolent members of the Board to support my applications in the interests of the sick inmates of the Strand Workhouse. If I had not done so, I fear that there would have been small chance of my getting much of what I have asked for.

The enmity against me has arisen mainly from the fact that I have continually protested against the evils I have seen around me.

Again, Mr. Cane reports that many patients were sent to various hospitals to oblige me. There might be something in this if it were true, but the only hospitals they have ever sent anybody to are the Lock and Middlesex, and that has relieved the house of not more than 12 annually. Those that have gone to other hospitals have been sent there by benevolent ladies, or their friends, with the exception of six to Guy's Hospital last winter, when it was kindly proposed to deprive me of 20 *l.* out of my 105 *l.* a year for daring to suggest this.

Again, as regards the supply of drugs, you will see by my letter to the Board how this originated.

In reference to the carpet beating, it was at my suggestion that two resolutions proposing

proposing to abolish the practice were submitted during the last three years, and when, finally, after the reconstitution of the Board at the last election, it was done away with, on the motion of Mr. J. Cornish, based on a letter by me to that Guardian. To say the least of it, it seems somewhat strange, on the part of Mr. Cane, to import this question into his report, seeing it had nothing to do with the inquiry, and that without his taking the trouble to get at the real facts of the case.

That the Strand Union Board did not say the same things that Mr. Cane suggests for them arises from the fact they could not.

I have every confidence in believing that your honourable Board will do me the justice to believe that I have striven to perform my duty; and, relying on that, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

The Poor Law Board. (signed) *Joseph Rogers.*

During Mr. Farnell's absence in Lancaster, Mr. Cane had charge of the district, and visited the Strand Union house. I never heard that he remonstrated with the Board of Guardians on the impropriety of carpet beating, and yet he must have seen the practice in full operation.

MEMORANDUM by *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, on the foregoing Letter (dated 18 July 1866) of Dr. *Rogers*.

Strand Union.

DR. ROGERS considers my report "most unfair," "most unjust to him," and he also considers that it is "partial in its character."

I am not surprised that Dr. Rogers should be dissatisfied with a report containing facts which throw upon him a full share of responsibility for such mismanagement of the sick as is proved to have occurred in the Strand Union Workhouse.

Nothing, however, has been stated affecting him personally, that was not deposed to upon oath, and his own deposition has mainly furnished the passages in my report which reflect upon him most forcibly.

That report and all the evidence is before the Board. I have decided nothing either for or against Dr. Rogers; I have merely collected the materials for a decision, and have drawn attention to the bearing of the principal circumstances proved; I have left the Board to arrive at such conclusions in the case as they may feel the facts will justify.

All that Dr. Rogers has now stated might have been deposed to at the inquiry if he had thought proper to adduce them on that occasion. He must have seen how far the facts elicited affected him; he had the fullest opportunity for giving every explanation he was able to offer, but as he omitted to do so, it was to be supposed that he had no more to say. These "after thoughts," which are not evidence, and which have not been subjected to cross-examination, and to challenge by the Guardians and others whom they affect, must, I submit, be received with much caution.

I have read these statements very carefully, and I can say that they affect but little the conclusions which I have myself formed respecting Dr. Rogers' official conduct.

With reference to these statements, I must say that conversations with and appeals to individual Guardians, suggestions to officers to apply for "paid help," considerations (kept within his own breast) as to what "he was likely to get," instead of what he wanted, cannot be accepted in lieu of the formal written reports which he was bound to make to the Board of Guardians, whenever the subjects were of sufficient importance to call for official notice in any way.

Whether those reports would render him popular or otherwise with the Guardians, was a matter of much less importance than the welfare, comfort, and the lives of the sick under his charge. Even had his reports been distasteful to the Guardians, the consequences would have been comparatively immaterial to him:

so long as he did his duty, he was quite independent of the Guardians, as they could neither diminish his salary, nor deprive him of his office.

I will only further say, as regards myself, that Dr. Rogers is in error in supposing that I had charge of the metropolitan district during Mr. Farnall's absence from it. No such charge was ever confided to me; I was merely requested to visit some of the workhouses in that district, when I could find time to do so. I was never deputed to attend meetings of Guardians in that district, and had no authority whatever to remonstrate with them on any subject.

(signed) *R. B. C.*

23 July 1866.

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board.

Dean-street, Soho-square,
22 July 1866

Sir,

I TRUST you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you personally.

On Thursday, the 19th ultimo, I forwarded to your Board a copy of a letter which I had addressed, on the 17th ultimo, to the Strand Union Board of Guardians; and also a letter in which I commented on my communication to the Strand Board of Guardians; also on Mr. Cane's report on the examination into the treatment of the sick poor at the recent inquiry there.

In that communication to your Board I omitted to refer to the fact, that I requested the Metropolitan Inspector, Mr. Farnall, last September, to visit the workhouse and see whether he could urge on the Strand Union Board to take some steps to relieve the overcrowded state of the wards, and the additional strain which the winter would in all probability put upon them.

On the 3rd October 1865 he did so visit the house, and made to the Board a strong remonstrance on the crowded state of the wards, which was forwarded to the Board the same day.

Nothing, however, was done by them which in any way relieved the wretched state of things in the house, save when, at Christmas, I succeeded in persuading them to send six persons to Guy's Hospital, and where vacant beds were filled up immediately by fresh admissions.

I beg to refer you to Mr. Farnall for a confirmation of this, and also to his knowledge of my constant efforts to improve the condition of the sick of the Strand Workhouse.

Had I left them to their fate without an effort to improve their state, I should have been a favourite with, instead of being persecuted by, a portion of the Strand Union Board.

The Right Honourable
G. Hardy, Esq., M.P.,
President, Poor Law Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Rogers,*
Medical Officer, Strand Union.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
28 July 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you on the previous day to the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union upon the subject of the recent report of Mr. Cane, Poor Law Inspector.

I am directed to inform you that, should it be necessary for the Board to make any further communication to the Guardians upon the subject of Mr. Cane's report, the Board will not fail to consider the explanations contained in your letter of the 18th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. A. Earle,*
Secretary.

Joseph Rogers, Esq., M.D.

REPORT (so far as Questions 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, and 18 are concerned) made by Mr. *Farnall* to the Poor Law Board, after his Visit to the Workhouse of the Strand Union, on the 3rd October 1865.

2. Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
In my opinion it is not.

3. Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
No, there is no detached infirmary.

4. Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

8. Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, sec. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

9. Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

10. Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

15. Have you observed any illegal practice, or any departure from the regulations of the Commissioners?
No.

17. Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?
None.

18. Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
The refractory ward and the men's infectious ward are wholly unfit for the purpose to which they are dedicated, viz.: as sick wards. I have directed the attention of the Guardians to this.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16 October 1865.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board have received from their Inspector, Mr. Farnall, a report of a visit made by him on the 3rd instant, to the Strand Union Workhouse, in which he states that the refractory ward and the men's infectious ward are wholly unfit for the purpose to which they are dedicated, namely, as sick wards.

The Board are informed by Mr. Farnall that he has directed the attention of the Guardians to these matters.

The Board request to be informed whether the Guardians have given the subject their consideration, and whether they have been able to make, or are prepared to suggest, arrangements for providing suitable accommodation for ordinary sick cases, so that the refractory ward and men's infectious ward may in future be used for the purpose for which they are intended.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*,
Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 6, Bow-street, W.C., 17 October 1865.

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th October 1865, relative to the report made by Mr. Farnall on the occasion of his visit to the union workhouse on the 3rd instant, and, in reply, I am to inform you that the Guardians referred the said report to the visiting committee to take the same into consideration and report thereon to the Board. The committee met on the 5th instant, and presented their report on the 10th instant, which was received and adopted by the Board.

I am further directed to annex a copy of the report, and to inform you that the master has been instructed to carry out the proposed alterations; also that the Guardians have agreed to allow Mr. Thorne the sum of 30 *l.* per annum, to enable him to provide assistance in keeping his books.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

(signed) *James Kilner*, Clerk.

REPORT of the Visiting Committee on the Letter of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, dated 3rd October 1865, referred to them for consideration by the Board on the 3rd October 1865.

YOUR committee report that they proceeded to consider the several matters referred to in Mr. Farnall's letter, and they inspected the refractory ward, and the men's infectious ward, and they coincide in opinion with him that they are unfit for the purposes to which they are at present dedicated. With regard to the refractory ward, your committee are of opinion that by repairing the flooring, and making better and larger windows, it may be made a suitable day-room for the refractory.

Your committee concur in the suggestion made by Mr. Farnall to the master, that the smith's shop should be thrown into the men's infectious ward. They recommend that this be done, and that the floor be boarded, the roof raised, and the windows enlarged; the work to be executed by the inmates of the house, under the superintendence of the master. The oakum room can be appropriated for a smith's shop.

Mr. Farnall in his letter states, "I find that almost every room in the house is now full, and I beg to assure the Guardians that it will be a dangerous proceeding to place a single bed more in either of the wards than is fixed as a maximum by the Poor Law Board. I have spoken to the master on this subject, and I have also requested him on no account to divert the receiving wards from their legitimate uses."

Your committee report that the master estimated the present accommodation as equal to 527 inmates, excluding the receiving wards. The reduction in the number fixed by the Poor Law Board, namely, 600, arises from the appropriation of certain wards to other purposes, which causes the diminution of accommodation equal to 73 inmates.

With regard to the last paragraph in Mr. Farnall's letter, your committee recommend that the sum of 30 *l.* per annum, from 29th September last, be allowed to Mr. Thorne, to enable him to obtain such assistance as may be necessary in keeping the books in his department.

Your committee are of opinion that prompt attention should be given to these several matters, and their recommendations should be carried out forthwith.

(signed) *George Wilkinson*,
Chairman on behalf of Self and Rota Committee.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 28 October 1865.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in which you forward to them a copy of the report of the visiting committee appointed by the Guardians of the Strand Union to consider the report made by Mr. Farnall, Poor Law Inspector, after his visit to the workhouse on the 3rd instant.

The Board collect from the report of the committee, that in future the sick are not to be placed in the refractory ward and the men's infectious ward, but that those wards are to be kept to their proper use.

The Board assent to the alterations proposed for the improvement of these wards, and request to be informed of the estimated cost of such alterations.

I am, &c.
J. Kilner, Esq., (signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union. Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 6, Bow-street, W.C., 2 November 1865.

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which, with reference to the report made by Mr. Farnall, the Poor Law Inspector, after his visit to the workhouse, you request to be informed of the estimated cost of the proposed alterations of the refractory ward and the men's infectious ward.

In reply, I am to inform you that, as the work will be principally done by the inmates, the cost is estimated to be about 30 *l.*

I have, &c.
The Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W. (signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 7 November 1865.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, in which, in reply to theirs of the 28th ultimo, you state that the cost of the proposed alterations of the refractory ward and the men's infectious ward at the workhouse of the Strand Union is estimated to be about 30 *l.*

I am directed to state that the Board sanction the expenditure necessary to carry the proposed alterations into effect.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union.

STRAND UNION.

COPIES of LETTER dated 17 July 1866, and addressed by Dr. *Rogers* to the Guardians of the STRAND UNION; of LETTERS dated 19 and 21 July 1866, and addressed by Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board; of ANSWERS that have been given to the above-mentioned Letters; of REPORT (so far as Questions 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, and 18 are concerned) made by Mr. *Farnall* to the Poor Law Board after his Visit to the Workhouse of the Strand Union on 3 October 1865; and, of CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of such Report.

(*Sir John Simeon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

523.

Under 1 *oz.*

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 July 1866;—*for*,

COPIES "of recent CORRESPONDENCE between the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union and the Poor Law Board relating to a visit paid to Wards 4, 5, and 6 by the Metropolitan Inspector, accompanied by Mr. *Ernest Hart*, on the 15th day of June:"

"And, of any REPORT or MEMORANDUM made on the subject by the Inspector to the Poor Law Board."

Poor Law Board,
7 August 1866.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

LETTER from the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union to the Poor Law Board.

Clerk's Office, Workhouse, N. E.,
20 June 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union, in reference to an inspection of some of the wards of this Union on Friday last by Mr. Farnall, your inspector, on which occasion he was accompanied by Mr. Ernest Hart, (and a paragraph which appears in the *Daily News* newspaper of the 18th instant in reference thereto), to beg the favour of being informed in what character Mr. Hart visited the workhouse on that occasion, and whether by your authority and direction; and also (as only Mr. Farnall and Mr. Hart attended), by whom the information to the Editor of the *Daily News* was supplied, and whether by your sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Adams Farr*,
Clerk.

The Poor Law Board.

LETTER from the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union to the Poor Law Board.

Clerk's Office, Workhouse, N.E.,
28 June 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BY direction of the Board of Guardians of this Union, I beg to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution passed by them at their meeting held on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Adams Farr*,
Clerk.

The Poor Law Board.

RESOLUTION referred to in the foregoing Letter.

Whitechapel Union, 26 June 1866.

AT an ordinary Weekly Meeting of the Board of Guardians held this day in the Board room of the said Union, pursuant to adjournment from the meeting held on the 19th day of June 1866;

Present:

Thomas Brushfield, Esq., in the Chair;

It is moved by Mr. Gladding, seconded by Mr. Freeman, and resolved,—

That the clerk write the Poor Law Board, informing them that on the 15th instant, Mr. Farnall, with Mr. Ernest Hart (who is a member of the committee of a society which has for its avowed object the erection of large hospitals, at the public expense, for the sick and infirm paupers, and otherwise to change the method for the relief of such persons), visited the infirmary wards, and privately interrogated and examined the inmates. Also informing them that the result of the examination so partially made was published in the *Daily News* of the 18th instant, and afterwards by Mr. E. Hart in the *Times*, which statements are partly untrue, and partly so exaggerated as to convey no proper report of the circumstances of the case, by which method they beg to observe the public mind is prejudiced; and they wait to learn why the usual and lawful mode, that of report made to the Poor Law Board by its inspectors, upon which, if necessary, fair examination with evidence from all sides might be taken for the judgment of the Poor Law Board and for the public judgment, is changed. That the Guardians respectfully request, that should the Poor Law Board institute an inquiry into the allegations so publicly made under the authority of their officer, it should be made by some other gentleman rather than Mr. Farnall, because they respectfully submit that, if the allegations are correct, himself is implicated in mismanagement which he has only just discovered, although he is the salaried and authorised agent of the Poor Law Board, and has had this workhouse under his charge and inspection for several years, during which period he has made no complaint of a dietary perfectly well known to him, and indeed that appointed by the Poor Law Board, or of its variations by the order of the medical officers.

That, if in finding his inability to examine satisfactorily the state of the infirmary wards, Mr. Farnall had received the assistance of a medical officer appointed or sanctioned by the Poor Law Board, the Guardians would have treated the recommendation of such officer with respect and prompt compliance. But the Guardians respectfully suggest, that in allying with himself irresponsible medical men, who are the public advocates of an adverse system to that which exists under the sanction of the law, and so conducting his inquiries, Mr. Farnall has scarcely respected the law of the land, or treated the Poor Law Board with justice, or with common fairness those gentlemen who have for years been doing their best to discharge their difficult duties gratuitously. The Whitechapel Board of Guardians are free to assert that, notwithstanding the public obloquy thus heaped upon them, they have had but one object, viz., faithfully to administer the trust committed to them.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

Extracted from the Minutes, this 28th day of June 1866.

G. Adams Farr, Clerk.

MEMORANDUM made by *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector.

I THINK the Guardians should be told that I was obliged to take Mr. Hart to the Whitechapel Workhouse with me.

The circumstances of the case were these: I was holding an official inquiry at the Rotherhithe Workhouse, and, at the conclusion of my day's work, Mr. Hart came to me and informed me that his friend Mr. Hood had received a communication

a communication from a gentleman, who had by some means been an inmate of the Whitechapel Workhouse, that the male sick wards numbered 4, 5, and 6, contained cases that were both much neglected and badly classified, and some of the details of these cases were given me. I felt that it was my duty to go immediately to the Whitechapel Workhouse, to prevent, if possible, the continuance of such a state of things, if such things were true. I also thought it best to take Mr. Hart with me, because he had laid the case before me, and because I desired that he should know the truth.

I went to the Whitechapel Workhouse, therefore, without delay, and closely inspected the sick cases in wards 4, 5, and 6, and it will be my duty to draw up a report of my visit to these wards, and to bring the result of my visit under your notice.

H. B. Farnall.

30th June 1866.

LETTER from the Guardians to the Poor Law Board.

Clerk's Office, Workhouse, N.E.,
6 July 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the the Board of Guardians of this Union to state that they have been expecting to receive from you a copy of a report which they presume has been made by Mr. Farnall, your inspector, of the result of his visit to the workhouse of this union, in company with Mr. Ernest Hart, on 15th June last, so as to have enabled them, in reply, to show how far the statements made in Mr. Hart's letter, published in the *Times* of June 22nd, are consistent with truth or facts. Not having, however, been favoured with a copy of any such report, the Guardians feel they cannot in justice to themselves longer delay calling your attention to such letter, and the circumstances as they actually existed at the time of such visit, as ascertained from the medical and other officers.

The wards 4, 5, and 6, in the workhouse of this union are not known as the fever wards (all cases of fever are sent to the fever hospital), but are used for cases of ulcers, bad sores, and persons suffering from temporary affections of the brain; hence it was that Mr. Tom Hood's informant, who was received into the workhouse suffering from delirium tremens, was placed in one of these wards.

The man first referred to as lying in the left-hand corner of the ward No. 6 (Joseph Hill) is bedridden, and was suffering from bed-sores, and lying on a straw bed. This man is paralyzed, but his sores were only superficial, and were healthy. (The Guardians had this man examined by a second medical gentleman, immediately after seeing Mr. Hart's statement.) This man had been changed and cleansed three times on the day of the visit. As to his being placed on a straw bed, the medical officer states: "Bad as the term straw bed may sound, I prefer it to either flock or feather for a man with the habits and in the condition of this patient, on which he lies comparatively dry, and his sores are not so much irritated as they would be by lying constantly in what would on any other bed be a pool of wet." The wet rags were applied by direction of the medical officer as a means of cure, having been found highly beneficial in similar cases. The man had been supplied with an air-cushion, but as he appeared to derive neither benefit or ease from it, it was removed; and the Guardians are fully prepared to show that this man never was neglected, while in the workhouse, in any way, and on the 24th ultimo was so much better as to request to be allowed to get up.

The man (Samuel Partridge) suffering from sinus, has been a frequent inmate of the workhouse from that affection, from which he has been suffering for 11 years, and, the medical officer states, requires nothing but rest.

As to the raving lunatic (Matthew Morris) referred to, in ward No. 6, stated to be quite unfit for the occupation of any sick person, (but in which there was not any person bodily ill), Mr. Hart appears to be greatly in error. This man is not of filthy habits, and had not been there many weeks, having been admitted on 1st June last. When admitted, he was suffering from an ulcer in one of his feet. At the time of his admission he manifested no symptom of

insanity, but did so after about eight days, and evinced a disposition to wander about, and for this reason a man was placed there to prevent his doing so. As stated, this man is not of dirty habits, and does not require changing or cleaning, and therefore could not be the habitually filthy nuisance represented. The medical officer desired to cure the ulcer in this man's foot before sending him to the asylum, hence his retention in the workhouse. But the Guardians confidently appeal to Mr. Farnall, whether this man or any other pauper was lying in the state of neglect and dirt represented; indeed, Mr. Hart himself admitted on his visit that the wards and people were all very clean, but qualified it by stating, no doubt it was all got up because they (Mr. Farnall and himself) were expected; but how this is to be reconciled with the statement in Mr. Hart's letter, that they went immediately after he communicated with Mr. Farnall, the Guardians cannot understand.

The imbecile referred to (John Sayer) is unfortunately in the state represented, as to paralysis, &c.; he has a small sore about the size of a sixpence, covered by a dry scab, on one of his toes, and to prevent his picking this off, a handkerchief was tied over his foot.

The decent old man referred to (Jeremiah Crawley) is placed in this ward as suffering from ulcer; he has been accustomed to, and is quite capable of wetting the rag and applying the lotion supplied to him himself.

Oiled silk or other waterpoof tissue is not used, the medical officer considering that the heat and prevention of evaporation caused by its use is not beneficial.

The poor fellow referred to as sitting on the bench in the next ward (No. 6), suffering from dropsy (Matthew Gallavan) prefers sitting as he was found, and gets excited and irritable if endeavoured to be kept in bed.

As to the statements of some of the patients, that they were hungry, and one or two half starved, passing by the absurdity of the latter statement, the Guardians would observe that the medical officer has full and unrestricted power to order whatever diet, stimulants, or appliances he considers necessary, and they are supplied without a question; and his observation in regard to this is: "I know it is the wish of the Guardians to have everything done for the sick poor that can be done, and I endeavour to carry that wish out. I order extra diet, beer, stimulants, &c., where I think it necessary, and they are supplied without a question. I order extras and stimulants according to the condition and disease of the patients, and as I, as a medical man, think they require it, not according to their cravings."

As to the head cards referred to by Mr. Hart, they may be desirable in hospitals, where several medical gentlemen attend, but it must be borne in mind that in workhouses there is only one medical attendant.

The Guardians take leave to doubt Mr. Hart's assertion that only three patients were supplied with medicine; the medicines are fetched every day (oftener if required) from the dispensary, and the bottles, or whatever each patient's medicine is contained in, labelled with the patient's name and directions how to be taken, and is taken up to the wards and placed beside the patient's bed. The paid nurse is in all the sick wards three or more times a day, and such a circumstance as only three inmates of three wards having a supply of medicine could hardly occur, although it is probable they might have said so.

Each nurse is supplied with a quantity of what is termed, "House Medicine," viz., simple medicines, such as "Cough Mixture," Diarrhœa Mixture," "Saline Mixture," &c., which may be required at any moment. These mixtures are frequently ordered to be given by the medical officer, and are also given by the nurse when she considers them requisite. It is true that, on the occasion referred to, the bottles in the care of the nurses of these wards were without corks, having very recently been used; but it is ridiculous to suppose that patients must necessarily take one or other of these medicines, and can select which they prefer; yet this is the only inference to be drawn from Mr. Hart's statement.

It is the general custom for the paid nurse, not only at night but always, and for the medical officer also, on going into the various wards, to inquire whether any one requires any medicine, but this does not apply to what is called the "House Medicine," but is an inquiry whether they have consumed all the medicine that has been supplied to them, and require a renewal of it, so that

that it may be sent for. The paid nurse also inquires if they have all had their medicine, and if any one should not, she sees that it is at once attended to.

The Guardians would also call your attention to the fact that Dr. Smith had a very short time previous gone over these wards with Mr. Farnall, pulling down the bed clothes, and examining the patients for himself. And that all that Mr. Barham and the master (whose services were declined on the occasion) heard, were Mr. Hart's assertions, and neither of them were asked for, or permitted to make any statement, or give any explanation which the master could readily have made and afforded, and shown the injustice and impropriety of Mr. Hart's remarks, and, perhaps, removed the impressions he entertained.

I am to state that the Guardians are of opinion that Mr. Hart ought not to have been introduced into the workhouse by Mr. Farnall, your inspector, as he was on the occasion referred to, still less ought he to have been permitted to order the officers of the union out of the wards visited by him, while making his inquiries: had this been done by Mr. Farnall, and any examination he or any gentleman appointed by you, have thought fit to make, been conducted in the absence of the officers, there would not be the slightest objection; but for Mr. Hart, an wholly unauthorised person, evidently with strong prejudices, to be allowed so to conduct himself, and leave without communicating with the medical officer or any one, publish a letter of the nature of that referred to, containing much that is untrue, and greatly exaggerating what were facts, and conveying imputations which the Guardians feel were wholly undeserved on their parts, on the unsupported statement of paupers, which could, had the opportunity been afforded, been readily shown to be untrue, is, in the opinion of the Guardians, alike uncalled for and improper.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *G. Adams Farr*, Clerk.

Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

Sir, 10 July 1866.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and with reference to the observations therein contained, to state that after the inquiry recently made by Dr. Smith, the Board think it unnecessary to institute, at present, any further inquiry into the condition of the sick wards or infirmaries of the Whitechapel Union Workhouse. The report of Dr. Smith will be printed and circulated this week, when the Board will be happy to furnish the Guardians with a copy of it.

The Board entertain no doubt that the Guardians will pay immediate attention to any suggestions which may be made by Dr. Smith, for the improvement of the sick wards of the workhouse.

I am, &c.

G. A. Farr, Esq., (signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Whitechapel Union.

Letter from the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union to the Poor Law Board.

Clerk's Office, Workhouse, N.E.,

My Lords and Gentlemen, 20 July 1866.

I am directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union to acknowledge your favour of the 11th instant, and to thank you for the prompt notice of the letter I had the honour to address you on the 6th instant, and to state that they will be happy to receive a copy of Dr. Smith's report, and adopt any suggestions he may make, having for their object the comfort of the sick poor in the workhouse of this Union.

Adverting to the letters published by Mr. Ernest Hart in the *Times* newspaper (which the Guardians must still describe as untruthful and exaggerated), Mr. Hart states that Mr. Farnall, your inspector, by whom he was accompanied on his visit to this workhouse, can corroborate and verify the statements made by him. The publication of these letters has naturally greatly prejudiced the public generally, and the ratepayers of this Union particularly, against the Guardians, and considerable annoyance is felt by them at the observations to which, as a Board, they have been subjected.

I am directed therefore to request the favour of being furnished with a copy of any report which may have been made to you by Mr. Farnall of the result of his visit to the workhouse of this Union on the 15th of June last, and any observations he may have made on the then condition of the workhouse and its inmates; and if no such report and observations have yet been made, that you will be good enough to call on Mr. Farnall at once to lay them before you, and favour the Guardians with a copy of them.

I am also to state, that the Guardians consider that the manner of Mr. Hart's introduction into the workhouse (his object, as they believe, not being the benefit of the sick poor, but to further an object of his own, and which, they cannot divest their minds of the opinion, must have been fully known to Mr. Farnall), the declining the offered services of the master, and the permitting him to order the nurse out of the wards, and make a medical and *vivâ voce* examination of the inmates without notice to the medical officer or any other officer of the Union, was an injustice to both the medical officer and themselves.

I have, &c.,

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *G. Adams Farr*, Clerk.

Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
24 July 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th and 20th instant, and to state that, in compliance with the request of the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union, the Board enclose copies of Mr. Farnall's recent reports to them in reference to the condition of wards Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the workhouse of that Union.

I am, &c.,

G. A. Farr, Esq., (signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Whitechapel Union.

Memorandum by *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., c.b., Poor Law Inspector.

Sick Wards Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the Whitechapel Workhouse.

Mem.:—

In accordance with a minute which I put on former papers relative to these wards, I now report the circumstances connected with a visit I made to them in conjunction with Mr. Ernest Hart.

On Friday, the 15th ult., after I had completed my first day's official inquiry into the Rotherhithe case, Mr. Hart informed me that he had received a communication from Mr. Tom Hood, showing that a man, who had lately been an inmate of one of these wards, had there seen a great amount of neglect on the part of some of the officers of the workhouse towards the sick inmates.

This alleged neglect determined me to proceed immediately with Mr. Hart to these wards, for it appeared to me that if the statements were untrue, Mr. Hart and Mr. Hood should be undeceived without delay, and that if they were true, the sufferers should be immediately relieved.

On visiting these wards, I found, amongst other cases, the following in them, viz.,

viz., J. Crawley, aged 62, suffering from ulcer of the leg; the rag with which the wound was dressed had been wetted, but was dry, and adhered to the wound when I saw it.

There were two other patients in Crawley's ward, which is the passage ward between the other two wards; one of these patients was imbecile, and talked a great deal and incoherently, and was much excited about the disturbance which another inmate of the ward caused to him; this latter inmate appeared to me to be partially paralysed and weak-minded; he was getting out of bed unaided, and I afterwards saw him trying to seat himself on a night-stool, which was close to the head of the bed occupied by the irritated imbecile to whom I have adverted. I think this man was rather more lunatic than imbecile. The man who tried to get on the night-stool had only a shirt on, and there was nothing to screen him.

I also found a man named Harley, aged 76; he was in a very feeble state, and complained that he was on "house diet," and wanted more nourishment and some beer.

There was another man, named Kelly, aged 23; he had abscess of the groin, and it was inflamed and red; he said he had been admitted on the previous evening, and that the doctor had ordered him a poultice, for which he had this day asked, but it had not been supplied when I saw him, which was about six o'clock p.m.

There was another man, aged 34, recovering from rheumatism; he said he was very weak, and wanted more food and some beer to get up his strength; he also said the doctor had put him down for some medicine three or four days ago, and that he was expecting to get it.

There was another man, named Miller, aged 57, suffering from ulcer of the leg; he had on a poultice which he had made with the bread given to him for his breakfast. The doctor had supplied him with ointment, but the patient thought the bread poultice was the best, and used it without the doctor's knowledge. The man said that his leg had not been seen by the doctor for three weeks.

There was another man, named Gallavan, aged 41, suffering from dropsy, after bronchitis; he was sitting on a bench, with a cape or coat thrown over his shoulders, and another over his legs, and he also had on a shirt, but in other respects he was naked.

There was also a man, named Partridge, suffering from inflamed glands of the throat and sinus; he said he came into the ward the previous evening, and that up to the time when I saw him, he had not been supplied with dressings or medicine.

There was also a bedridden imbecile man, named Hill, suffering from bed sores; he was on a wet straw mattress, and the sores, which were superficial, were covered with wet rags; there was no air or water cushion used by this man.

I was informed by the inmates of these wards that two of the patients passed their motions under them at night, which were not removed till the morning.

I asked the pauper nurse to show me the medicines under her charge, when she produced three bottles, neither of which had a cork in it; one was labelled "House Medicine," another "Cough Mixture," and the other "Saline Mixture." I understood that only three of the patients were receiving other medicines.

Before I left these wards, I conferred with one of the Guardians of the Poor, with the master and matron, and with the paid nurse of the workhouse, and I informed them of all which I had seen and heard.

I wish this minute to be annexed to the former papers, for, although they have not been again referred to me, I cannot longer defer making this report.

18th July 1866. *H. B. Farnall.*

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

COPIES of recent CORRESPONDENCE between the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union and the Poor Law Board relating to a Visit paid to Wards 4, 5, and 6 by the Metropolitan Inspector, accompanied by Mr. *Ernest Hart*, on the 15th June 1866; and of REPORT or MEMORANDUM made on the subject by the Inspector to the Poor Law Board.

(*Sir John Simeon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1866.

521.

Under 1 *oz.*

POOR LAW (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 April 1866;—*for*,

"RETURNS, in a Tabulated Form, for the Year ended the 14th day of May 1865, showing, for each PARISH in *Scotland*, the Amount of POPULATION; the Amount of VALUATION; the Number of POOR on the ROLL; the Amount of POOR RATES; and the RATE per POUND Levied; distinguishing the Rates on various Classes in those Parishes in which Classification has been adopted, and the Exemptions allowed; and showing those Parishes in which the Rates are Collected according to 'use and wont':

"And, showing, for each COUNTY in *Scotland*, the Total of the Columns of the Return for the several PARISHES in such County, and the Average Uniform Rate that would produce a Sum equal to the Total Amount of the Poor Rate for such County."

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, 14 July 1866.

W. S. WALKER, Secretary.

(*Mr. Edward Craufurd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *August* 1866.

RETURNS for the Year ended the 14th day of May 1865, showing, for each PARISH in *Scotland*, the Amount of POPULATION, the Amount of VALUATION, the Number of POOR on the ROLL, the Amount of POOR RATES, and the RATE per POUND levied, distinguishing the Rates on various Classes in those Parishes in which Classification has been adopted and the Exemptions allowed; and showing those Parishes in which the Rates are collected according to "use and wont."

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					Where not Classified.		Where Classified.					
					On Owners,	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
1. ABERDEEN:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Aberdeen	41,962	85,376 9 –	1,844	9,261 2 –	- -	- -	1 1	1 11	– 11½	– 5¾			
2. Aberdour	1,997	- -	80	—	—	—							
3. Aboyne	1,160	6,264 6 9	56	347 9 2½	– 5	– 5							
4. Alford	1,264	6,503 – –	26	215 13 5	– 4	– 4							
5. Auchindoir	1,593	5,367 13 11	61	450 8 11½	- -	- -	– 8½	1 3½	– 7½				
6. Auchterless	2,010	11,914 14 5	98	561 18 1	– 5¾	– 5¾							
7. Belhelvie	1,807	10,635 12 5½	92	418 6 5	– 4½	– 4½							
8. Birse	1,284	5,441 15 4	90	362 15 8	– 8	– 8							
9. Bourtie	547	- -	9	—	—	—							
10. Cairney	1,490	7,331 5 10	106	416 5 4	– 7	– 6							
11. Chapel-of-Garioch	2,023	11,999 5 –	106	440 16 9	– 5	– 5							
12. Clatt	511	3,671 11 –	39	145 18 7	– 5	– 5							
13. Cluny	1,254	6,636 19 2	54	262 6 3	– 4¾	– 4¾							
14. Coull	792	- -	30	—	—	—							
15. Crathie and Braemar	1,574	8,363 16 5	90	625 11 2	– 9	– 8							
16. Crimond	892	5,310 5 3	32	168 5 1	– 4	– 4							
17. Cruden	2,743	12,478 – –	177	878 5 8	– 8½	– 8½							
18. Culsamond	1,165	5,749 2 6	43	167 15 11	– 3¾	– 3¾							
19. Daviot	614	- -	33	—	—	—							
20. Deer, New	4,385	- -	127	—	—	—							
21. Deer, Old	5,174	20,265 6 11	401	1,699 14 4	– 10	– 9							
22. Drumblade	926	7,250 – 6	26	178 15 4	– 3 7/12	– 3 3/12							
23. Drumoak	996	- -	21	—	—	—							
24. Dyce	585	5,585 14 8	17	162 11 10	– 3½	– 3½							
25. Echt	1,287	- -	45	—	—	—							
26. Ellon	3,913	19,105 19 4	201	1,095 4 2	- -	- -	– 6	1 –	– 5				
27. Fintray	1,003	6,652 7 6	63	257 18 6	– 4½	– 4½							
28. Forgue	2,686	12,421 7 2	161	870 12 6	– 8½	– 8½							
29. Foveran	1,891	8,037 – 3	129	492 18 9	1 3	1 3							
30. Fraserburgh	4,511	13,566 – 6	357	1,441 12 9	1 3	1 3							
31. Fyvie	4,344	17,494 13 9	218	1,166 6 3	– 8	– 8							
32. Gartly	1,029	6,046 18 7	74	368 17 10½	– 7½	– 7½							
33. Glass	1,049	3,278 3 11	48	98 14 2	– 6	– 6							

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
1. ABERDEEN—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76. Tarves	2,509	11,001 18 4	83	517 6 7½	– 5	– 5							
77. Tough	874	3,633 17 4	24	115 11 9	– 4	– 4							
78. Towie	839	4,504 12 4	30	209 12 10	– 5½	– 5½							
79. Tullynessle	957	4,791 19 –	34	239 16 9	1 –	– 6							
80. Turriff	3,693	15,449 5 5	199	955 17 6	– 7½	– 7½							
81. Tyrie	3,043	7,267 1 –	201	878 9 9	1 4	1 4							
82. Udny	1,668	11,490 18 4	86	280 2 2½	– 5½	– 5½							
TOTAL	222,550	722,554 – 8¾	11,223	51,614 7 9½									
2. ARGYLL:													
1. Ardchattan and Muckairn	2,110	13,888 14 9	188	1,349 18 1	1 –	1 –							
2. Ardnamurchan	4,700	17,737 14 8	444	2,196 19 10	1 3	1 3							
3. Campbeltown	8,149	34,217 11 9	617	2,972 – 3	- -	- -	– 11½	– 6½	2 2				
4. Colonsay and Oronsay	598	- -	26	—	—	—							
5. Craignish	618	3,283 7 2	54	439 17 4	1 3	1 3							
6. Dunoon and Kilmun	5,461	32,375 10 –	196	1,117 18 9	- -	- -	– 4	– 5	– 4	– 3			
7. Gigha	467	2,139 – –	26	141 5 11½	– 7½	– 7½							
8. Glassary	4,473	12,472 1 –	213	1,836 8 –	1 4	1 4							
9. Glenorchy and Inishail	1,307	12,931 2 6	120	706 6 6½	– 7	– 7							
10. Inveraray	2,095	6,140 – –	28	668 4 1	1 –	1 –							
11. Inverchaolain	424	- -	92	—	—	—							
12. Islay Combination	10,361	24,998 – –	696	4,159 17 –	1 6	1 6							
13. Jura	1,052	- -	99	—	—	—							
14. Kilbrandon	1,859	5,959 14 10	47	575 11 11	1 1⅘	1 1⅘							
15. Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	2,312	10,553 6 4	106	721 10 7½	– 11½	– 11½							
16. Kilchrennan and Dalavich	615	4,063 – –	63	456 16 5	1 1	1 1							
17. Kilfinan	1,891	7,890 – –	98	356 3 9	– 5	– 5							
18. Kilfinichen	2,518	5,575 7 –	257	1,060 5 2	1 9	1 9							
19. Killean and Kilchenzie	1,890	11,359 2 7	116	597 10 –	– 7	– 7							
20. Kilmartin	949	5,832 – –	43	288 9 9	– 7	– 7							
21. Kilmodan	433	- -	11	—	—	—							
22. Kilmore and Kilbride	2,962	12,981 17 1	123	1,072 – 11	- -	- -	1 –	1 2	– 7				
23. Kilninian and Kilmore	3,433	10,951 7 6	214	885 12 –	1 –	1 –							

24. Kilninver and Kilmelfort	800	5,765	–	–	54	471	13	–	–	$9\frac{1}{2}$	–	$9\frac{1}{2}$						
25. Knapdale, North	1,327	4,358	2	10	108	767	4	11	1	11	1	11						
26. Knapdale, South	2,519	14,849	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	57	370	–	–	–	10	–	10						
27. Lismore and Appin	3,595	15,080	6	7	265	1,577	14	7	–	10	–	10						
28. Lochgoilhead	702	7,089	–	–	60	346	7	7	–	$7\frac{3}{8}$	–	$7\frac{3}{8}$						
29. Morven	1,226	7,594	15	–	87	642	8	3	–	10	–	10						
30. Saddell and Skipness	1,277	6,369	16	–	73	692	5	6	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$						
31. Southend	1,214	10,800	5	–	78	377	12	2	–	5	–	5						
32. Strachur	563	3,893	2	4	26	201	–	3	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$						
33. Stralachlan	309	-	-		5	—			—		—							
34. Torosay	1,380	7,674	4	–	108	642	14	$11\frac{1}{2}$	–	10	–	10						
35. Tyree and Coll	3,998	5,301	18	–	246	1,385	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1	8						
TOTAL	79,587	325,024	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5,044	29,076	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$										
3. AYR:																		
1. Ardrossan	6,776	26,310	–	–	285	1,671	15	–	-	-	-	-	–	8	–	4	–	8	1	–
2. Auchinleck	4,213	-	-		189	—			—		—							
3. Ayr	9,308	35,998	–	–	693	3,014	10	10	-	-	-	-	–	$10\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	–	$8\frac{1}{2}$	–	$4\frac{1}{4}$
4. Ballantrae	1,483	10,258	–	11	115	460	–	–	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$						
5. Barr	910	-	-		40	—			—		—							
6. Beith	5,775	20,183	–	–	218	1,286	18	3	-	-	-	-	–	$8\frac{1}{4}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
7. Colmonell	2,588	16,118	12	3	124	654	17	1	–	5	–	5								
8. Coylton	1,604	9,140	3	8	93	324	1	10	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$								
9. Craigie	730	-	-		30	—			—		—									
10. Cumnock, New	2,891	22,562	–	–	157	577	–	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	–	3	–	$2\frac{2}{3}$	–	7	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$
11. Cumnock, Old	3,721	15,071	8	5	132	855	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	7	–	$11\frac{1}{2}$	–	7	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$
12. Dailly	2,050	10,746	18	5	136	647	–	–	–	7	–	7								
13. Dalmellington	4,194	22,336	11	–	149	743	9	8	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$								
14. Dalry	11,156	43,422	8	–	490	2,588	1	–	-	-	-	-	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$	–	3	–	6	–	9
15. Dalrymple	1,325	11,848	7	–	38	179	12	9	–	2	–	2								
16. Dreghorn	3,283	16,227	–	–	80	496	5	2	–	3	–	3								
17. Dundonald	7,606	38,478	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	347	1,590	10	2	–	5	–	5								
18. Dunlop	1,038	9,726	–	–	39	199	19	9	-	-	-	-	–	$2\frac{1}{4}$	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$	–	$8\frac{3}{4}$		
19. Fenwick	1,532	11,415	–	–	76	351	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	–	$4\frac{1}{4}$	–	$4\frac{1}{4}$								
20. Galston	5,254	-	-		182	—			—		—									
21. Girvan	7,053	16,480	–	–	473	2,245	11	5	-	-	-	-	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	2	1		
22. Irvine	5,695	33,464	9	9	342	1,346	9	3	-	-	-	-	–	10	–	10	–	5		
23. Kilbirnie	5,265	16,544	12	10	251	1,125	–	–	-	-	-	-	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	1	4	–	10
24. Kilbride, West	1,968	13,060	–	–	152	649	7	10	-	-	-	-	–	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	$4\frac{1}{2}$		
25. Kilmarnock	23,556	54,972	11	–	1,095	5,123	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	–	1	8	–	10	–	5
26. Kilmaurs	3,526	21,816	17	9	189	628	9	–	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$								
27. Kilwinning	7,717	33,098	15	1	472	1,682	4	3	-	-	-	-	–	6	–	$3\frac{1}{4}$	–	$4\frac{7}{8}$	–	$6\frac{1}{2}$
28. Kirkmichael	2,823	-	-		107	—			—		—									
29. Kirkoswald	2,060	11,959	5	1	75	349	14	1	–	$3\frac{1}{3}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$								
30. Largs	3,620	39,088	–	–	143	771	4	1	-	-	-	-	–	5	–	5	–	2		
31. Loudoun	4,840	16,088	12	–	185	817	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$	–	$6\frac{1}{2}$	–	$6\frac{1}{2}$								

RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
3. AYR—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
32. Mauchline	2,303	- - -	84	—	—	—							
33. Maybole	6,713	27,004 5 4	501	2,001 7 10	- -	- -	– $7\frac{1}{4}$	– $5\frac{3}{4}$	– $11\frac{1}{4}$	1 $5\frac{1}{4}$			
34. Monkton	1,937	8,552 12 –	175	994 19 9	1 –	1 –							
35. Muirkirk	3,270	12,998 15 9	217	1,190 11 $10\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	– $10\frac{5}{100}$	1 $3\frac{7}{100}$	– $10\frac{7}{100}$	– $5\frac{2}{100}$			
36. Newton-upon-Ayr	5,124	9,309 12 11	338	1,174 6 6	1 6	1 6							
37. Ochiltree	1,676	11,859 11 –	69	380 2 10	- -	- -	– 4	– $3\frac{1}{3}$	– 10	– $3\frac{1}{3}$			
38. Riccarton	5,629	27,759 2 –	239	942 19 10	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	– 4							
39. St. Quivox	7,097	17,174 5 $3\frac{1}{2}$	733	2,335 4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 4							
40. Sorn	4,042	14,752 16 11	228	1,143 – 4	- -	- -	– 9	– 4	1 –				
41. Stair	743	- - -	32	—	—	—							
42. Stevenston	5,452	15,649 – –	287	1,130 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	– 9	– 5	– 10	1 3			
43. Stewarton	4,449	19,672 3 2	192	960 – –	- -	- -	– $6\frac{3}{4}$	– $5\frac{3}{4}$	1 –				
44. Straiton	1,544	- - -	86	—	—	—							
45. Symington	855	7,109 – –	35	212 6 2	– 7	– $3\frac{1}{2}$							
46. Tarbolton	2,669	15,133 – –	119	628 15 9	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	– $4\frac{1}{2}$							
TOTAL	199,068	763,589 4 11	10,432	43,753 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$									
4. BANFF:													
1. Aberlour	1,665	4,312 13 1	101	350 16 9	– $9\frac{9}{12}$	– $8\frac{9}{12}$							
2. Alvah	1,467	7,945 – –	90	380 2 5	– $5\frac{3}{4}$	– $5\frac{3}{4}$							
3. Banff	4,673	13,688 8 8	288	1,306 1 2	1 2	1 2							
4. Boharm	1,412	5,379 7 –	162	495 6 5	– $10\frac{9}{12}$	– 9							
5. Botriphnie	867	3,848 13 3	25	163 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$	– 4	– 4							
6. Boyndie	1,711	5,959 2 9	95	426 7 7	– 9	– 9							
7. Cabrach	794	2,935 8 9	38	220 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	– 9	– 9							
8. Cullen	1,975	3,394 5 11	46	319 19 $7\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	– $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	– 7				
9. Deskford	1,031	3,161 19 7	45	234 16 10	– 8	– 8							
10. Fordyce and Portsoy	4,145	15,219 10 7	222	1,111 8 10	– 10	– 10							
11. Forglen	783	5,134 15 11	40	211 5 11	– 5	– 5							
12. Gamrie and Macduff	6,086	24,280 15 3	271	1,510 5 7	– 11	– 11							
13. Grange	1,909	7,977 4 7	101	490 9 6	– 7	– 7							
14. Inveravon	2,639	8,387 6 9	169	823 11 6	– 11	– 11							
15. Inverkeithny	880	4,837 14 8	19	127 6 1	– 3	– 3							

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED (4).							
					Where not Classified.		Where Classified.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
6. BUTE:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Cumbraes	1,256	6,106 – –	24	136 19 11	– 2½	– 2½							
2. Kilbride (Arran)	2,441	6,220 2 9	140	721 7 4	1 2	1 2							
3. Kilmory	3,151	7,683 18 –	168	804 11 6	1 –	1 –							
4. Kingarth	905	7,200 12 8	24	201 7 4½	– 7	– 3½							
5. North Bute	1,140	8,637 14 3	47	278 16 6½	– 4	– 4							
6. Rothesay	7,438	27,285 10 –	429	1,799 12 10	- -	- -	– 9	– 9	– 4½				
TOTAL	16,331	63,133 17 8	832	3,942 15 6									
7. CAITHNESS:													
1. Bower	1,746	- -	59	—	—	—							
2. Canisbay	2,730	5,052 4 –	104	490 – –	1 3	1 3							
3. Dunnet	1,861	5,426 14 –	121	513 1 11	– 11½	– 11½							
4. Halkirk	2,864	8,908 13 –	110	672 2 11	– 8	– 6							
5. Latheron	8,571	13,246 11 –	468	2,457 14 5	2 –	2 –							
6. Olrick	2,059	7,200 – –	110	480 – –	– 7½	– 7½							
7. Reay	2,476	7,822 14 –	123	859 2 2	1 –	1 –							
8. Thurso	5,561	13,253 15 –	256	1,806 3 5	1 2½	– 11							
9. Watten	1,491	- -	32	—	—	—							
10. Wick	12,841	30,770 15 –	970	4,040 – –	1 5	1 5							
TOTAL	42,200	91,681 6 –	2,353	11,318 4 10									
8. CLACKMANNAN:													
1. Alloa	8,867	28,303 2 7	437	2,083 5 7	- -	- -	– 9	1 1¾	– 6⅞	– 2¾			
2. Clackmannan	4,425	16,182 5 11	249	1,091 18 10	- -	- -	– 8	1 4	– 5¼				
3. Dollar	1,776	7,555 2 –	52	311 9 10	- -	- -	– 5	– 7	– 2	– 3			
4. Logie	3,483	43,098 12 5	88	561 5 5	- -	- -	– 3	– 2½	– 3¾				
5. Tillicoultry	5,054	10,119 13 6	114	531 – –	- -	- -	– 6	– 6½	– 3	– 2			
TOTAL	23,605	105,258 16 5	940	4,578 19 8									

9. DUMBARTON:

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3.) RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
10. DUMFRIES—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
28. Langholm	2,979	7,993 – –	111	695 – 5	– 10½	– 10½							
29. Lochmaben	3,087	14,049 4 11	118	702 9 3	– 6	– 6							
30. Middlebie	2,004	14,081 3 –	73	431 16 4½	– 3¼	– 3¼							
31. Moffat	2,232	20,251 19 1	92	502 – 7	– 3	– 3							
32. Morton	2,253	8,845 7 10	95	635 1 11½	– 8¾	– 8¾							
33. Mouswald	633	6,424 3 2	70	291 15 7½	– 6	– 6							
34. Penpont	1,326	6,603 5 11	32	255 12 2	– 5	– 5							
35. Ruthwell	1,046	6,098 – –	70	381 15 8½	– 5¼	– 5¼							
36. St. Mungo	686	5,647 4 –	45	235 19 4	– 5	– 5							
37. Sanquhar	3,569	10,229 4 6	113	517 4 4	– 5¼	– 5¼							
38. Tinwald	1,079	- -	43	231 14 5	—	—							
39. Torthorwald	1,254	8,048 11 2	72	431 12 6½	– 6½	– 6½							
40. Tundergarth	507	6,147 10 –	32	152 16 10	– 3	– 3							
41. Tynron	446	5,101 13 6	21	137 13 6	– 5⅜	– 5⅜							
42. Wamphray	559	7,150 12 1½	27	148 11 5	– 5	– 5							
43. Westerkirk	537	- -	25	210 – –	—	—							
TOTAL	75,904	401,635 5 6½	3,352	18,646 17 1½									
11. EDINBURGH:													
1. Borthwick	1,742	12,531 17 9	98	677 16 5	– 6	– 6							
2. Calder, Mid	1,389	10,176 13 4	75	350 – –	– 4½	– 4½							
3. Calder, West	1,927	13,367 17 4	103	452 16 8	– 5	– 5							
4. Canongate	11,653	20,514 – 8	431	2,240 9 2½	1 1	1 1							
5. Carrington	681	4,551 6 4	20	224 – –	– 8	– 8							
6. Cockpen	2,902	12,142 15 5	116	985 2 9	– 10	– 10							
7. Colinton	2,656	21,337 14 9	107	938 8 1½	- -	- -	– 5½	– 4½	– 6½				
8. Corstorphine	1,579	13,050 6 –	81	467 11 –	– 4	– 4							
9. Cramond	2,748	27,142 10 –	100	940 4 4	– 4	– 4							
10. Cranston	1,035	7,076 – –	56	269 13 3	– 4½	– 4½							
11. Crichton	1,304	6,556 – –	52	360 5 8	- -	- -	– 7	– 5¼	– 10½	2 2½			
12. Currie	2,248	23,228 10 8	71	629 14 4	– 3½	– 3½							
13. Dalkeith	7,114	20,417 15 –	336	1,726 8 10	- -	- -	– 10	– 10	– 5	– 5			
14. Duddingstone	5,159	27,359 12 1	265	1,220 14 9	– 5½	– 5½							

15. Edinburgh	66,429	356,750	–	–	5,079	23,989	8	7½	–	8½	–	8½							
16. Fala	382	3,280	–	–	13	80	6	–	–	2½	–	2½							
17. Glencross	1,217	8,069	6	1½	21	124	8	6½	–	2¼	–	2¼							
18. Heriot	407	4,911	1	4	13	92	5	·	–	2 108/1000	–	2 108/1000							
19. Inveresk	9,525	32,896	6	7	543	3,095	5	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	7	
20. Kirknewton	1,539	12,787	–	3	87	569	17	2½	–	5½	–	5½							
21. Lasswade	5,088	25,844	9	7	252	1,456	17	11	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	–	3½	
22. Leith, North	10,903	66,652	3	1½	395	3,139	9	6	–	10	–	10							
23. Leith, South	26,170	96,008	10	–	1,904	7,770	–	9	–	10	–	10							
24. Liberton	3,507	29,341	13	5	221	1,200	1	4	–	5	–	5							
25. Newbattle	2,837	13,965	10	2	125	576	3	5	–	5	–	5							
26. Newton	1,553	8,646	–	–	102	500	18	7	–	6	–	6							
27. Penicuick	3,249	13,952	19	6½	106	701	4	2	–	6½	–	6½							
28. Ratho	1,659	17,324	5	5	78	468	14	1½	–	3½	–	3½							
29. St. Cuthbert	91,325	429,820	9	3	4,836	22,683	–	–	–	5½	–	5½							
30. Stow	2,171	24,207	10	9	68	368	10	5	–	2	–	2							
31. Temple	1,385	7,697	2	–	83	348	7	3	–	5½	–	5½							
TOTAL	274,083	1,371,607	6	10½	15,837	78,648	3	6											

12. ELGIN or MORAY:

1. Abernethy	1,928	5,245	7	–	136	773	12	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	6	–	9	
2. Alves	1,010	15,087	13	5½	55	407	2	5	–	6	–	6							
3. Bellie	2,292	6,833	12	2	105	646	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	11 5/12	–	7½	1	9	
4. Birnie	411	1,767	14	–	14	122	8	2	–	9	–	9							
5. Dallas	1,102	4,880	4	–	101	411	8	9½	–	10½	–	10½							
6. Drainy	3,028	9,594	–	–	77	326	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	4¾	–	3¼	–	6½	– 10
7. Duffus	3,308	12,333	17	2	181	673	13	11	–	–	–	–	–	6¾	1	3	–	10	– 5
8. Duthill	1,928	6,814	–	–	109	472	7	8	–	10	–	10							
9. Dyke and Moy	1,247	7,076	8	6	103	474	5	4½	–	7½	–	7½							
10. Edinkillie	1,303	5,520	3	5	105	463	13	8	–	10	–	10							
11. Elgin	8,726	23,372	5	3	369	2,597	17	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4½	–	10⅓	– 8½
12. Forres	4,112	11,114	10	6	148	1,114	14	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	4	1	8	– 6½
13. Kinloss	1,315	5,986	–	–	68	332	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	10	–	7⅓	– 3⅔
14. Knockando	1,736	5,675	11	–	103	567	9	1	–	11	–	11							
15. New Spynie	1,600	13,539	13	3	102	433	2	1	–	8	–	8							
16. Rafford	1,055	11,434	8	–	44	310	5	5	–	7	–	7							
17. Rothes	2,407	8,188	11	–	108	660	10	9	–	9	–	9							
18. St. Andrews-Lhanbride	1,402	7,788	18	–	44	256	12	5	–	4	–	4							
19. Speymouth	689	6,551	13	3	34	319	14	4	–	6	–	6							
20. Urquhart	2,532	8,038	6	–	160	600	11	7	–	9½	–	9½							
TOTAL	43,131	176,842	15	11½	2,166	11,964	8	2											

RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					Where not Classified.		Where Classified.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
13. FIFE:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Abbotshall	5,193	13,705 14 –	167	985 16 9	– –	– –	– 6½	– 11	– 5½	– 3½			
2. Abdie	1,381	– –	43	—	—	—							
3. Aberdour	1,874	9,416 10 –	64	333 14 –	– 4¼	– 4¼							
4. Anstruther, Easter	1,155	3,182 5 –	25	167 – 5	– 5	– 5							
5. Anstruther, Wester	438	– –	2	—	—	—							
6. Arngask	705	– –	22	—	—	—							
7. Auchterderran	3,457	14,964 15 1	88	312 – –	– 2½	– 2½							
8. Auchtermuchty	3,285	9,793 3 8	128	702 14 11	– 8	– 8							
9. Auchtertool	609	4,149 3 7	29	119 16 7½	– 3½	– 3½							
10. Ballingry	736	– –	30	—	—	—							
11. Balmerino	815	– –	31	—	—	—							
12. Beath	2,390	10,452 6 –	107	370 11 10	– –	– –	– 4½	– 7½	– 3¾				
13. Burntisland	3,670	14,291 2 1	155	722 – 6½	– 6	– 7							
14. Cameron	1,362	11,860 2 9	44	296 10 –	– 3	– 3							
15. Carnbee	1,157	– –	41	184 – –	—	—							
16. Carnock	2,925	9,212 15 8	142	508 16 6	– –	– –	– 9½	1 1	– 3½	– 10			
17. Ceres	2,723	14,632 18 3	87	494 2 2½	– 4	– 4							
18. Collessie	1,530	– –	43	—	—	—							
19. Crail	1,931	10,964 – –	49	295 19 9	– 3¾	– 3¾							
20. Creich	377	– –	17	—	—	—							
21. Cults	800	4,427 18 10	60	231 3 5	– 6	– 6							
22. Cupar	6,750	22,034 18 2	228	1,357 – –	– –	– –	– 7¼	– 6	– 2				
23. Dairsie	638	6,283 15 –	32	183 5 5	– 3½	– 3½							
24. Dalgety	1,569	6,314 11 11¼	72	312 8 3	– 6	– 6							
25. Denino	370	– –	4	—	—	—							
26. Dunbog	207	– –	8	—	—	—							
27. Dunfermline	21,187	63,164 – –	1,587	4,311 – –	– 9	– 9							
28. Dysart	8,842	12,219 13 7	340	2,075 14 11	– –	– –	– 11	1 5½	– 5½				
29. Elie	826	– –	31	—	—	—							
30. Falkland	2,937	11,192 3 1	105	506 13 5½	– –	– –	– 4½	– 7	– 3½				
31. Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2,013	5,832 16 5	85	521 7 2	– –	– –	– 10½	– 6½	1 1				
32. Flisk	313	– –	15	—	—	—							
33. Forgan	1,326	6,825 18 7	23	170 – –	– –	– –	– 2	– 3¼					
34. Inverkeithing	3,124	9,547 – –	196	653 18 2	– –	– –	– 10	1 –	– 6				
35. Kemback	896	4,798 7 10	27	160 3 3½	– 5	– 4¼							
36. Kennoway	2,012	8,479 16 5	84	569 17 6	– 9¾	– 9¾							

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4).							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
FORFAR—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20. Glammis	1,980	13,360 – –	87	495 10 2	– 4½	– 4½							
21. Glenisla	1,008	8,941 16 –	39	206 – –	– 3½	– 3½							
22. Guthrie	476	– –	20	—	—	—							
23. Inverarity	961	– –	25	—	—	—							
24. Inverkeillor	1,792	15,193 7 1½	74	512 – –	– 4½	– 4½							
25. Kettins	962	– –	40	—	—	—							
26. Kingoldrum	473	– –	14	—	—	—							
27. Kinnell	816	– –	35	—	—	—							
28. Kinnettles	447	– –	11	—	—	—							
29. Kirkden	1,862	8,488 – –	95	175 6 9½	– 3	– 3							
30. Kirriemuir	7,359	29,502 – –	406	2,025 10 8	– –	– –	– 10¼	– 7	1 5½				
31. Lethnot	446	3,720 3 3	17	105 4 6	– 4	– 4							
32. Liff and Benvie	24,108	52,474 14 –	900	5,698 6 6½	– –	– –	1 1	1 6	1 1½	– 6			
33. Lintrathen	898	– –	18	—	—	—							
34. Lochlee	495	2,315 – –	38	270 19 4	1 2	1 2							
35. Logie-Pert	1,483	8,742 – –	91	428 3 –	– –	– –	– 6½	1 10	– 11	– 7⅓	– 3⅔		
36. Lunan	259	– –	4	—	—	—							
37. Lundie and Fowlis-Easter	759	– –	20	—	—	—							
38. Mains and Strathmartin	2,181	14,502 11 –	58	362 6 –	– –	– –	– 3¼	– 1 12/20	– 9¾				
39. Marytoun	417	– –	6	—	—	—							
40. Menmuir	796	7,833 8 3	19	155 6 6	– 2	– 1 7/8							
41. Monifieth	5,052	22,473 18 –	160	918 8 2	– –	– –	– 5½	– 1¾	– 8¾				
42. Monikie	1,460	– –	44	—	—	—							
43. Montrose	15,455	35,755 18 –	763	3,129 12 7	– –	– –	– 10⅓	1 1¼	– 9 15/16	– 4 5/12			
44. Murroes	763	– –	20	—	—	—							
45. Newtyle	1,139	8,519 14 8	32	286 1 3	– 5	– 5							
46. Oathlaw	399	– –	9	—	—	—							
47. Panbride	1,299	10,692 6 9	48	342 10 1	– 4	– 4							
48. Rescobie	747	9,569 14 4	28	152 12 8	– 3	– 3							
49. Ruthven	265	1,415 10 –	21	140 – –	– 11¾	– 11¾							
50. St. Vigeans	10,537	35,800 – –	495	2,073 4 6	– 8	– 8							
51. Strickathrow	546	5,018 18 2	30	167 13 4	– –	– –	– 5½	– 4¼	– 8½	1 9			
52. Tannadice	1,438	13,492 1 1	41	243 18 9½	– 1¾	– 1¾							
53. Tealing	883	7,046 13 –	15	97 17 10	– 1½	– 1½							
TOTAL	204,425	628,363 18 –½	9,363	42,187 2 10½									

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES. AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1).	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2).	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants. Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
16. INVERNESS—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
18. Kiltarlity	2,839	9,906 16 3	167	709 18 6	– 8½	– 8½							
19. Kingussie	2,033	24,810 16 6	119	737 1 8	– 9	– 9							
20. Kirkhill	1,757	10,182 15 5	92	466 14 4	– 5½	– 5½							
21. Laggan	986	9,586 9 –	111	575 18 7	– 7¾	– 7¾							
22. Moy	1,026	6,330 1 –	27	215 10 2	– 5	– 5							
23. Petty	1,671	6,235 14 –	91	428 18 9	– 7½	– 7½							
24. Portree	3,159	4,724 10 5	143	922 19 3	1 8½	1 8½							
25. Sleat	2,330	3,293 11 –	134	605 18 8	1 11	1 11							
26. Small Isles	567	- -	26	—	—	—							
27. Snizort	2,639	4,398 18 8	114	515 – –	1 2¼	1 2¼							
28. Strath	2,664	4,324 2 10	129	747 14 9	1 8	1 8							
29. Uist, North	3,959	3,067 6 –	170	437 2 9	– 9½	– 9½							
30. Uist, South	5,358	11,136 – –	166	685 5 10	1 1½	1 1½							
31. Urquhart	2,911	8,963 4 10	200	977 5 6	1 1	1 1							
TOTAL	89,174	280,983 7 4½	4,512	24,149 12 7									
17. KINCARDINE:													
1. Arbuthnot	932	- -	39	—	—	—							
2. Banchory-Devenick	2,919	18,719 14 2	185	948 10 –	- -	- -	– 7	1 4½	– 9	– 4¼			
3. Banchory-Ternan	2,947	11,982 14 11	126	570 16 10	– 7¾	– 7¾							
4. Benholm	1,574	5,858 6 10½	78	453 6 8½	- -	- -	– 10½	2 7½	1 9	– 5¼			
5. Bervie	1,561	3,445 8 9	59	349 12 4	- -	- -	– 10½	1 9	– 6½				
6. Dunottar	1,828	9,991 19 4	116	500 1 9	- -	- -	– 6½	1 8	– 10	– 5			
7. Durris	1,109	8,602 17 5	67	343 3 2	– 4¾	– 4¾							
8. Fettercairn	1,700	10,090 15 9½	68	495 2 10	- -	- -	– 4	– 3	– 6	1 –			
9. Fetteresso	5,527	26,602 17 2	263	1,716 11 7	- -	- -	– 8	1 10	– 11	– 5			
10. Fordoun	2,297	19,428 1 2	131	492 8 1	- -	- -	– 3½	– 2½	– 5	– 10			
11. Garvock	458	- -	12	—	—	—							
12. Glenbervie	1,219	7,762 11 9½	62	357 4 1½	– 5½	– 5½							
13. Kinneff	1,054	7,468 15 5	50	289 11 10	– 4	– 4							
14. Laurencekirk	2,110	11,319 – –	157	660 – –	- -	- -	– 8	– 3	1 4				
15. Maryculter	1,055	5,184 16 5	48	200 4 1	– 4½	– 4½							
16. Marykirk	2,068	11,639 – –	187	1,052 9 2	- -	- -	– $8\frac{3}{16}$	– $4\frac{9}{16}$	1 $1\frac{11}{16}$	2 $3\frac{6}{16}$			

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3.) RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
20. LANARK:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Avondale	6,125	27,032 17 7	352	1,585 – –	– –	– –	– 7½	2 –	– 6	1 –			
2. Barony	177,527	616,047 17 8	12,745	39,530 – –	– –	– –	– 8 4/10	– 5 6/10	– 8 4/10				
3. Biggar	1,999	9,638 – –	116	482 13 3	– 5½	– 5½							
4. Blantyre	3,092	14,254 7 9	128	690 – –	– –	– –	– 6	– 9	– 3	– 6			
5. Bothwell	17,903	68,167 – –	1,221	3,399 14 5	– 6	– 6							
6. Cadder	5,948	34,553 11 6½	294	934 6 1	– 3½	– 3½							
7. Cambuslang	3,647	20,288 4 –	223	980 11 11	– –	– –	– 7 3/8	– 3 7/8	1 2	– 7 1/8			
8. Cambusnethan	14,601	51,621 7 11	730	2,604 6 6	– –	– –	– 6	– 8	– 5	– 6			
9. Carluke	6,176	24,055 18 10	314	1,804 10 6	– 8½	– 8½							
10. Carmichael	836	9,446 17 –	29	169 18 9½	– 1½	– 1½							
11. Carmunnock	734	– –	11	—	—	—							
12. Carnwath	3,584	30,915 1 5	170	946 8 4	– 4	– 4							
13. Carstairs	1,345	– –	17	—	—	—							
14. Covington	532	7,709 8 6	11	64 5 –	– 1	– 1							
15. Crawford	1,590	23,448 19 10	74	485 16 –	– 2½	– 2½							
16. Crawfordjohn	980	8,550 3 –	42	304 4 5	– 4¼	– 4¼							
17. Culter	665	6,720 – –	18	102 16 11½	– 4	– 2							
18. Dalserf	4,876	22,202 – –	193	900 1 3	– 8	– 8							
19. Dalziel	5,438	28,896 – –	88	590 – –	– 3	– 3							
20. Dolphington	260	– –	1	—	—	—							
21. Douglas	2,490	14,301 2 –	113	715 1 2	– 6	– 6							
22. Dunsyre	312	– –	13	—	—	—							
23. Glasgow	157,909	584,802 – –	10,767	40,050 16 –½	– 9	– 9							
24. Glassford	1,938	7,461 1 1	113	559 11 7	– 9	– 9							
25. Gorbals	10,494	19,401 15 4	691	2,586 19 9	1 9	1 9							
26. Govan	100,716	391,674 12 4	3,710	14,755 9 9	– 4¾	– 4¾							
27. Hamilton	14,047	55,957 8 5	852	3,761 17 4	– –	– –	– 8	1 –	– 8	– 4	– 10		
28. Kilbride, East	4,064	24,182 – –	143	591 17 1	– –	– –	– 3	– 2	– 6¾				
29. Lanark	7,891	29,562 – –	584	1,742 12 3½	– 8	– 8							
30. Lesmahago	9,266	47,782 3 2	489	1,731 16 4	– 4½	– 4½							
31. Libberton	836	6,457 7 7	26	170 7 9	– 3¼	– 3¼							
32. Monkland, New	20,554	51,967 – –	1,224	4,847 19 2	– 11	– 11							
33. Monkland, Old	29,543	104,597 – –	1,248	4,922 12 1	– 4½	– 4½							
34. Pittenain	407	5,163 19 9	8	86 7 9	– 1½	– 1½							
35. Rutherglen	9,335	36,407 – –	272	1,416 14 2	– 5⅓	– 5⅓							
36. Shotts	7,343	32,321 – –	280	1,035 1 10	– 6	– 6							

37. Stonehouse	3,267	10,569 19 –	186	654 11 10½	– 7½	– 7½					
38. Symington	528	7,303 2 3½	15	60 18 10	– 2	– 1					
39. Wandell and Lamington	380	6,618 – –	5	27 19 2	– 1	– 1					
40. Walston	480	2,856 5 –	18	135 – –	– 6	– 6					
41. Wiston and Roberton	786	7,749 12 9	34	223 9 1½	– 3½	– 3½					
TOTAL	640,444	2,450,682 3 9	37,568	135,651 16 6							
21. LINLITHGOW:											
1. Abercorn	965	9,921 – –	56	287 13 1	– 4	– 4					
2. Bathgate	10,134	40,535 9 10	454	1,731 12 5½	– 5 3/20	– 5 3/20	– 6	– 4	– 8¾	1 –½	
3. Borrowstounness	5,698	18,818 14 7	259	1,194 – –	– –	– –					
4. Carriden	1,821	9,504 14 –	85	547 6 2	– 7½	– 7½					
5. Dalmeny	1,274	– –	62	—	—						
6. Ecclesmachen	309	3,278 2 –	10	98 – 9	– 3 10/12	– 3 10/12					
7. Kirkliston	1,917	18,879 11 9	100	689 14 4	– 4	– 4					
8. Linlithgow	5,784	29,109 13 3	316	2,351 10 6	– –	– –	– 9½	– 5½	1 1¾	1 10	
9. Livingstone	1,366	6,780 12 11	107	565 13 7	– 9½	– 9½					
10. Queensferry	921	964 18 –	21	123 19 9	1 5	1 5					
11. Torphichen	1,848	9,342 13 6	73	375 – –	– 4½	– 4½					
12. Uphall	1,507	8,775 5 –	60	420 – –	– 6	– 6					
13. Whitburn	5,511	16,552 11 3	167	620 15 10	– 3½	– 3½					
TOTAL	39,055	172,463 6 1	1,770	9,005 6 5½							
22. NAIRN:											
1. Ardclach	1,330	4,968 1 10	75	468 13 4	– 11½	– 11½					
2. Auldearn	1,328	9,173 – –	95	491 4 3	– 7	– 7					
3. Cawdor	1,203	4,043 19 5	66	412 14 7	1 –	1 –					
4. Nairn	4,486	10,926 15 –	252	1,198 17 2	– –	– –	1 1	– 10	1 4½		
TOTAL	8,347	29,111 16 3	488	2,571 9 4							
23. ORKNEY AND SHETLAND:											
ORKNEY:											
1. Birsay and Harray	2,593	2,545 10 –	26	173 3 6½	– 6	– 6					
2. Cross and Burness	1,555	2,186 13 –	63	256 3 11	1 7½	1 3½					
3. Eday	979	– –	58	—	—						
4. Evie and Rendal	1,408	2,844 – –	26	130 15 5	– 6½	– 5½					
5. Firth	784	1,272 10 –	15	51 12 6	– 6	– 6					
6. Holm	834	1,802 15 –	24	168 19 3	– 10¾	– 8					

RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3.) RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
23. ORKNEY AND SHETLAND—*cont^d.*													
Orkney—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7. Hoy and Græmsay	556	- -	16	—	—	—							
8. Kirkwall	4,422	7,079 4 10	326	1,013 13 4	- -	- -	1 8¼	2 3	- 9				
9. Lady	1,122	2,003 19 -	57	182 13 2½	- 10½	- 9½							
10. Orphir	1,133	2,104 9 -	30	125 - -	- 7½	- 7½							
11. Ronaldshay, South	3,282	4,001 19 -	138	439 10 6	1 1½	1 1½							
12. Rousay and Egilshay	1,152	- -	34	—	—	—							
13. St. Andrews and Deerness	1,681	- -	47	—	—	—							
14. Sandwick	1,225	- -	20	—	—	—							
15. Shapinshay	973	- -	12	—	—	—							
16. Stennis	709	- -	9	—	—	—							
17. Stromness	2,540	3,099 15 -	144	415 6 11	- -	- -	1 5	1 9	- 10½	- 7			
18. Stronsay	1,228	2,707 9 -	78	199 4 7½	1 1	1 1							
19. Walls and Flotta	1,674	- -	29	—	—	—							
20. Westray and Papa Westray.	2,545	2,405 8 -	63	183 2 1½	- 6	- 6							
TOTAL	32,395	34,053 11 10	1,215	3,339 5 4									
SHETLAND:													
21. Bressay	1,805	1,189 19 -	65	143 15 10	1 6	1 6							
22. Delting	1,975	1,554 9 9	85	199 11 3½	1 1½	1 1½							
23. Dunrossness	4,830	- -	150	—	—	—							
24. Fetlar and North Yell	1,480	- -	61	—	—	—							
25. Lerwick	3,631	5,551 8 1	217	755 - 7½	1 10	1 10							
26. Nesting	2,583	- -	87	—	—	—							
27. North Mavine	2,585	1,803 9 -	80	236 13 -	1 3	1 3							
28. Sandsting	2,670	1,864 1 8¾	97	266 16 1½	1 7	1 7							
29. Tingwall	2,697	2,975 17 1	180	582 11 -	1 11½	1 11½							
30. Unst	3,060	- -	131	—	—	—							
31. Walls	2,570	1,688 14 1½	83	218 4 7½	1 2	1 2							
32. Yell	1,784	1,501 - 9	69	191 8 2	1 9	1 9							
TOTAL	31,670	18,128 19 6¼	1,305	2,594 - 8									

24. PEEBLES:

1. Broughton	723	7,969	5	–	45	189	1	11	– 2	– 2						
2. Drumelzier	209	2,871	14	2	17	71	15	8	– 2½	– 2½						
3. Eddlestone	753	9,592	6	6	25	256	12	6	– 3¼	– 3¼						
4. Innerleithen	1,823	9,144	–	–	47	342	5	9	– 4½	– 4½						
5. Kirkurd	326	-		-	9	—			—	—						
6. Linton, West	1,534	10,539	10	–	70	417	4	8	– 5	– 5						
7. Lyne and Megget	134	-		-	1	—			—	—						
8. Manor	247	4,609	17	6	12	57	17	6	– 1½	– 1½						
9. Newlands	987	9,032	–	–	39	296	10	–	– 4½	– 4½						
10. Peebles	2,850	18,855	9	10	100	961	8	11	– 6	– 6						
11. Skirling	317	-		-	6	—			—	—						
12. Stobo	478	12,246	8	8	13	146	6	–	– 1½	– 1½						
13. Traquair	687	6,169	–	–	26	102	9	10½	– 2	– 2						
14. Tweedsmuir	196	-		-	4	—			—	—						
TOTAL	11,300	91,029	11	8	414	2,841	12	9½								

25. PERTH:

1. Abergaldie	295	3,874	12	2	17	98	6	9	– 3	– 3						
2. Aberfoyle	565	7,870	11	3	43	262	14	2	– 5	– 5						
3. Abernethy	1,960	14,771	6	7	38	276	7	1½	– 2¼	– 2¼						
4. Abernyte	310	-		-	18	—			—	—						
5. Alyth	3,422	15,160	17	5½	164	909	–	6	– 7	– 6¾						
6. Auchterarder	4,208	17,530	10	–	169	1,230	8	9	– 8	– 8						
7. Auchtergaven	2,562	13,396	3	4	150	914	12	10	– 9	– 9						
8. Balquhidder	746	7,579	7	–	56	436	15	–	– 7	– 7						
9. Bendochy	769	10,430	5	4	19	121	5	9	– 1½	– 1½						
10. Blackford	2,084	16,738	14	5¾	77	520	13	5	- -	- -	– 3¾	– 2⅘	– 7⅓			
11. Blair-Athol	1,659	19,219	3	6	99	686	5	2	– 5	– 5						
12. Blairgowrie	4,657	19,433	3	3	116	843	16	–	– 5½	– 5½						
13. Callander	1,676	12,674	16	8	49	483	1	–	– 5	– 5						
14. Caputh	2,373	13,256	4	3	72	572	13	5	– 5	– 5						
15. Cargill	1,647	11,988	17	–	47	321	19	5	– 3½	– 3½						
16. Clunie	699	7,614	6	7	33	125	9	11	– 2½	– 2½						
17. Collace	534	3,399	16	–	33	131	17	9	– 5	– 5						
18. Comrie	2,226	13,326	2	–	110	551	11	11	– 6	– 6						
19. Coupar-Angus	2,929	12,171	–	–	68	706	3	1	- -	- -	– 7	– 11¾	– 2 15/16			
20. Crieff	4,490	15,550	10	–	220	1,423	14	11	– 11	– 11						
21. Culross	1,423	9,754	10	10	46	208	15	5	- -	- -	– 2¼	– 1⅕	– 3	– 1½	– 6	
22. Dowally	486	2,513	12	3	15	192	10	7	– 8	– 8						
23. Dron	376	4,382	7	8	17	75	10	7	– 2½	– 2½						
24. Dull	2,945	16,000	12	9	136	1,100	7	6	– 7¾	– 7¾						
25. Dunbarney	1,035	9,755	12	11	36	194	11	10	– 2½	– 2½						
26. Dunblane	3,096	22,735	19	10	166	893	–	10	- -	- -	– 4¼	– 2¼	– 9			
27. Dunkeld	485	-		-	38	—			—	—						
28. Dunkeld, Little	2,104	16,901	1	10	128	811	9	7	– 6	– 6						
29. Dunning	2,084	12,382	–	–	74	588	6	1	– 5	– 5						
30. Errol	2,759	20,533	14	10	129	940	3	–	– 5	– 5						
31. Forgandenny	739	8,918	3	10	28	271	8	3	– 3	– 3						

RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3.) RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
25. PERTH—*continued.*		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
32. Forteviot	595	9,047 10 –	20	135 – 1½	– 1½	– 1½							
33. Fortingall	2,181	16,329 6 8	129	853 19 7	– 6	– 6							
34. Fossaway	1,584	13,404 14 –	56	319 10 3	– 3	– 3							
35. Foulis, Wester	1,433	– –	55	—	—	—							
36. Gask	399	4,843 16 1	21	122 9 8	– 3	– 3							
37. Glendevon	138	– –	1	—	—	—							
38. Inchture	659	– –	35	—	—	—							
39. Kenmore	1,984	10,804 4 8	107	779 18 3	– 9⅓	– 9½							
40. Killin	1,520	11,408 16 10	95	665 6 8	– 7	– 7							
41. Kilmadock	3,312	23,280 8 10	135	756 16 10	– –	– –	– 4	– 2½	– 10				
42. Kilspindie	665	6,338 6 7	28	110 – –	– 2	– 2							
43. Kincardine	1,778	– –	74	—	—	—							
44. Kinclaven	758	– –	19	—	—	—							
45. Kinfauns	657	12,163 12 6	34	257 – –	– 3	– 3							
46. Kinloch	307	– –	21	—	—	—							
47. Kinnaird	318	3,079 12 11	6	76 15 9	– 1	– 1							
48. Kinnoul	3,219	16,020 17 10	116	797 14 1	– –	– –	– 6	– 3	– 1	– 10			
49. Kirkmichael	1,224	– –	37	—	—	—							
50. Lethendy	235	2,259 9 7	12	77 7 6	– 4½	– 4½							
51. Logierait	2,592	14,841 – 2	97	743 17 8	– 6	– 6							
52. Longforgan	1,823	17,113 2 3	81	416 5 –	– 3	– 3							
53. Madderty	536	– –	21	—	—	—							
54. Meigle	835	8,667 – –	9	133 10 10	– –	– –	– 1¼	– 4	– 1				
55. Methven	2,347	11,129 11 –	139	541 11 10½	– 6	– 6							
56. Moneydie	252	4,256 – 11	10	35 8 2	– 1	– 1							
57. Monivaird	782	– –	23	—	—	—							
58. Monzie	972	7,694 17 4	40	203 19 5½	– 3	– 3							
59. Moulin	1,831	12,350 19 –	54	522 18 9	– 5	– 5							
60. Muckhart	615	– –	20	—	—	—							
61. Muthil	2,808	39,224 1 4	128	727 7 –	– 5½	– 5							
62. Perth	23,511	– –	1,265	6,480 – –	—	—							
63. Port-of-Monteith	1,375	11,008 11 3	71	470 5 –	– 4½	– 4½							
64. Rattray	2,261	8,839 14 3	63	411 8 11½	– 5½	– 5½							
65. Redgorton	1,671	10,975 17 2	100	542 15 5	– 6	– 6							
66. Rhynd	297	7,558 11 7	16	90 – –	– 1¾	– 1¾							
67. Scone	2,199	11,918 16 2	84	702 12 11	– 7	– 7							
68. St. Madoes	280	4,220 9 6	9	69 18 –	– 2	– 2							
69. St. Martins	904	– –	44	—	—	—							
70. Tibbermuir	1,296	11,437 9 1	50	374 12 4	– 4	– 4							

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RETURNS for the Year ended 14 May 1865, showing, for each Parish in *Scotland*, the Amount of Population, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3.) RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					WHERE NOT CLASSIFIED.		WHERE CLASSIFIED.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
27. Ross and CROMARTY—*cont*^{d}.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
24. Nigg	1,253	5,152 19 –	78	428 11 9	– –	– –	– 9½	– 9½	– 2				
25. Resolis	1,568	4,957 2 –	92	400 – –	– 9	– 9							
26. Rosemarkie	1,545	5,918 3 –	84	415 – –	– 9	– 9							
27. Rosskeen	3,766	11,322 – –	164	908 – 9	– 8½	1 1							
28. Stornoway	8,668	18,200 19 9	366	946 11 11	1 –	1 –							
29. Tain	3,294	8,912 1 7	202	844 18 2	– –	– –	– 10½	1 6	– 6				
30. Tarbat	2,269	5,858 18 –	132	555 18 8	– 11½	– 11½							
31. Uig	2,878	2,921 15 8	64	248 14 9½	– 10	– 10							
32. Urquhart	3,147	8,495 4 6	233	1,070 – –	1 3	1 3							
33. Urray	2,355	12,346 14 9	144	702 2 9	– 6½	– 6½							
TOTAL	82,427	221,293 12 5	4,220	19,228 18 –½									
28. ROXBURGH:													
1. Ancrum	1,511	12,148 13 3	85	256 3 –	– 2½	– 2½							
2. Ashkirk	578	6,286 – 9	10	154 12 5½	– 1⅞	– 1⅞							
3. Bedrule	222	– –	11	61 17 6	—	—							
4. Bowden	864	7,284 15 10	39	264 5 1	– 4	– 4							
5. Castleton	3,688	– –	71	494 15 3	—	—							
6. Cavers	2,122	– –	94	610 5 11	—	—							
7. Crailing	673	8,329 17 3	9	86 19 2	– 1 5/10	– 1 5/10							
8. Eckford	957	11,077 – –	36	204 15 6	– 2¼	– 2¼							
9. Ednam	599	– –	22	201 18 8	—	—							
10. Hawick	8,866	22,861 14 7	388	2,048 5 –½	– 11	– 11							
11. Hopekirk	771	– –	27	163 1 1	—	—							
12. Hownam	289	6,964 – –	6	60 17 –	– 2¼	– 2¼							
13. Jedburgh	5,263	27,834 9 –	168	1,432 – –	– –	– –	– 6 3/10	1 3	– 0⅗	– 3			
14. Kelso	5,192	21,849 17 2	258	1,843 19 2	– 10	– 10							
15. Kirkton	421	3,826 17 3	11	71 15 3	– 2¼	– 2¼							
16. Lilliesleaf	772	6,823 16 9	33	198 14 3½	– 3½	– 3½							
17. Linton	608	7,740 – –	20	152 3 9	– 2½	– 2½							
18. Mackerston	380	4,896 – –	11	64 19 4½	– 3½	– 1¾							
19. Maxton	497	6,409 13 –¾	31	169 19 3	– 3	– 3							
20. Melrose	7,711	36,106 – –	254	1,446 10 3½	– 5	– 5							
21. Minto	430	5,399 11 9	21	126 11 11	– 2½	– 2½							
22. Morebattle	1,031	12,903 – –	30	254 11 5	– 2¼	– 2¼							
23. Oxnam	627	– –	19	82 9 8½	—	—							
24. Roberton	640	9,832 9 10	9	146 19 3	– 1½	– 1½							

| | | |

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATES. (2.)	(3). RATE PER POUND LEVIED. (4.)							
					Where not Classified.		Where Classified.					
					On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupants.	On Owners.	On Tenants and Occupiers.				
								Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31. SUTHERLAND:													
1. Assynt	3,178	4,205 18 –	163	669 6 2	1 6	1 6							
2. Clyne	1,886	3,254 8 –	81	461 10 –	1 6	1 6							
3. Creich	2,521	12,147 2 –	121	582 6 5	1 –	1 –							
4. Dornoch	2,885	12,446 8 –	127	530 – –	– 11½	– 11½							
5. Duirness	1,109	3,716 19 –	72	379 7 6	1 –	1 –							
6. Eddrachillis	1,641	3,752 4 –	97	368 12 5	1 –	1 –							
7. Farr	2,103	5,264 4 –	170	757 14 5	1 6	1 6							
8. Golspie	1,615	5,100 – –	63	386 11 4	– 10	– 10							
9. Kildonan	2,132	6,250 – –	97	466 2 6	– 9	– 9							
10. Lairg	961	3,598 7 –	61	297 15 8	– 10	– 10							
11. Loth	610	2,176 2 –	32	159 – –	– 8½	– 8½							
12. Rogart	1,439	5,731 2 –	59	247 10 8	– 8	– 8							
13. Tongue	2,077	2,921 16 –	107	577 19 11	1 10½	1 10½							
TOTAL	24,157	70,564 10 –	1,250	5,883 17 –									
32. WIGTOWN:													
1. Glasserton	1,472	11,562 6 9	80	515 – –	– 6	– 6							
2. Inch	3,469	17,148 17 3	190	935 1 9	– 6½	– 6½							
3. Kirkcolm	1,860	10,328 10 6	119	663 17 –½	– 9	– 9							
4. Kirkinner	1,716	13,383 10 –	101	550 – –	– 5½	– 5½							
5. Kirkmaiden	2,333	10,090 – –	211	920 – –	– 11	– 11							
6. Kirkowan	1,434	7,883 5 2	88	585 12 5	– 9	– 9							
7. Leswalt	2,701	8,817 10 10	157	752 9 9	1 1	1 1							
8. Luce, New	730	4,423 10 1	44	334 15 3	1 6	1 6							
9. Luce, Old	2,801	15,408 1 9	178	996 12 2	1 3½	1 3½							
10. Mochrum	2,694	13,398 7 2	233	850 – –	1 –	1 –							
11. Penninghame	4,061	15,879 13 1	349	1,410 19 5	– –	– –	– 11	– 5½	– 11	1 10	3 8		
12. Portpatrick	2,189	5,632 9 –	131	691 16 4½	1 3	1 3							
13. Sorby	1,814	11,768 16 11	124	676 9 6	– –	– –	– 6½	1 1	– 6½				
14. Stoneykirk	3,228	16,450 12 10	388	1,430 15 6	1 –	1 –							
15. Stranraer	4,022	7,610 – –	152	760 19 –	– –	– –	1 –	2 –	1 –	– 6			
16. Whithorn	2,934	15,753 11 8	222	1,248 15 –	– 11	– 11							
17. Wigtown	2,637	10,157 15 4	235	954 – –	– –	– –	1 –	1 6	– 9				
TOTAL	42,095	195,696 18 4	3,002	14,277 3 2									

RETURN showing, for each COUNTY in *Scotland*, the Total of the Columns of the Return for the several PARISHES in such County, and the Average Uniform Rate that would produce a Sum equal to the Total Amount of the Poor Rate for such County.

COUNTIES.	Population.	VALUATION. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	Amount of Poor Rates. (2.)	Average Uniform Rate per Pound. (3.)
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d. f.
1. Aberdeen	222,550	722,554 – 8¾	11,223	51,614 7 9½	1 4 0·97
2. Argyll	79,587	325,024 11 6½	5,044	29,076 19 7½	1 9 1·88
3. Ayr	199,063	763,589 4 11	10,432	43,753 6 7½	1 1 2·65
4. Banff	57,901	188,766 4 10	3,239	14,992 3 8½	1 7 0·24
5. Berwick	36,488	249,874 4 8½	1,765	11,468 17 5	– 9 1·44
6. Bute	16,331	63,133 17 8	832	3,942 15 6	1 2 3·95
7. Caithness	42,200	91,681 6 –	2,353	11,318 4 10	2 5 2·51
8. Clackmannan	23,605	105,258 16 5	940	4,578 19 8	– 10 1·76
9. Dumbarton	54,179	237,137 11 9	2,411	11,945 7 11½	1 – 0·35
10. Dumfries	75,904	401,625 5 6½	3,352	18,646 17 1½	– 10 3·62
11. Edinburgh	274,083	1,371,607 6 10½	15,837	78,648 3 6	1 1 3·04
12. Elgin	43,131	176,842 15 11½	2,166	11,964 8 2	1 4 0·94
13. Fife	155,021	544,184 3 6¾	6,642	28,692 9 7½	1 – 2·50
14. Forfar	204,425	628,363 18 –½	9,363	42,187 2 10½	1 4 0·45
15. Haddington	37,626	242,996 7 11	1,884	12,383 2 9½	– 10 3·97
16. Inverness	89,174	280,983 7 4½	4,512	24,149 12 7	1 8 2·50
17. Kincardine	34,854	188,353 6 3½	1,868	9,996 5 5½	1 – 2·94
18. Kinross	7,147	38,565 11 1	282	1,418 11 1	– 8 3·31
19. Kirkcudbright	42,495	252,935 10 10	2,349	13,310 4 6¼	– 11 0·67
20. Lanark	640,444	2,450,682 3 9	37,568	135,651 16 6	1 1 1·13
21. Linlithgow	39,055	172,463 6 1	1,770	9,005 6 5½	1 – 2·12
22. Nairn	8,347	29,111 16 3	488	2,571 9 4	1 9 0·79
23. Orkney and Shetland	64,065	52,182 11 4¼	2,520	5,933 6 –	2 3 1·15
24. Peebles	11,300	91,029 11 8	414	2,841 12 9½	– 7 1·96
25. Perth	133,086	688,476 4 6½	5,929	34,511 7 10½	– 9 3·11
26. Renfrew	168,746	407,155 4 9½	10,310	38,282 13 1½	1 5 2·89
27. Ross	82,427	221,293 12 5	4,220	19,228 18 –½	1 8 3·41
28. Roxburgh	54,362	278,442 14 6¼	2,028	12,890 10 7½	– 11 0·44
29. Selkirk	9,770	20,481 14 6	272	2,120 3 9½	– 9 3·20
30. Stirling	88,676	379,010 19 7¼	4,083	20,646 13 –¼	1 1 1·29
31. Sutherland	24,157	70,564 10 –	1,250	5,883 17 –	1 8 0·04
32. Wigtown	42,095	195,696 18 4	3,002	14,277 3 2	1 5 2·37
TOTAL	3,062,294	11,930,078 19 10¼	160,348	727,932 18 7½	1 2 2·57

Note (1).—The totals in this column only include those parishes in which the assessment for the relief of the poor is levied according to the annual value of lands and heritages.

(2).—The totals in this column only include those parishes in which the funds for the relief of the poor are raised by assessment.

(3).—The average uniform rate given in this column is exclusive of those parishes in which the funds for the relief of the poor are not raised by assessment, or in which they are raised by assessment according to "established usage" (use and wont), and not on the annual value of lands and heritages.

POOR LAW (SCOTLAND).

RETURNS for the Year ended 14th May 1865; showing, for each PARISH in *Scotland*, the Amount of POPULATION, the Amount of VALUATION, the Number of POOR on the ROLL, the Amount of POOR RATES, and the RATE per POUND Levied; &c.

(*Mr. Edward Craufurd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *August* 1866.

459.

Under 3 *oz.*

POOR'S HOUSES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1866;—*for*,

"RETURNS of all PARISHES or UNIONS of PARISHES in *Scotland* where POOR'S HOUSES have been Built and brought into Operation:"

"In each such Parish (whether now forming part of an Union or not), of the Number of PAUPERS, and of the Total Cost of POOR, including Expense of Establishment in each of the Three Years immediately preceding the Poor's House being brought into Operation:"

"And, similar RETURN for each Year subsequent to the Poor's House being brought into Operation."

(*Mr. Ellice.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *April* 1866.

RETURN of all PARISHES or UNIONS of PARISHES in *Scotland* where POOR HOUSES have been Built and brought into Operation in each such Parish (whether now forming part of an
brought into Operation; and similar RETURN for each Year

* An Asterisk denotes the Year in which the

PARISHES.	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.		* £.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
ABBEY, Paisley	804	5,033	1,118	6,939	1,146	9,179	1,284	8,324	1,224	6,951	956	6,111	1,178	4,329	980	4,601	1,059	5,007
INVERNESS	590	1,237	615	2,281	614	2,668	653	2,596	755	2,949	795	3,195	753	3,491	744	3,515	736	3,367
SOUTH LEITH	895	5,242	960	4,880	1,095	6,675	899	7,299	923	7,427	782	7,190	509	6,499	887	7,911	811	7,601
BARONY	–	–	2,773	16,501	4,261	28,319	8,425	31,664	6,498	27,348	4,195	22,409	3,365	20,776	3,743	23,768	7,478	27,241
DALKEITH Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:																		
Cockpen	–	–	66	452	79	565	64	606	68	470	81	496	78	549	88	661	70	600
Dalkeith	–	–	158	1,137	202	1,418	213	1,940	233	1,721	225	1,576	219	1,555	217	1,414	232	1,520
Liberton	–	–	149	1,026	170	1,008	171	1,287	185	1,222	195	1,056	176	1,036	167	963	182	1,033
Newbattle	–	–	58	424	73	545	73	578	92	619	89	544	90	601	70	539	82	624
Newton	–	–	124	588	106	584	118	761	117	674	84	575	85	590	90	451	88	385
Borthwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	360	46	360
Cranstown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	464	64	312
Crichton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	307	42	313
Lasswade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	1,723	145	1,431
Temple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	432	45	334
EASTER ROSS Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:																		
Edderton	–	–	70	146	62	196	67	197	64	182	63	188	129	187	56	165	56	147
Fearn	–	–	76	212	77	254	101	392	102	328	76	312	56	422	69	405	60	334
Kilmuir Easter	–	–	78	268	86	310	88	364	80	363	65	360	87	317	62	265	51	382
Kincardine	–	–	89	295	91	336	94	339	90	321	99	338	89	410	88	281	88	281
Logie Easter	–	–	77	261	73	270	73	287	65	271	60	227	52	216	49	251	49	262
Nigg	–	–	98	281	103	362	102	381	99	326	101	327	97	306	88	494	84	385
Rosskeen	–	–	201	555	203	746	195	783	152	711	162	647	173	598	132	538	138	984
Tain	–	–	167	621	164	658	177	754	170	636	161	571	140	453	266	840	159	928
Tarbat	–	–	99	263	105	383	114	381	107	374	96	343	97	432	92	390	89	374
Lochbroom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GREENOCK	–	–	1,014	5,588	912	7,257	1,163	8,160	1,146	7,702	1,364	6,151	1,037	5,142	1,240	5,713	1,287	5,549
KIRKCALDY Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:																		
Abbotshall	–	–	141	634	140	873	148	844	166	886	112	907	101	670	89	606	81	566
Burntisland	–	–	54	327	54	317	58	366	53	360	51	373	54	381	59	353	64	508
Kinghorn	–	–	78	327	94	322	86	445	89	456	90	389	91	407	95	437	90	511
Kirkcaldy	–	–	137	940	138	1,101	170	1,243	192	1,169	176	1,332	183	988	176	872	191	939
NEW MONKLAND	–	–	377	1,675	428	2,432	489	3,656	520	2,506	540	2,948	561	3,174	569	3,284	516	3,105
FALKIRK	–	–	–	–	308	3,417	315	2,913	258	3,350	294	2,708	431	2,574	681	2,875	703	3,121
JEDBURGH Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:																		
Jedburgh	–	–	–	–	251	1,638	301	1,667	337	1,631	345	1,644	366	1,551	212	1,202	187	1,245
Ancrum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	398	40	391	54	353	48	371	45	342
Crailing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	98	18	105	13	77	13	76	11	94
Oxnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	158	24	143	25	147	20	150	18	123
Bedrule	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	44	5	37	4	30
Castleton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	445	68	513	64	430
Southdean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	116	13	114	13	100

Note.—1. The persons included in this Return as "Paupers," are "the Poor on the roll or registered," who have been in receipt of relief during each year.
„ 2. No record exists of the total number of Paupers relieved in 1846.
„ 3. The Returns for the Years 1847 to 1854, both inclusive, only state the number of Poor on the roll or registered, *without reference to the dependents of such Poor.*

Union or not : of the Number of PAUPERS, and of the Total Cost of POOR, including Expense of Establishment, in each of the Three Years immediately preceding the Poor House being subsequent to the Poor House being brought into Operation.

Poor House was brought into Operation.

1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
	£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
1,215	6,206	1,243	5,112	1,112	5,498	1,337	7,638	1,482	7,025	1,241	6,172	1,736	6,111	1,173	6,463	1,662	6,432	1,781	6,822	1,641	6,992
1,033	3,448	940	3,741	984	3,895	1,035	4,405	1,000	6,269	1,086	6,406	1,043	4,768	787	5,285	855	6,730	898	4,267	876	4,481
1,448	8,078	1,092	6,851	1,455	7,842	1,196	7,019	1,350	6,411	1,350	6,177	1,590	6,609	1,507	6,517	1,942	7,041	1,762	6,719	1,902	7,443
9,763	29,741	9,515	35,608	10,840	32,160	10,538	33,228	10,481	33,885	11,293	28,714	11,932	31,003	14,027	33,261	14,812	34,358	14,495	35,194	12,745	37,015
135	612	141	718	129	662	120	595	120	588	143	619	140	673	145	710	154	764	140	901	116	913
349	1,462	357	1,397	338	1,492	301	1,331	333	1,387	307	1,430	307	1,408	295	1,437	295	1,482	350	1,744	336	1,714
197	1,174	236	1,178	227	1,202	245	1,161	205	1,055	225	1,230	217	1,074	193	1,192	217	1,290	214	1,265	221	1,333
131	737	123	670	131	635	155	628	130	596	111	919	108	608	115	572	118	611	129	670	125	637
111	455	114	518	123	419	100	452	102	522	119	537	104	629	88	445	85	447	89	478	102	566
72	423	41	440	89	511	69	491	73	529	76	602	78	503	76	482	91	608	109	645	98	672
74	310	67	346	72	281	58	283	55	286	62	289	72	315	68	334	68	332	64	338	56	323
51	323	54	345	48	316	59	355	60	353	66	312	66	337	56	396	46	308	44	289	52	342
273	1,915	270	1,208	237	1,333	260	1,189	234	1,163	245	1,360	245	1,249	236	1,289	222	1,343	242	1,305	252	1,217
82	355	62	306	89	375	88	322	82	296	78	290	84	318	78	279	75	376	68	298	83	326
54	207	59	229	60	191	75	368	80	280	83	282	73	304	63	274	59	298	66	298	56	285
78	443	125	471	134	439	124	513	141	554	166	495	159	465	139	450	119	447	119	463	124	505
94	477	68	353	77	440	85	457	74	374	71	338	80	377	56	418	69	452	64	390	69	356
95	362	95	362	95	362	96	476	90	448	89	502	84	467	98	627	86	458	95	512	107	456
64	216	66	380	68	291	67	352	62	339	67	318	60	301	55	305	51	298	52	296	52	248
82	326	75	332	78	431	75	412	82	473	77	378	69	436	62	360	57	305	60	472	78	450
205	891	192	922	192	922	213	1,163	217	932	202	821	194	903	185	880	166	923	158	861	164	852
193	791	209	774	218	740	214	885	222	855	216	797	212	809	203	844	205	806	202	793	202	800
113	493	156	447	145	436	138	573	147	587	169	695	145	685	145	664	134	625	137	606	132	532
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	372	1,312	372	1,343	348	1,354	343	1,323	342	1,344	306	1,620
1,819	5,807	1,879	5,237	2,095	6,122	2,214	6,415	2,154	7,638	2,730	7,381	2,270	7,502	2,055	7,773	2,472	7,528	2,672	8,234	3,129	8,755
112	550	111	646	111	611	133	615	169	740	154	721	210	694	282	825	223	837	210	728	167	738
110	623	102	675	105	469	53	580	119	562	130	699	128	750	118	648	123	723	145	832	155	854
119	553	187	603	153	520	161	579	143	548	155	600	170	602	182	712	189	758	174	752	178	750
201	1,033	254	784	305	963	249	879	225	990	225	1,034	228	926	274	1,176	246	1,113	259	1,052	170	1,077
815	3,041	706	2,832	749	3,181	1,143	3,415	945	3,312	1,057	3,749	1,091	3,442	1,113	4,211	1,210	3,914	1,214	4,147	1,224	4,013
693	3,392	811	2,984	854	3,008	990	3,136	1,039	3,461	1,031	3,094	833	3,350	917	3,431	1,023	3,828	1,165	3,594	1,085	3,885
290	1,187	203	1,093	204	1,127	190	1,208	182	1,070	195	1,135	186	1,244	193	1,332	204	1,321	228	1,352	168	1,373
71	367	69	373	82	388	65	403	74	381	81	417	74	455	73	397	77	316	78	337	85	374
21	119	21	149	14	119	15	92	20	114	18	117	23	99	22	130	22	102	20	107	9	93
21	119	23	129	18	137	26	110	24	143	25	146	28	164	23	152	23	144	20	137	19	137
5	33	7	32	10	61	11	58	5	49	6	52	7	54	6	50	8	64	5	57	11	83
76	545	87	604	84	590	98	702	116	653	108	650	104	695	94	730	86	757	80	636	71	558
11	84	9	79	12	87	8	71	6	53	11	61	9	59	6	53	7	63	7	62	8	80

Note.—4. The Returns for the Year 1855 and the years subsequent thereto, state the number of persons on the roll or registered, *including the dependents of such Poor.*

„ 5. In those parishes which joined combinations subsequent to the erection of the Poor House, the requisite figures are given for three years previous to the year in which they joined the combinations, and downwards to this date.

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor Houses have been Built and brought into Operation, &c.—*continued.*

PARISHES.	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.		£. *		£.		£.		£.		£.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT Combination—																
Consisting of Parishes of:																
Balmaghie	39	253	50	293	57	284	59	351	58	343	51	303	46	344	101	361
Borgue	43	234	42	285	43	285	41	289	38	277	39	362	40	309	46	316
Kirkcudbright	167	989	154	1,023	165	1,169	124	1,024	130	797	141	925	145	894	239	755
Rerrick	58	574	77	589	76	521	68	489	61	440	71	433	82	508	124	509
Tongland	38	288	37	297	37	331	41	278	35	279	36	304	36	296	63	374
Twynholm	35	338	31	343	33	373	34	331	32	291	25	294	24	311	39	302
Anwoth	–	–	–	–	22	204	18	164	18	143	17	178	20	165	30	171
Balmaclellan	–	–	–	–	55	443	57	400	52	386	55	390	47	360	77	413
Buittle	–	–	–	–	29	294	34	295	35	299	35	283	32	240	76	210
Carsphairn	–	–	–	–	23	161	15	169	18	117	17	126	19	143	32	178
Colvend	–	–	–	–	47	266	49	260	50	293	50	311	53	388	81	331
Crossmichael	–	–	–	–	49	274	50	300	53	308	46	276	36	294	46	214
Dalry	–	–	–	–	55	322	56	334	55	356	65	333	60	339	76	332
Girthon	–	–	–	–	90	500	93	486	89	532	84	579	83	503	104	519
Kells	–	–	–	–	38	360	31	320	37	320	35	304	38	308	53	261
Kelton	–	–	–	–	150	851	123	700	109	703	114	675	104	709	152	616
Kirkbean	–	–	–	–	30	210	29	225	35	223	33	173	32	180	34	221
Kirkmabreck	–	–	–	–	90	379	125	395	127	460	139	430	103	321	103	318
New Abbey	–	–	–	–	31	304	33	246	39	294	35	215	28	260	54	292
Parton	–	–	–	–	23	143	23	130	30	157	34	186	31	223	45	188
Troqueer	–	–	–	–	202	1,099	196	1,227	194	1,356	135	1,027	135	930	179	988
Urr	–	–	–	–	146	1,077	152	1,121	155	943	154	988	154	998	179	850
KIRKPATRICK, FLEMING Combination—														*		
Consisting of Parishes of:																
Dornock	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	111	22	137	21	157	20	123	27	158
Gretna	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	355	59	308	58	348	68	290	76	371
Half Morton	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	104	19	96	19	105	19	88	20	90
Hoddam	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	434	64	429	68	415	60	297	93	281
Kirkpatrick Fleming	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	412	62	364	66	374	60	285	81	326
Middlebie	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	459	78	467	75	474	40	303	65	311
RHINS of GALLOWAY Combination—														*		
Consisting of Parishes of:																
Ballantrae	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	263	43	254	49	248	43	331	77	319
Inch	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	743	122	707	124	665	129	580	175	789
Kirkcolm	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	670	129	702	128	703	123	631	151	722
Kirkmaiden	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	556	112	544	127	493	137	531	188	641
Leswalt	–	–	–	–	–	–	136	771	128	739	110	646	104	679	151	747
New Luce	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	244	47	241	37	217	38	194	43	245
Old Luce	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	615	98	624	76	527	108	666	130	775
Portpatrick	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	618	114	573	111	554	112	579	157	666
Stoneykirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	201	968	209	1,058	201	1,104	195	1,120	272	1,328
Stranraer	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	940	125	905	114	878	119	739	198	1,066
Colmonell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasserton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkinner	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkowan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mochrum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penninghame	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sorbie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whithorn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
															*	
DUMFRIES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	604	3,367	625	3,402	612	3,603	993	3,063
															*	
GOVAN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,561	7,490	1,885	8,051	1,867	10,062	2,668	10,874
KELSO Combination—																
Consisting of Parishes of:																
Earlston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	335	44	352	45	421
Eccles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	554	67	618	95	541
Eckford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	359	43	288	48	256
Ednam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	201	30	203	29	184
Gordon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	232	35	227	44	240
Hownam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	77	10	98	9	83

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor Houses have been Built and brought into Operation, &c.—*continued.*

1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
	£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
89	359	101	373	69	334	73	353	71	295	72	337	65	328	74	331	65	349	71	352
47	317	46	346	66	353	58	376	42	374	62	429	66	475	65	509	66	509	63	513
210	1,223	236	1,163	171	1,235	139	1,071	182	1,188	209	1,073	213	1,200	196	1,247	178	1,268	178	1,300
120	586	121	721	122	654	118	594	101	542	109	565	114	608	137	665	130	679	131	813
77	358	36	358	70	346	76	339	79	342	81	418	71	352	78	361	71	378	70	366
35	292	32	275	39	287	35	327	36	319	38	273	38	319	38	319	40	310	46	315
31	213	34	135	30	173	32	223	32	228	39	199	35	205	37	235	43	241	43	279
72	426	73	345	73	320	73	334	66	306	67	369	73	373	68	436	69	435	71	648
50	216	42	207	38	248	45	228	49	223	30	197	40	250	46	258	42	258	45	266
27	198	23	123	25	182	18	172	25	165	25	172	23	196	22	216	22	208	24	150
86	391	73	324	83	349	75	308	62	259	77	349	66	311	67	337	57	412	66	386
41	205	34	227	43	244	50	283	51	228	61	326	46	341	53	351	50	333	66	427
75	367	76	384	87	395	82	440	85	414	92	443	90	433	90	420	90	495	90	457
133	597	124	642	112	548	116	734	108	663	109	614	95	600	111	653	119	719	121	692
57	295	54	301	51	307	61	333	68	376	69	339	70	366	93	444	87	419	87	420
167	697	145	779	136	723	91	722	109	687	113	705	155	870	160	919	143	908	180	856
36	163	32	199	33	171	31	250	31	154	29	184	27	208	32	217	28	213	42	176
107	304	102	314	97	322	81	332	86	339	88	350	84	372	76	358	84	363	70	368
39	350	54	359	51	291	49	255	35	255	56	322	78	294	48	280	41	242	44	264
42	178	44	176	43	156	44	173	44	180	34	173	33	174	39	179	42	194	42	205
183	1,213	174	1,003	179	984	181	998	179	1,016	176	1,279	258	1,267	240	1,286	223	1,333	243	1,314
180	886	195	968	185	897	184	857	203	931	191	1,040	216	1,082	205	1,091	226	1,098	208	1,179
22	158	23	170	36	191	43	211	50	238	38	211	42	216	41	250	41	267	49	222
76	328	76	340	70	352	76	392	77	339	67	412	86	443	100	530	97	499	73	441
22	100	20	92	22	106	23	120	17	77	21	80	18	91	19	98	16	76	12	85
73	358	83	419	83	412	71	423	81	434	84	405	86	422	92	525	100	460	106	464
79	405	68	410	104	416	88	453	85	394	107	455	101	481	95	568	99	552	59	401
58	322	56	404	87	415	80	421	76	466	75	383	79	448	75	437	70	375	73	409
86	326	70	362	89	393	113	435	105	421	97	396	104	462	100	567	108	410	115	448
165	766	176	656	187	668	185	635	154	639	168	762	161	707	176	813	174	962	190	868
195	825	176	812	153	755	153	792	136	781	177	769	132	783	116	655	125	673	119	800
189	653	207	354	203	684	236	762	221	725	213	785	208	811	216	864	210	946	211	960
167	742	166	794	166	692	172	776	169	820	186	787	172	779	168	795	163	779	157	722
38	226	39	225	32	200	29	221	27	216	28	232	29	246	41	296	42	274	44	314
146	619	155	665	156	656	178	776	168	707	157	731	170	761	136	808	187	962	178	885
154	650	153	612	145	556	146	517	136	488	125	482	119	802	127	710	125	511	131	635
281	1,233	283	1,205	281	1,208	279	1,190	258	1,088	253	1,184	288	1,214	369	1,263	367	1,485	388	1,297
208	820	215	906	214	797	197	822	156	620	168	593	174	635	170	691	199	752	152	835
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	125	702	155	659	154	643	124	635
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	83	574	112	597	115	646	80	500
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	95	504	106	516	118	701	101	543
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	87	516	68	498	88	520	88	528
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	371	954	279	1,058	236	898	233	825
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	300	1,182	289	1,302	238	1,222	349	1,212
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	116	669	108	628	109	649	124	686
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	224	1,123	239	994	225	1,133	222	902
–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	– –	200	773	202	836	200	956	235	952
524	2,602	467	2,298	480	2,600	497	2,107	479	2,262	543	2,354	580	2,418	580	2,479	411	2,538	433	2,414
2,839	11,688	2,507	11,828	2,915	12,337	2,805	12,030	2,824	12,879	2,942	14,417	2,513	12,991	2,837	14,320	3,288	14,818	3,710	16,375
*																			
56	363	54	390	56	388	59	441	58	486	68	484	74	576	73	535	73	532	73	481
95	546	94	587	100	610	98	574	97	588	102	426	103	633	98	587	88	506	94	504
36	236	44	296	50	272	44	255	37	230	39	246	42	267	37	240	33	204	36	209
35	188	45	219	39	199	41	216	43	215	52	239	44	222	41	179	37	161	22	196
41	256	36	261	54	310	52	349	50	305	50	278	52	317	56	325	55	325	51	353
8	102	8	86	5	48	6	61	6	53	6	76	7	93	7	79	4	60	6	62

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor - - - -

PARISHES.	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Kelso Combination—*continued.* Consisting of Parishes of:										
Kelso	231	1,732	221	1,812	327	1,849	341	1,615	316	1,888
Linton	31	156	26	144	27	152	25	163	33	162
Morebattle	40	273	29	255	46	255	42	357	38	252
Nenthorn	8	59	8	79	10	78	9	68	9	59
Roxburgh	34	188	31	205	62	203	53	247	58	281
Smailholm	19	113	19	131	24	153	19	114	16	109
Sprouston	75	388	71	430	89	932	79	750	79	586
Stitchel	13	110	14	117	13	117	10	91	11	116
Yetholm	86	505	80	593	135	536	103	438	115	460
UPPER NITHSDALE Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:										
Closeburn	53	378	55	375	65	395	67	392	62	356
Dunscore	60	409	53	428	80	419	79	424	79	480
Durrisdeer	38	270	41	280	57	273	59	241	46	219
Glencairn	79	502	82	532	115	556	126	569	119	581
Keir	22	195	25	195	45	206	43	204	43	206
Kirkconnell	29	250	29	266	63	273	63	282	72	283
Morton	58	407	53	372	101	398	92	400	94	389
Penpont	30	201	28	224	35	216	36	214	35	287
Sanquhar	78	427	84	483	108	456	102	397	95	378
DUNDEE	–	–	2,478	11,938	4,261	11,910	4,079	12,787	3,981	12,547
LINLITHGOW Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:										
Abercorn	–	–	40	245	52	298	67	320	85	332
Bathgate	–	–	155	939	200	1,136	228	1,228	191	876
Boness	–	–	221	965	238	1,069	226	1,039	201	1,113
Carriden	–	–	67	484	90	479	92	488	103	481
Kirklisten	–	–	67	612	76	687	111	668	111	725
Linlithgow	–	–	186	1,351	250	1,466	256	1,573	267	1,553
Muiravonside	–	–	36	299	57	273	57	293	68	330
Whitburn	–	–	75	494	130	567	130	505	102	464
STIRLING Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:										
Stirling	–	–	300	1,995	666	1,864	556	2,036	628	2,193
St. Ninian's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HAWICK Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:										
Ashkirk	–	–	–	–	11	97	10	81	8	77
Cavers	–	–	–	–	73	476	84	527	79	520
Hawick	–	–	–	–	463	1,792	275	1,838	390	1,841
Hopekirk	–	–	–	–	32	138	27	143	38	134
Lilliesleaf	–	–	–	–	45	227	36	213	41	323
Minto	–	–	–	–	16	82	15	113	16	113
Roberton	–	–	–	–	31	98	25	120	19	98
Wilton	–	–	–	–	99	424	95	494	104	483
Kirkton	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	71	10	112
Kirkhope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	171
CUNNINGHAME Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:										
Beith	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	1,058	232	1,048
Dalry	–	–	–	–	–	–	254	971	254	884
Dreghorn	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	273	66	291
Dundonald	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	1,477	313	1,415
Irvine	–	–	–	–	–	–	301	1,049	278	1,225
Kilbirnie	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	654	242	741
Kilbride, West	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	365	74	504
Kilwinning	–	–	–	–	–	–	420	1,184	388	1,239
Stevenston	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	687	160	804
Stewarton	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	661	185	708
Symington	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	259	45	242

\- - - - Houses have been Built and brought into Operation, &c.—*continued.*

1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
	£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
313	1,549	311	1,624	359	1,814	373	1,770	391	2,007	253	1,569	261	1,667	258	1,455
29	222	28	152	30	145	28	143	31	141	27	139	27	139	20	136
36	252	41	254	44	289	43	267	41	254	41	256	34	250	30	236
8	58	9	59	7	53	8	54	10	66	10	70	14	79	14	77
53	277	43	260	45	247	48	304	51	313	37	325	45	313	46	343
17	102	19	78	15	109	11	100	16	121	16	95	22	102	22	120
60	496	70	477	62	503	74	505	61	498	69	523	68	516	70	568
9	91	8	92	7	86	7	60	6	107	4	50	4	49	4	46
87	391	77	376	75	359	81	468	88	395	86	392	91	473	82	405
74	391	81	403	89	443	96	467	96	507	107	490	100	544	100	571
77	430	91	458	86	503	82	487	89	505	84	502	95	578	88	572
45	270	57	288	56	320	65	375	69	382	71	397	77	447	69	395
113	599	123	630	118	659	118	642	117	652	118	665	122	677	106	670
43	218	46	198	56	243	46	291	43	297	59	329	51	296	51	332
60	293	62	291	62	289	64	342	58	380	64	411	63	425	63	384
70	511	74	419	69	467	73	445	88	482	109	552	123	654	95	611
42	264	42	282	52	335	45	327	44	299	46	286	36	281	32	260
90	408	93	429	95	439	84	444	84	454	100	482	112	514	113	641
3,049	12,048	3,199	11,968	3,314	12,189	3,239	11,593	3,381	12,570	3,164	13,757	3,700	13,178	3,615	13,673
83	307	81	307	74	307	67	306	62	280	63	318	34	281	56	266
191	926	205	927	213	1,004	219	1,324	256	1,166	361	1,405	436	1,581	454	1,586
219	1,087	208	1,033	180	1,028	206	1,081	208	1,077	250	1,198	264	1,262	159	1,219
98	515	81	457	95	432	84	433	95	326	88	428	88	435	85	486
114	714	96	634	92	540	93	547	88	558	86	564	98	626	100	700
286	1,506	291	1,693	261	1,813	267	1,417	310	1,562	297	1,864	312	1,908	316	1,832
78	382	75	450	74	403	75	372	74	347	82	423	92	389	96	412
63	395	116	404	113	488	116	459	124	507	114	502	132	578	167	648
266	1,972	373	1,791	302	1,928	413	2,519	362	1,902	272	2,323	256	2,357	280	2,341
–	–	–	–	–	–	456	1,504	416	1,494	392	1,622	421	1,752	369	1,680
*															
9	92	13	105	14	89	8	80	8	71	13	72	8	67	10	107
82	553	80	510	85	422	99	466	67	466	73	493	90	506	94	497
355	1,582	348	1,761	341	1,662	318	1,693	335	1,838	383	1,904	391	1,955	388	1,774
30	134	31	147	32	141	22	116	25	109	27	142	25	155	27	159
39	240	41	206	38	186	31	158	35	159	39	164	36	175	33	183
24	162	18	120	18	120	17	122	15	125	17	111	22	132	21	120
19	105	17	87	12	68	12	73	13	94	13	107	12	105	9	143
94	523	102	483	100	446	106	449	80	446	100	478	109	552	102	516
10	107	10	92	10	88	5	53	8	69	8	70	11	83	11	80
29	165	31	173	21	150	21	162	22	163	22	145	25	150	27	140
		*													
252	1,052	228	971	196	886	186	817	220	921	223	1,027	224	1,081	218	1,277
247	1,096	247	1,096	264	1,176	261	1,236	416	1,500	447	1,552	438	1,608	490	2,136
66	329	54	305	67	360	70	351	63	357	68	425	60	338	80	378
295	1,304	321	1,399	311	1,485	317	1,567	345	1,615	360	1,727	366	1,823	347	1,773
278	1,219	287	1,205	306	1,249	322	1,206	324	1,353	368	1,405	384	1,449	342	1,551
188	746	190	604	102	592	101	673	133	715	209	870	212	1,090	251	1,170
89	512	123	470	122	521	112	503	135	559	155	644	160	606	152	595
415	1,376	409	1,218	414	1,547	412	1,468	503	1,762	509	1,632	503	1,644	472	1,573
204	844	181	829	225	894	240	970	146	936	254	948	259	1,043	287	971
183	764	204	963	202	816	172	850	166	714	178	1,017	172	901	192	778
46	245	34	241	38	185	39	205	45	240	47	241	39	198	35	199

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor - - - -

PARISHES.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.	*	£.
PEEBLES Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Biggar	120	422	119	401	116	376	119	378
Drumelzier	8	54	6	59	5	55	5	54
Eddlestone	32	139	36	155	35	157	32	145
Kirkurd	7	33	6	31	15	40	14	55
Linton, West	103	346	99	375	88	356	76	338
Lyne and Megget	2	4	1	8	1	7	1	12
Manor	4	31	4	32	5	31	5	35
Newlands	48	307	55	261	56	262	50	283
Peebles	122	649	122	690	113	653	97	535
Penicuick	126	712	120	651	122	638	121	663
Skirling	12	67	14	71	12	69	12	72
Stobo	16	83	19	138	21	111	14	148
Tweedsmuir	4	28	5	44	5	42	7	41
BLACK ISLE Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Avoch	–	–	185	549	177	523	164	524
Cromarty	–	–	262	1,074	232	1,002	231	832
Killearnan	–	–	166	608	151	547	154	567
Knockbain	–	–	320	980	321	998	333	979
Resolis	–	–	118	424	111	429	120	465
Rosemarkie	–	–	120	444	118	458	112	474
Urquhart	–	–	316	1,036	313	1,109	304	1,070
FORFAR	–	–	464	1,932	429	2,006	508	2,043
GALASHIELS Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Bowden	–	–	41	239	46	255	39	254
Galashiels	–	–	62	475	60	510	52	457
Melrose	–	–	234	1,210	255	1,357	263	1,335
Selkirk	–	–	183	794	171	808	151	798
Yarrow	–	–	35	252	35	246	32	204
KYLE Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Auchinleck	–	–	87	372	108	395	102	408
Ayr	–	–	455	2,234	588	2,313	560	2,531
Coylton	–	–	86	371	90	412	88	423
New Cumnock	–	–	158	528	116	582	140	598
Old Cumnock	–	–	128	736	105	644	147	656
Dalmellington	–	–	107	334	111	432	111	432
Dalrymple	–	–	27	225	37	178	38	180
Mauchline	–	–	60	438	62	391	69	403
Muirkirk	–	–	184	770	187	897	220	791
Newton-on-Ayr	–	–	265	729	243	846	237	836
Ochiltree	–	–	73	370	66	357	63	345
St. Quivox	–	–	473	1,625	498	1,849	524	2,054
Sorn	–	–	173	845	176	751	162	924
THURSO Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Bower	–	–	46	274	58	249	54	280
Canisbay	–	–	113	385	106	354	120	444
Dunnet	–	–	133	416	124	410	132	440
Halkirk	–	–	149	512	138	607	137	573
Olrig	–	–	84	322	98	358	97	406
Reay	–	–	167	469	168	472	183	626
Thurso	–	–	329	1,132	313	1,043	336	1,135
Watten	–	–	56	197	49	168	47	189
CAMPBELTON	–	–	–	–	555	2,834	559	3,051
LOCHGILPHEAD Combination— Consisting of Parishes of:								
Glassary	–	–	–	–	329	1,421	330	1,380
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	–	–	–	–	132	594	134	711
Kilmartin	–	–	–	–	48	265	35	229
Knapdale, North	–	–	–	–	145	598	166	652
Knapdale, South	–	–	–	–	50	605	68	364

- - - - Houses have been Built and brought into Operation, &c.—*continued.*

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
	£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
129	389	127	429	124	395	115	458	116	456
5	59	5	51	5	60	4	55	17	54
27	123	23	142	26	244	28	223	25	251
16	68	16	55	13	49	14	62	9	45
85	345	81	337	81	365	74	369	70	417
1	6	1	10	1	15	3	15	1	18
5	38	8	47	8	62	12	52	12	48
45	208	52	262	42	292	36	225	39	244
111	569	113	731	90	700	108	756	100	898
110	694	106	695	113	722	121	724	106	703
9	58	9	58	6	61	6	60	6	68
17	140	15	149	15	130	16	130	13	135
6	55	6	39	5	37	4	41	4	37
*									
159	549	155	508	136	527	134	527	122	530
210	1,289	196	931	202	1,255	210	1,240	179	1,221
155	597	141	611	128	590	128	582	117	657
303	885	258	844	241	802	209	767	191	768
118	449	109	453	96	425	95	401	92	381
102	441	98	461	99	473	123	411	84	412
305	1,080	268	1,027	244	1,005	233	991	233	1,001
*									
500	2,312	491	2,568	486	2,186	430	2,315	401	2,232
*									
41	256	34	278	33	232	34	223	39	259
57	440	70	479	60	515	57	530	57	493
230	1,266	240	1,288	265	1,355	232	1,506	254	1,826
153	792	157	807	161	804	136	734	140	772
35	289	34	251	24	209	25	251	19	240
*									
119	455	139	562	156	609	144	645	189	727
518	2,492	615	2,682	617	3,652	711	3,240	693	2,931
81	415	71	328	83	331	98	384	93	364
166	603	152	570	124	583	148	646	157	683
144	727	153	766	155	833	142	854	132	812
110	430	165	563	150	587	132	624	149	664
45	197	44	213	53	195	37	200	38	212
73	408	77	423	82	424	80	443	84	420
212	784	200	806	196	814	215	867	217	971
249	735	289	766	305	982	329	1,456	338	1,175
66	347	59	327	62	347	70	370	69	368
625	1,953	636	2,161	708	2,200	752	2,200	733	2,305
150	901	145	1,117	170	1,089	181	1,164	228	1,669
*									
57	375	57	291	46	355	59	350	59	316
120	352	120	403	117	409	112	374	104	385
130	539	127	471	106	428	116	503	121	483
134	511	115	500	93	550	105	522	110	547
95	396	112	445	105	464	105	436	110	396
177	642	134	465	123	615	147	513	123	554
332	1,271	317	1,389	288	1,305	278	1,420	256	1,383
40	173	43	247	44	172	36	205	32	165
		*							
542	2,832	508	1,752	513	2,615	557	2,836	617	2,715
		*							
334	1,473	284	1,114	304	1,398	265	1,373	213	1,760
137	636	138	620	119	668	120	1,125	106	1,005
41	277	48	226	41	253	39	305	33	258
168	743	159	733	139	677	128	717	108	744
74	308	65	371	59	347	70	368	57	289

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor - - - -

PARISHES.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.
LORN Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Ardchattan and Muckairn - -	175	953	170	1,115	174	1,069
Glenorchy and Inishail - -	99	250	117	595	109	608
Kilbrandon - - - -	159	622	160	686	153	649
Kilchrennan and Dalavich - -	72	497	83	417	93	408
Kilmore and Kilbride - - -	229	2,009	205	1,434	297	1,461
Kilninver and Kilmelfort - -	60	435	65	517	69	554
Lismore and Appin - - -	311	1,477	279	1,128	281	1,308
NAIRN Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Ardclach - - - - -	74	486	77	401	68	439
Arderseir - - - - -	81	356	76	320	82	360
Auldearn - - - - -	86	403	112	440	105	572
Cawdor - - - - -	86	504	85	471	74	400
Croy - - - - - -	56	276	49	267	57	266
Edinkillie - - - - -	98	341	105	399	97	371
Nairn - - - - -	224	1,133	237	1,056	221	948
Petty - - - - -	112	340	104	397	99	353
PERTH - - - - - -	925	6,171	1,403	7,156	1,645	6,309
SKYE Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Bracadale - - - - -	69	251	82	247	88	290
Duirnish - - - - -	182	495	185	516	138	518
Kilmuir - - - - -	139	493	130	508	131	586
Portree - - - - -	168	513	170	574	158	599
Sleat - - - - - -	171	537	155	484	145	455
Snizort - - - - -	144	505	154	543	152	520
Strath - - - - -	141	486	147	495	146	555
DYSART Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Dysart - - - - -	- -	- -	298	1,513	360	1,615
Leslie - - - - -	- -	- -	77	525	73	530
Markinch - - - - -	- -	- -	317	1,539	308	1,461
Wemyss - - - - -	- -	- -	313	1,236	281	1,240
INVERESK Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Gladsmuir - - - - -	- -	- -	125	585	116	564
Humbie - - - - -	- -	- -	34	292	41	289
Inveresk - - - - -	- -	- -	513	2,640	532	2,873
Ormiston - - - - -	- -	- -	41	240	45	229
Pencaitland - - - -	- -	- -	104	473	86	440
Prestonpans - - - -	- -	- -	152	808	165	1,366
Salton - - - - -	- -	- -	41	255	38	259
Tranent - - - - -	- -	- -	343	1,494	363	1,412
LATHERON - - - - - -	- -	- -	605	1,848	620	1,931
NORTH LEITH - - - - -	- -	- -	425	2,331	408	2,377
OLD MONKLAND - - - - -	- -	- -	1,041	3,510	1,259	3,785
ATHOLL and BREADALBANE Combination—						
Consisting of Parishes of:						
Blairatholl - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110	729
Caputh - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89	569
Dowally - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24	156
Dull - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182	1,018
Fortingall - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	131	840
Kenmore - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	116	759
Killin - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	130	612
Little Dunkeld - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	126	739
Logierait - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119	647
Moulin - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	55	661
Weem - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36	175

\- - - - Houses have been Built and brought into Operation, &c.—*continued.*

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
	£.		£.		£.		£.
181	1,005	186	1,169	187	1,167	188	1,335
107	614	124	694	125	776	120	691
157	744	117	557	110	741	47	514
85	402	68	451	78	423	63	423
249	909	216	1,412	161	1,318	123	929
65	448	60	448	48	482	54	407
269	1,440	258	1,255	174	1,510	265	1,892
71	430	65	465	71	474	75	493
75	357	59	208	68	300	65	320
110	559	87	470	83	257	95	559
73	384	66	403	69	453	66	407
53	416	41	287	49	359	49	343
95	365	86	382	87	407	105	449
235	954	189	1,163	228	1,117	252	1,044
109	385	94	366	84	405	91	342
1,479	6,568	1,290	6,194	1,385	5,709	1,265	5,903
98	310	115	298	109	401	112	367
140	516	136	520	126	486	103	542
138	520	128	530	146	627	123	608
152	586	155	529	150	508	143	810
124	459	130	436	126	662	134	579
139	404	119	331	119	418	114	396
137	468	123	540	119	507	129	632
392	1,690	382	1,742	341	1,957	340	1,608
133	676	133	639	129	666	129	643
306	1,528	323	1,510	250	1,078	218	1,126
279	1,262	301	1,305	265	1,188	283	1,244
135	551	163	636	144	646	150	640
37	354	39	349	33	315	29	242
585	2,981	604	2,795	553	2,993	543	2,985
57	240	57	270	46	234	41	243
71	400	79	472	79	465	63	419
168	1,323	146	896	139	860	135	931
33	279	37	289	43	319	52	401
353	1,687	355	1,796	352	1,782	297	1,603
686	2,372	699	1,786	706	2,546	468	2,152
422	2,701	456	2,751	369	2,480	395	2,448
1,355	3,671	1,241	3,973	1,262	4,080	1,248	4,551
93	782	87	737	94	818	99	936
77	674	74	646	69	562	72	518
22	144	19	167	16	137	15	216
173	989	169	1,004	167	994	136	1,021
129	787	123	748	134	767	129	788
125	705	113	695	111	777	107	700
124	629	120	613	123	639	95	608
131	804	136	787	130	792	128	864
114	681	98	719	100	850	97	744
70	524	63	506	62	472	54	394
31	180	32	246	28	212	27	222

RETURN of all Parishes or Unions of Parishes in *Scotland* where Poor Houses have been Built, &c.—*cont^d.*

PARISHES.	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.	Number of Paupers.	Total Cost of Poor.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
LIFF and BENVIE	717	2,748	892	3,447	931	3,630	960	4,112	900	4,183
MAYBOLE Combination—										
Consisting of Parishes of:										
Kirkmichael	92	445	117	492	103	554	103	525	107	585
Kirkoswald	91	321	114	326	87	329	111	348	75	296
Maybole	536	1,535	603	1,400	512	1,627	606	1,911	501	1,628
UPPER STRATHEARN Combination—										
Consisting of Parishes of:										
Auchterarder	156	722	161	798	165	876	183	1,109	169	1,012
Blackford	52	309	63	309	74	379	83	514	77	423
Crieff	263	1,221	233	1,177	260	1,272	240	1,457	220	1,195
Dunning	56	471	56	424	71	497	84	555	74	499
Forgandenny	13	143	20	128	31	226	28	261	28	254
Forteviot	22	128	18	134	17	120	15	106	20	148
Fowlis Wester	53	283	55	352	59	380	67	350	55	343
Gask	19	104	16	103	21	119	19	123	21	110
Madderty	20	168	18	143	19	159	19	149	21	142
Methven	115	607	113	487	115	560	117	593	139	558
Trinity Gask	24	153	27	184	25	165	25	190	22	183
EAST LOTHIAN Combination—										
Consisting of Parishes of:										
Cockburnspath	–	–	38	284	36	294	32	279	39	283
Dirleton	–	–	70	534	71	518	55	459	55	497
Dunbar	–	–	223	1,142	222	1,555	317	1,568	289	1,748
Garvald	–	–	58	284	51	299	49	296	58	301
Innerwick	–	–	28	161	28	177	29	207	32	202
North Berwick	–	–	87	501	89	528	81	489	64	505
Oldhamstocks	–	–	16	89	14	73	16	76	18	111
Prestonkirk	–	–	81	539	78	549	75	560	66	565
Spott	–	–	26	192	25	270	22	213	20	183
Stenton	–	–	36	287	43	314	42	322	41	301
Whitekirk	–	–	54	333	52	313	39	295	38	351
Whittingham	–	–	32	231	36	232	33	234	28	199
MULL Combination—										
Consisting of Parishes of:										
Ardnamurchan	–	–	396	1,752	423	2,005	442	2,271	444	2,181
Kilfinichen	–	–	471	1,646	279	1,708	274	1,184	257	1,100
Kilninian and Kilmore	–	–	213	841	216	834	201	928	214	891
Morven	–	–	130	812	128	687	91	491	87	581
Torosay	–	–	133	631	137	597	131	637	108	586
Tiree and Coll	–	–	214	891	204	1,186	223	1,094	224	1,159

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, 21 April 1866.

W. S. Walker, Secretary.

POOR'S HOUSES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN of all PARISHES or UNIONS of PARISHES in *Scotland* where POOR HOUSES have been Built and brought into Operation; in each such Parish (whether now forming part of an Union or not) of the Number of PAUPERS and the Total Cost of POOR, including Expense of Establishment, in each of the Three Years immediately preceding the Poor House being brought into Operation; and, similar RETURN for each Year subsequent to the Poor House being brought into Operation.

(*Mr. Ellice.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *April* 1866.

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